

**PAGES
MISSING**

MADE IN CANADA



When you come to buy harvesting machines—reapers, binders, mowers, gasoline engines—or farm implements of any kind, the one matter to which you ought to give first and most important consideration is:

What machine or implement will give you the best service? What will make the most money for you in the long run?

It's purely a matter of business with you, and you—if you are wise—are looking solely to *your own* best interests.

You have to pay the bills; you should see to it that *you* get the best returns for your money and not let prejudice of any kind blind you to your own best interests.

A man can't very well fool you on a horse or a bull or a hog. You can "size up" the animal and determine for yourself how much he is worth, but unfortunately it is not always so easy to tell about a machine. Poor materials covered with paint may look every whit as well as the best materials.

So you have to go farther back than the mere *looks* of a machine.

You want to know—first—something about its reputation. Has it been doing good work? Have the people who have been using it been entirely satisfied with it? Has it proved durable and dependable?

If it does good work for hundreds and thousands of farmers working under the same conditions that you work under, it is very likely to do good work for you.

Then you want to know something about the company that makes it. Are the manufacturers in position to secure good materials? Have they facilities for turning out good work? Are they interested in making machines that will give them a lasting reputation or do they want "to get rich quick" at your expense?

These are things of first importance to you in buying farm machinery or implements.

These are things which we ask you to consider earnestly before you make your purchases for 1905.

More Canadian farmers are using machines and

implements of the International Company's manufacture than of all other makes combined—not because they *have* to, but because they *want* to; they have found that the International line gives them better service, longer use, greater satisfaction and that their purchase is the best economy for the farmer.

If the International machines satisfy these discriminating buyers, they will also satisfy *you*.

The International Company has exceptional facilities for producing high-grade machines at a fair and reasonable price. Its new plant at Hamilton, Ontario, is without question one of the most completely equipped manufacturing plants of the kind in the world—a credit not only to Canada, but to the Empire.

Its products are already found, not only in every corner of the Dominion, but are exported throughout the British Empire, to the Russian Empire and other European countries and to South America, giving a new outlet for Canadian labor and industry.

From the time the raw materials used in the manufacture of the International line of harvesting machines and other farm implements enter the chemical laboratories, where they are tested to make sure that they are of the highest possible grade, until the finished machine is loaded on a train or steamer for transmission to some distant farm, everything that human skill and ingenuity can devise to prevent mistake and to insure a perfect product is employed.

The right sort of materials, carefully graded and selected, the right sort of workmanship, the most modern up-to-date machinery, the most rigid inspection—these are the things which have given the International line the *quality* that makes them known with favor the world over.

Do you think such a reputation could have been built by poorly constructed machines?

Most assuredly not.

We ask you as a careful buyer to consider these things and then to call upon the nearest International agent and look at the line he represents. He will be glad to give you catalogs, answer questions and go into details.

These machines are manufactured by

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, (Limited)
Works; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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

DEERING AND McCORMICK

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

CHAMPION

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

TRADE NOTES.

RE BLACKLEG.—J. H. Rose, of Lacombe, states that he has reliable records of cattle of two, three and four years of age contracting blackleg. Blackleg commonly affects the younger stock, but it is by no means confined to those two years old or under.

"The Adventures of Mike Mulligan, the Masher" was once, according to Oscar Fay Adams, applied for by "a lad of the people" at a public library. When told that the work was not to be had, the youth cried, "Gimme 'Roaring Ralph of the Rialto' or 'The Gory Gailoot of the Gaultees.'"

"We don't keep such books here," replied the librarian, frostily.

"Wot's this here li'ry fur? I know wot it's fur, I do; it's fur the rich, and the poor workin' boy don't git no chance at all."

NO SLAVE TO WEATHER.—When the hardest rock maple is cut into layers and glued together with the grain in each case running in a different direction from the layers adjacent, the result is a block of wood which cannot be affected by weather conditions. Into such a block as this are fixed pins of the "Gourlay" pianos, and the heaviest string tension cannot move them one iota. This is one reason why the "Gourlay" remains in such perfect tune and thereby sets a standard for other makes to emulate. Of course, much depends on the selection of the wood and the care in the manufacture, but this is a specialty of the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, and another reason why their piano has so many points of excellence when compared with others less carefully built.

HINTS ON THE CARE OF GASOLINE ENGINES.

Being connected with one of the largest gas engine manufacturers in the United States, and having more or less direct charge of trouble, some very amusing and still interesting instances are brought to notice. We frequently have telegraphic or telephone hurry-up calls to send an expert quick to start a balky engine. Of course the man leaving to fix the engine has no idea of what the trouble may be, but upon arrival he immediately looks the machine over, making each move count.

First testing the battery to see that he has current.

Next, pumping up gasoline to see that there is fuel in the tank and that the pump will work.

Then, turning the engine around slowly by hand, to see that it has compression and to note that both of the valves are working properly.

After these points have been determined and no trouble located, he immediately proceeds to go through the movements of the operation of starting the engine. It is not infrequent that the switch is closed and the charged pumped into the engine fired when the engine immediately starts and runs, and this, bear in mind, is after having gone in some cases several hundred miles by train to start an engine that could not be started. In such cases we believe that it was a case of where the party had been careless and forgotten to close the switch, as absolutely nothing was found wrong, nor was there any changes made in the engine or the adjustment.

Another case: It frequently happens that we find parties who have been running the engine up to quitting time the day before, and when they attempt to start the engine the next morning they find it impossible to start, sometimes being able to get, say, one or two explosions from the engine, after which time it is impossible to get another explosion. Then again it may be that no explosion whatever can be obtained from the engine. In a case of this kind we find upon examination that there is no gasoline in the tank. In a case like this the engine was running, and would hold the suction even to practically the last portion of gasoline in the tank, but so small was the amount that to operate the pump, after allowing it to stand over night, that it would not suck fuel, but would draw air. Before the engine could be started it was necessary for our man to have the tank filled, after which time the engine would start off and run the same as it always had.—James A. Charter, M. E., in Farm Implements.

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

CANADIAN FARMERS, LISTEN!!

OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR. Don't Stand Idle and Let Your Neighbors Take the Cream of this Magnificent Country.

LANDSEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TOO:

Every Wednesday during the months of April and May, the Canadian Northern Railway will run Landseekers' Excursions. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO SELECT A FARM of your own in the richest and most fertile farming country in the world, a farm that will not only insure you a home and a competence, BUT WILL MAKE YOU RICH IN A FEW YEARS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE LAND GRANT OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY, WHICH INCLUDES THE FAMOUS DISTRICTS OF THE

Carrot River Valley and the Big Quill Lake Plains

For years the Carrot River Country has been regarded as the most fertile district in Western Canada. The country is slightly rolling, the soil is a deep black mould, supported by a clay subsoil, the entire district being covered with a luxuriant growth of rich grass, that often cuts from 2 to 3 tons to the acre. All these splendid natural conditions, together with the good railway facilities, make this section an ideal country for the raising of hard wheat, as well as general farming.

THE BIG QUILL LAKE PLAINS were long ago regarded by the early cruisers as the equal, if not the superior, of the famous Portage Plains, without doubt the richest and most highly-cultivated section of the older settled part of Western Canada. This great plain is practically one great level prairie, exceedingly fertile, and will in a few years be the very heart of the great Canadian Wheat Belt. To-day two great railways are built through this district, the main line of the Canadian Northern, extending to the coast, and the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific.

THE BUSH THIS SPRING to these districts is already large, towns and cities are springing up everywhere, and yet these lands have just been put on the market, and you now have, "and probably for the last time," the chance to buy the best farming land in all Canada at first price.

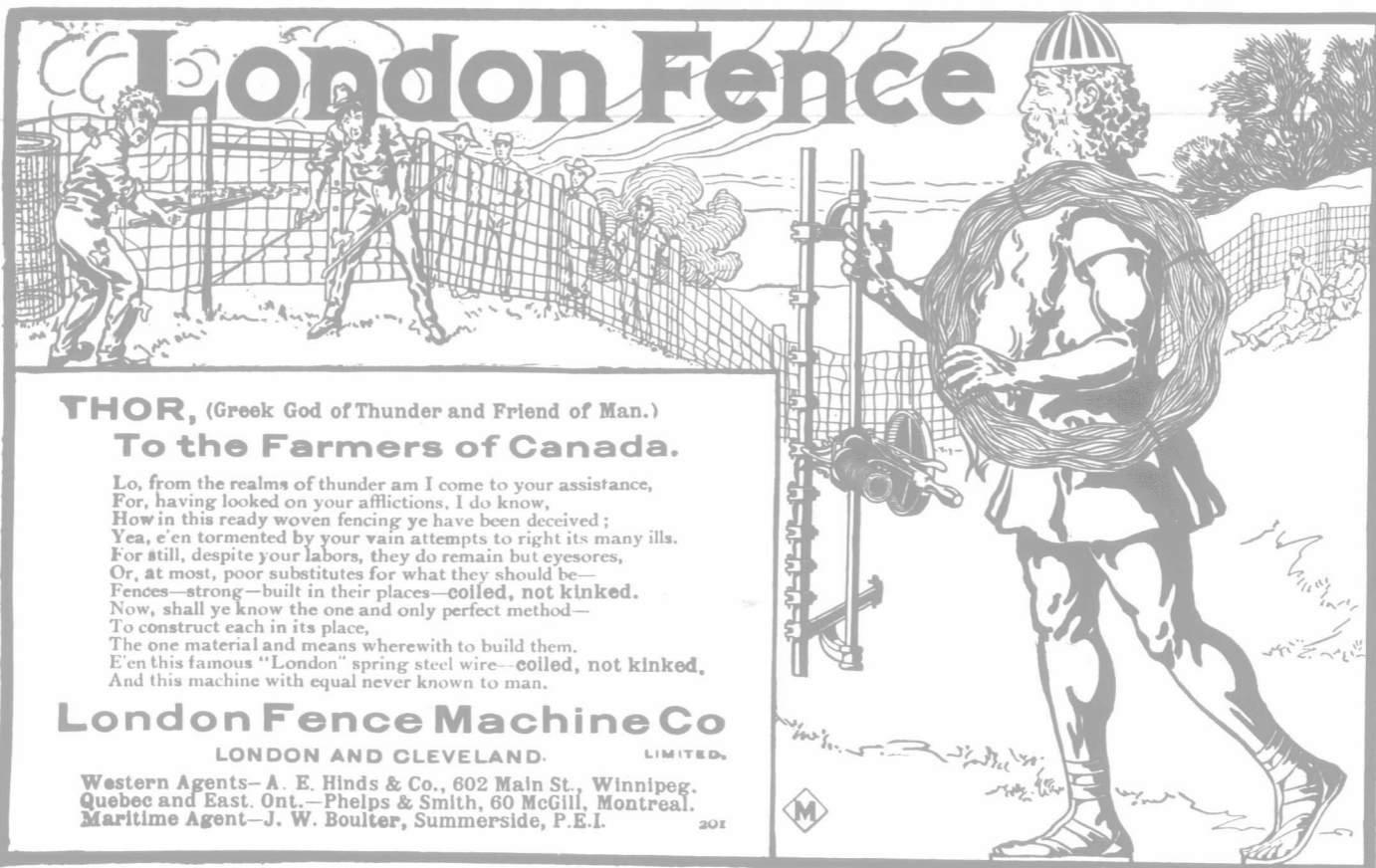
DON'T ARGUE! DON'T INFER!! DON'T PUT OFF!!!
Take Advantage of Your Opportunity, Buy Now.

FREE HOMESTEAD

Good Free Homesteads, 160 acres each, can still be had near railway stations. This year will certainly be the last chance to get good, free land within 50 miles of the Railway. ACT NOW. WRITE FOR RAILWAY RATES, MAPS, PRICE LISTS, ETC.

The Saskatchewan Valley & Manitoba Land Co., Limited

Canadian Northern Building, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



London Fence

THOR, (Greek God of Thunder and Friend of Man.)
To the Farmers of Canada.

Lo, from the realms of thunder am I come to your assistance,
For, having looked on your afflictions, I do know,
How in this ready woven fencing ye have been deceived;
Yea, e'en tormented by your vain attempts to right its many ills.
For still, despite your labors, they do remain but eyesores,
Or, at most, poor substitutes for what they should be—
Fences—strong—built in their places—coiled, not kinked.
Now, shall ye know the one and only perfect method—
To construct each in its place,
The one material and means wherewith to build them.
E'en this famous "London" spring steel wire—coiled, not kinked,
And this machine with equal never known to man.

London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND. LIMITED.

Western Agents—A. E. Hinds & Co., 602 Main St., Winnipeg.
Quebec and East. Ont.—Phelps & Smith, 60 McGill, Montreal.
Maritime Agent—J. W. Boulter, Summerside, P.E.I.

Write for our new book, "Practical Economy in Wire Fence Construction." Free to farmers. Reliable agents wanted in every section to sell London Machines, Wire and Fence Supplies. Write quick.



WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST

ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.
Send stamps for samples and booklet.
Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.
W. G. Fonseca, Esq.:
Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given satisfaction. (Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS.
W. G. FONSECA & SON,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

EST. 1877

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

THE BIG OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE BUYING



FURS

HIDES SENECA DEERSKINS.
EXPORTERS FURS
225-212 FIRST AVE. NORTH
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA
WRITE US AND GET OUR CIRCULARS AND KEEP POSTED TO TOP PRICES AND SHIP AGAIN.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

KINGSTON. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG. TORONTO.

Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

Does Threshing Pay?

IT all depends on how frequently you have to STOP through using an inferior grade of OIL. All our supplies are of the best grade. Try them.

Threshers' Supply Co.

Box 708. 120 Lombard St., Winnipeg.

It Makes the Most Dollars for You. THERE ARE REASONS FOR IT.

That's the Easy Running EMPIRE Cream Separator

Send to-day for proof.

Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J.
Ontario Wind-Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents, Winnipeg, Man.



HOOVER Potato Digger

A Satisfactory Digger

Built with care and guaranteed in every way. Catalog free. Mention this paper.



The Hoover-Proust Co. Avary, Ohio.

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

SEPARATORS
WIND
STACKERS.
FEEDERS.
BAGGERS ETC

ENGINES
PLAIN AND
TRACTION.
THRESHER
SUPPLIES

WATERLOO MFG. CO. LTD.
WATERLOO-ONT.

**WATERLOO
THRESHING MACHINERY**

is well known in every Province of the Dominion to be the best, and will do the best work in all kinds and conditions of grain. If you are interested in this class of Machinery, write to-day for catalogue. Engines, Plain and Traction, in sizes 14 h.p. to 25 h.p. Separators in sizes ranging from 33-42 to 40-62.

BRANCHES AT WINNIPEG AND REGINA.

FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Galt Sure Grip Shingles

cannot be dislodged by the fiercest gale that ever swept the "Hurricane Deck" of a Prince's Palace or a Cottager's Home. Ripened experience of the rigors of this northern climate has passed judgment on the wooden shingle of yesterday. The shingle of the Twentieth Century must be better than wood—it must be metal, and metal only. GALT SURE-GRIP shingles last a life time, and they're absolutely wind, storm, rain and fire proof.

The Classic Kids will tell you all about them.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

HIT THE TRAIL

TO
Centennial Exposition
PORTLAND, ORE.
JUNE 1st to OCTOBER 15th, 1905

EXCURSION RATES, via
YELLOWSTONE PARK
Nature's Wonderland.

LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS
OCEAN TICKETS.

For full information apply to
R. Groelman, H. Swinford,
Ticket Agent, General Agent,
391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

OUR PATENT
"Safe
Lock"

**Steel
Shingles**

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

OUR STEEL SIDINGS

Are well made—handsome in design. They are wind-proof, and keep buildings warm.

ROCK FACE BRICK.

OUR EMBOSSED STEEL CEILINGS AND SIDEWALLS

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

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

CLARE & BROCKEST
WESTERN AGENTS
246 Princess Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Do you want
XXX Fruit**

Government experts say the only fruit worth shipping is from Sprayed orchards. Get the foreign buyers into your district by offering them perfect fruit. You want the best prices.

Use a **Spramotor.**

It's the most economical machine made. It is the only one used by the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their practical work. Made for Hand Power, Horse Power and Engine Power. Write for Booklet "A". It will tell you all about the Spramotor, and what it will do.

Spramotor Co.
68-70 KING STREET, LONDON, CANADA.
107-109 ELIE STREET, BUFFALO, N.Y.

Agents Wanted.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with

STEWART'S IMPROVED 1904 SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE Price in Canada **\$17**

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

by taking subscriptions for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. For terms, etc., apply at once to

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

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

River Heights

River Heights has proved to be the most popular subdivision in Winnipeg. The first parcels offered sold rapidly, and we were compelled by the demands of our customers to secure the adjoining property and sell it at our unequalled prices and terms. This, however, failed to meet their demands, and again we bought property and subdivided it. This we called River Heights Extension. The extension, like all the other property, was soon disposed of, and once more we had to buy; and now we are offering Lot 52, St. Boniface, which lies alongside, and is nearer the city than any of the properties yet sold. Our latest addition to River Heights enjoys all the advantages that made the Heights the most popular property in Winnipeg, and they have the additional merit of being nearer to the city.

Price \$45.00 each.

Terms, \$9.00 cash; balance in four equal payments of \$9.00 each, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; no interest; or \$2.00 cash and \$2.00 monthly till paid.

NO INTEREST

Because you do not live in Winnipeg is no reason why you should not share in the rising values of city property. These lots are in the city between the New Park and City Hall. Write for plans at once. Correspondence invited.

Grand Trunk Pacific

Are you following the trend of events in River Heights? Have you read that the Grand Trunk Pacific is passing through this property, and that the Exhibition grounds are to be moved to that ideal location just south of and adjoining the New Assiniboine Park? These are events that make River Heights of greater importance, more desirable and more valuable. In spite of this, we have not increased the price.

River Heights will have the advantages of a New Railway.

River Heights will have an ornamental, well laid out Exhibition Grounds.

River Heights has the New Assiniboine Park.

River Heights has the New Agricultural College, surrounded with magnificent grounds.

River Heights has the New Ladies' College.

River Heights has the New Children's Aid Shelter.

River Heights has a New Academy Road (132 feet wide) for street cars.

River Heights has a New Avenue (150 feet wide), continuing Wellington Crescent; this will be handsomely boulevarded, planted with large shade trees, carefully tended and kept. This will become the pleasure drive for Winnipeg's wealthiest people, and River Heights will become the favorite residential district of the city.

HOWEY & BOREBANK,

36 Merchants Bank,
'Phone 1996,

Winnipeg, Man.

Go Slow!

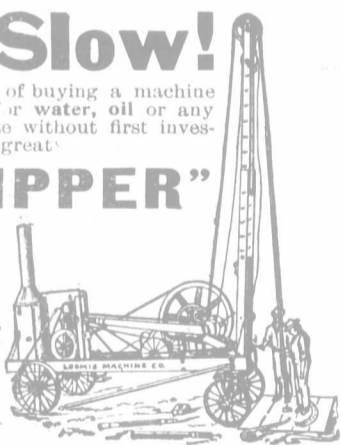
Do not think of buying a machine for drilling for water, oil or any other purpose without first investigating our great

"CLIPPER"

and
"Advance"
Machines.

They are by far
the greatest
Drills ever pro-
duced.

LOOMIS
MACHINE CO.,
TIFFIN, OHIO.



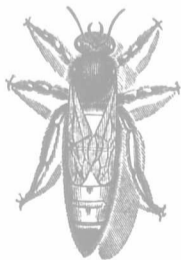
THE Kelowna District

OF THE FAMOUS

Okanagan Valley, B. C.

Has a reputation for its mild climate, fruitful soil and beautiful scenery. Write for information about the conditions of the country and list of farms of all descriptions.

J. COLLINS,
Estate Agent. Kelowna, B. C.



We carry a stock of SUPPLIES FOR BEE-KEEPERS

The best hives for a cold climate. Write Aplyary Dept., Buchanan's Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

Our Catalogue of hardy nursery stock sent free on application.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

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

Full Deposit with
Manitoba Government.

Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.

The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

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

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

TO FARMERS

And others who may be interested:

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

TIMOTHY—"Stirling." Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8½c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100-lb. lots.

THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Twice the Garden - Half the Work

Planet Jr. Garden Tools have done this for thousands of gardeners, and they'll do it for you. Write for a copy of our finely-illustrated 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog. It describes the entire Planet Jr. line, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, one and two-horse cultivators, harrows, etc. Mailed free.

No. 25 Combined Drill is a hill or drill seeder, double wheel hoe, cultivator, plow. It sows, marks, kills weeds, loosens surface, furrows, ridges, etc.

No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe With its many attachments performs almost numberless duties in plowing, cultivating, raking, etc., between or astride rows. Strong, light, durable.

A postal brings the catalog S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1108 Philadelphia, Pa.



NOTICE.

THE attention of intending importers of live-stock is called to the following Sections of the Regulations relating to Animals Quarantine, authorized by Order-in-Council, 30th March, 1904.

Sec. 54. Any person contemplating the importation of animals from Mexico must, in addition to all other requirements of this Order, first obtain from the Minister a permit stating the number and kind of animals to be imported, the district and state in Mexico whence they are to be shipped and the probable date of their arrival at the Canadian port of entry. The person applying for such permit shall furnish satisfactory proof of the facts hereinbefore set forth.

Sec. 55. Animals passing in bond through United States territory for importation to Canada must be accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and by an affidavit from the owner or importer that the said certificate refers to the animals in question. Such animals shall, nevertheless, be subject to inspection, and, if necessary, to detention before being permitted to enter Canadian territory. If found diseased, such animals are to be subject to and dealt with according to the orders of the inspecting officer under instructions from the Veterinary Director-General.

The expense of treatment, should such be deemed advisable, must be borne by the owner or importer of the animals treated.

The above Sections will be strictly enforced.

J. G. RUTHERFORD,
Veterinary Director-General.
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, March 27th, 1905.



For information pertaining to

REAL ESTATE

in CENTRAL ALBERTA, address

E. J. COLLISON, Didsbury, Alberta, Canada.
FARM, RANCH and TOWN PROPERTY.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 656.

WINNIPEG, MAN. APRIL 19, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

Getting the Agricultural Horse.

One of the most common statements made in connection with the discussion of horses and horse-breeding by the grain-growing men, is that they don't want the extreme draft horse. The active horse, weighing from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs., and inclining to the upstanding type, is the horse that seems to fill the bill for farm work, and because it is for farm work horses are mostly required, not for city or woods, stallions of that type are being constantly asked for. To the wheat-grower, the grand quality of the Clydesdale or the universal weight of the Shire or Percheron does not appeal unless they have snap, a quick walk and plenty of stamina. Such are the requirements of the Western market to-day, and that market will doubtless always require a lot of such horses. But what of the horse-breeding business when this great farming region becomes a horse-exporting country? Then the horse that will bring the largest prices will be one with the best combination of quality and weight—one that will do the most draft work on hard streets and in the woods.—So, while we would like to have a lighter type now, and will always have work for them, we must not forget that the foundation we are laying for the breeding of heavy horses will be most invaluable in later years.

Stock-breeding, as an avenue of effort, has opened the way for many men to make themselves benefactors to the whole race, and its opportunities are by no means exhausted. Every farming community feels the want that the grain farmer of the prairie expresses, namely, the need for a farm breed of horse. The country is full of men who do not want to raise surplus horses for outside markets, but who do want to raise a colt about every year or two to reinforce the supply on the farm, and to them a type a little different to any of the pure breeds that are being exploited now would be a boon. Unfortunately, conditions in this country do not seem to be favorable to the production of a pure breed of any stock, or even to the keeping pure the breeds we already have. The whole tendency seems to be to mix things, in the hope of segregating the good characteristics for future use, and of eliminating the bad. Communities here have never set themselves to work, as do certain counties in England and Scotland. There certain breeds have been developed in certain counties, simply by the people in that county all breeding a certain type of stock. Here the same thing might be done if certain communities would persist in maintaining and improving a given type of horse. The County of Suffolk, in England, is a splendid example of what might be accomplished by persistent effort. In that country years ago they began breeding horses for their particular needs—that is, working their clay lands—and as a result they developed a breed of horses remarkable for their gate at the plow, easy-keeping qualities and longevity, but possessing indifferent quality. Unfortunately these people bred only enough horses to supply their small district, consequently when the export trade set in there was only a very limited number of these horses to draw upon. What Suffolk has done not every community can do; but the example of these farmers who kept in mind a single ideal—that of a useful farm horse—and persistently adhered to that type, could be emulated with good advantage in almost every farming district of America, allowing those who choose to breed draft horses to do so, and those who want to produce trotting or carriage

horses to follow their own bent. The first thing to do is to establish an ideal in the community and then adhere to it, and to this end there is every indication that the syndicate system will be a useful agent, as it is a means of promoting a uniformity of ideals and unanimity of choice of a stallion in any particular district.

Winnipeg Exhibition Management.

The Winnipeg Exhibition Board is preparing to introduce an innovation, so far as Canada is concerned, in the matter of the management of large fairs. After enjoying for a considerable period successful development, increasing usefulness and undiminishing popularity under the direction of a general manager, the executive work of carrying on the exhibition is to be divided up among the directors, each having some particular department, for which he is responsible. The success of the scheme will be watched with peculiar interest, in view of the fact that exhibitions throughout the country are being run with such varying degrees of satisfaction and excellence. The advocates of this new scheme claimed for it that it is employed with excellent results in the management of the Minnesota State Fair, at Hamline. But the Minnesota Fair is an isolated case, purely a State fair, and demands the sacrifice of considerable self-interest, and necessitates the expenditure of a lot of time in travelling and circumlocution in management, which could be avoided if the disposal of all matters of detail were centered in one official. The Winnipeg Fair occupies a different position. It is more of the nature of an Inter-Provincial or Inter-State institution: its directors have personal interests which demand all their time, and it, in common with other fairs, such as Toronto Industrial, Chicago International, and New Westminster Provincial, has proven the wisdom and advisability of individual management and central control.

The Board should also bear in mind that it is the recipient of a grant from the Provincial Government, amounting in 1904 to \$15,000, and in 1905 to \$5,500, and while it is at perfect liberty to adopt new and approved methods of management, it should not presume to experiment with so radical a system as that proposed. Victoria presents the case of an unsatisfactory exhibition, run by the joint-management plan, and should serve as an example to be avoided by other exhibition boards.

The situation presents the problem of the comparative efficiency of a board of managers with diversified interests and small experience, with that of an individual manager having a single interest (the success of the whole exhibition), and a wide experience in the management of all branches of a large fair. The history of all large and successful industrial concerns is a vindication of the latter system, both with regard to efficiency and economical management. Exhibitors have found in the past that the best efforts of a director in charge of a department of a large fair are all too meager, and view with considerable trepidation the inauguration of the new scheme.

Possibly so far as the great majority of the visitors to Winnipeg Fair are concerned, the method of management is of no consideration, but the interests of the exhibitors must be safeguarded, and every facility employed that will make for their convenience, lessen their cares, and reduce to the minimum the possibility of unfair discrimination in connection with the disposition of privileges.

The King of Italy's Co-operative Project.

Great minds continue to address themselves to similar problems. Canadian orchardists are busy working out the details of the successful co-operative growth, packing and sale of fruit. Mr. A. L. McCredie is talking to the farmers of this country through the "Farmer's Advocate" on the subject of agricultural co-operation. And now Prof. G. Montemartini, of Rome, Italy, writes us that our friend, Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, desires publicity given to his proposal for the establishment of an International Chamber of Agriculture, which is to be largely co-operative in its plan and purpose. The preliminary congress is to be held in Rome in May next. The King believes that much benefit would be derived from "an international institution absolutely non-political in its aims, which would have before it the conditions of agriculture" in every country, and which would publish periodical announcements of "the quantity and quality of the crops in hand," and would thereby facilitate production of needed crops, and help to the attainment of better prices. "This institution, acting in unison with the various national associations already constituted for similar purposes, would also furnish reliable information as to the demand and supply of agricultural labor" in different quarters of the globe; "would promote those agreements necessary for collective reference against diseases of plants and domestic animals," and, finally, "would exercise a timely influence on the development of societies for rural co-operation, for agricultural insurance, and for agrarian credit."

The precise form of this chamber and its place of permanency necessarily remain to be developed, but the design comprises two chambers, one in which the agricultural interests of each country shall be represented in proportion to their magnitude, by representatives of agricultural organizations; the other in which every nation shall have equal representation, the appointments to be made by the respective Governments. This, as it will be seen, in a measure reproduces our own House of Commons and Senate, of which someone has observed that the Senate served the purpose of saucer to the House's cup—overhot resolutions being poured therein to cool. In providing for the future "ways and means," or the "sneaks of war," it is proposed that expenditures might be met by, 1st, appropriations from the nations, in proportion to representation; 2nd, charges for bulletin announcements and display of samples; and 3rd, in the event of exchanges being adopted, by a commission on sales.

Boiled down, it means International, National and Local organization. It looks like a big project, but Victor Emmanuel combines the shrewdness of the Italian with the optimism and energy of compafative youth, and he and many others with him in this movement believe that the dis-united individual element of the agricultural masses scattered throughout the world can thus co-operate to their great advantage, especially in their defence against commercial and transportation trusts.

"Farmer's Advocate" in Wisconsin.

Enclosed please find \$1.50, for which please extend my subscription to December 31st, 1905. I enjoy reading your paper very much, and the fact that it comes from beyond the line that separates your country from mine serves to make it all the more interesting. Wishing you continued success, I am,

W. W. WINTER.
R. F. D., Eau Claire, Wis., U. S. A.

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).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
F. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

OFFICES:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

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.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States
England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00
when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line,
agate. Contract rates furnished on application.

4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is
received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must
be made as required by law.

5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held respon-
sible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be
discontinued.

6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by
Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk.
When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your
subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of
address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be
made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will
reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the
date of the first copy received.

11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the
ADVOCATE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not
generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved
Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions
sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Instances of Successful Co-operation: III.

AGRICULTURE.

In my first article, March 15th, I stated that every
kind of co-operation that can be useful in Canada had
been tried with success somewhere. In giving instances
to prove that statement, I shall give such details as
will serve to show how their success is dependent upon
the methods of organization and of operation which
have been followed.

I. Co-operation for the improvement of agricultural
methods, by institutions for obtaining and exchanging
practical and scientific knowledge. As already stated,
in addition to the agricultural press, our Farmers' In-
stitutes, Dairymen's, Fruit-growers', and other associa-
tions, completely "fill the bill" in this particular.
However, these associations and the institutes should be
better and more numerously patronized.

II. Co-operative purchase of supplies. This is one
of the most important purposes to be served by farmers'
organizations. Under different methods such organiza-
tions exist in Denmark, Germany, France and Belgium.
Denmark has a National Co-operative Supply Associa-
tion, organized as follows: Local societies are com-
posed of farmers who individually guarantee, first, to
make all purchases of certain supplies through the
society; and, second, to bear joint proportionate liabil-
ity for purchases made by the society. These local
societies are managed by an elected committee and
secretary, and they elect also representatives to district
associations, which are similarly managed, the district
secretary arranging for distribution of supplies among
the societies of the district. These district associa-
tions are federated in turn into the National Associa-
tion, similarly managed, which has offices in Copen-
hagen, through which are procured in bulk such sup-
plies as fertilizers, machinery, seeds, etc. It has eight
large stores, a capital of \$10,000, a reserve fund of
\$137,500, and last year distributed over \$180,000 worth
of pure seeds alone, all grown at its own experimental
stations.

Germany has a double system for purchasing, one
like that of Denmark, the other being the Raiffeisen
Banks, originally organized to provide members with
farm capital, but subsequently arranging to make their

purchases for them. Germany has over 1,000 pur-
chasing societies, besides the banks.

France has a Central Farmers' Union for purchasing
fertilizers (their original object), feedstuffs, tools, etc.,
which has a membership equal to twice the whole num-
ber of farms in Ontario. This union purchases over
\$10,000,000 worth of supplies annually, through the
national offices alone, and over \$40,000,000 worth in
all. As in Denmark and Germany, the farmers thus
have virtual control of the markets of those supplies
handled. In 1882 no fertilizers were used in France;
now one firm alone makes over 15,000,000 tons annu-
ally, and the price has been reduced over 50%, while
quality has improved at an equally great rate. Belgium
has a similar organization, with similar results.

These countries have shown the advantage of such
co-operative organizations to be:

(1) Great reduction of manufacturers' prices, by
ordering in bulk and doing away with travellers.

(2) Great saving of cost to farmers, by doing away
with local middlemen.

(3) Great saving in transportation costs, by han-
dling in bulk; and

(4) Certainty of getting the best quality of every
article, all supplies purchased having to stand tests by
the association's experts.

III. The co-operative manufacture of farm products,
as butter and cheese making; bacon-curing; meat can-
ning; preserving, etc.; egg and fruit packing, etc. Den-
mark stands head of the market in quantity and quality
of butter, bacon and eggs. Canada beats the world
in cheese. France has shown what can be done by co-
operative fruit-packing. The leading examples of co-
operative undertakings are, however, afforded by Den-
mark.

[Note.—The cheese-factory system in Canada was an
immense advance over the old go-as-you-please individual
farm plan. It introduced uniformly intelligent
methods, and laid the foundation of our present strong
position. Headed by some enterprising dairy farmer
or maker, farmers formed joint stock companies, sup-
plying the capital to establish and run the factories,
but these companies several years ago began rapidly
dying out, by falling into the hands of private owners,
usually the makers, but the system of manufacture re-
mains.—Ed.]

Nearly 200,000,000 pounds of Danish butter were
sold in Great Britain in 1902, at 23½ cents per pound,
while Canada sold there less than 4 per cent. as much,
at 20-1-3 cents per pound. Australian butter sold at
a cent per pound more, so it can't be distance that
made the difference. Danish butter is made in creame-
ries owned co-operatively, and that is the reason.
Danish butter costs to make only 7½ per cent. of price
received. With cows yielding 6,000 to 11,000 pounds
of milk per annum, a farm of 100 acres would clear
\$80.00 per cow each year. Co-operative dairying, in
the spirit and with the methods of the Danes, makes
the most and the best of everything. Be it remembered
that they use only one-third as much land as do the
farmers of Ontario. Let us see how they do so much
with it.

Denmark has 1,046 co-operative creameries, and 185
joint-stock creameries. They are small, averaging 800
cows each, such being found most profitable. Notice
the distinction between the co-operative and the joint
stock creameries, as revealed below. The co-operative
creameries are established everywhere, upon the follow-
ing guarantees by individual members:

(1) Guarantee of supply of all milk for five years.

(2) Guarantee of unlimited, proportionate security
for capital loaned by banks, etc.

(3) Guarantee to comply with specific rules, as to
feeding and care of animals, and care of milk.

Pasteurizing is obligatory by law. Therefore, with
such certainty of capital, of supply of milk in best con-
dition possible, and of scientific manufacture, creameries
in Denmark cannot but succeed in turning out the best
butter at a good profit; and by selling it themselves,
the farmers' association returns every possible cent to
the farmers themselves.

The farmers owning these local creameries, organize
into district associations, the functions of which are:

(1) To hold experimental investigations.

(2) To hold district butter competitions, for pur-
pose of educating creamery workers.

(3) To provide lectures, discussions and expert vis-
itation of all creameries and farms for educational pur-
poses.

(4) The preparation of comparative returns as to
costs of production, prices realized and amounts paid
for milk at different creameries; a sort of stimulus to
competition within the great combine, in order to bring
all to the highest level.

(5) To provide expert supervision of cow selection
and breeding by farmer members.

These district associations are federated into a
National Association, whose function is to bring dis-
tricts into touch, to provide bulletins to all concerned
in such a way as to spread the best practice over the
whole country.

In addition, the creamery managers—the employees
of the farmers' associations—have their own separate
national organization, which instructs operators, keeps
managers in mutual touch, so as to help in improving
methods. There is a National Butter Quotations Com-
mittee, which fixes weekly quotations on basis of Eng-
lish prices; and, finally, a system of organizations for
the sale of butter. There are eight of these, composed
of groups of creameries, each of which sells its product
only through the association to which it belongs. All
these associations again are organized rationally, and

observe uniform rules as to regulation of prices, etc.
By this method of sale is effected reductions of trans-
portation and other costs. It will be noted that the
Danish creamery industry is rather complicated as to
its organization, but it is throughout both co-operative
and thoroughly businesslike.

Danish bacon-curing in co-operative factories, is,
perhaps, of more value as an object lesson to Canadian
farmers than any one other instance. In 1902, such
factories sold over 140,000,000 pounds of bacon, at
12.8 cents per pound by average, while Canada sold
only one-third as much, at 11.8 cents, exactly 1½ cents
less. In 1888 there was one co-operative factory, the
rest being private, as are those of Canada now. In
1902 there were 27 such, and only 24 private factories.
In 1896, 525,000 hogs were sold by them, for \$6,250,-
000. In 1902, 777,000 hogs were sold for over double
the money. Note increase in value. The hogs average
129 pounds each live weight, and the farmers receive by
average \$10.75 each for them, beside the bonus or
"profit" of 80 cents per hog, paid semi-annually.
Thus the Danish co-operative factory pays an average
of \$8.92 per cwt. for live hogs, while Canadian private
factories pay \$5.75 per cwt. for selects! In addition,
remember, the co-operative factory pays for itself in 20
years, and gives itself to the farmer members who get
such good prices. Co-operation pays in bacon-curing,
evidently.

The average size of a factory district is one of 16
miles radius. Within this district the farmers get to-
gether, organizing parish societies, and then the dis-
trict association. Each member gives a guarantee of
proportionate unlimited security for loan of capital,
and another guarantee that he will sell his bacon hogs
only to the association factory, and pays his nominal
fees. That is all, except to elect officers, who hire a
manager, borrow the capital, and erect the factory. It
takes \$85,000 permanent and \$15,000 working capital
to begin operations. This is readily secured—usually
at ½% above bank rate—seeing how good is the credit
of an association so organized. With this capital a
factory is built which will kill 28,700 hogs per annum,
but it is found that a supply of 10,000 hogs per annum
is enough to warrant the undertaking. The Danes be-
lieve such factories—not too large—pay best. Note that
the farmers put in no capital whatever, as is necessary
in case of a joint stock company. The factory, as
stated, sets aside a reserve fund, that in about 20
years pays off the loan, besides paying the above-men-
tioned prices and profits.

Each factory association elects two representatives
to the National Co-operative Bacon-curers' Association,
which is managed by elected officers. Its functions
are, as in the case of the National Creameries Associa-
tion, to bring all production to the highest level of
quality, and to effect the greatest economies consistent
with excellence. It holds informal competitions, ex-
hibits being telegraphed for, in order to get them from
ordinary stock, the results of which are to stimulate
and educate the factory workers. Defects are criticised,
factory faults to managers, farm faults of breeding or
feeding to the farmers. This national association costs
only about three cents per farmer, which is insignificant,
in view of the wonderful improvements in type, feeding
and curing that have thus been produced.

So much for Danish butter and bacon, as co-opera-
tion has made them. A little thought will see how
their system of guarantees has resulted in their very
marked success as nothing else could have done, enlist-
ing the cordial co-operation of every farmer in the com-
mon object of producing the best because it pays. It
may be added that only one factory has ever failed, and
that because hogs were scarce in the district when it
started. Also, though violation of the agreement to
sell hogs only to the association is punishable by a fine
of \$2.50 per hog so sold, no member has ever at-
tempted to evade his guarantee.

Scarcely less important as an instance of successful
co-operative industries is the egg packing and shipping
association of Denmark. District societies are formed
by federation of parish societies. Larger federations of
these district societies are then formed, by much the
same method of organization throughout as in cases al-
ready outlined. The local societies have collectors, who
receive eggs, weigh them, stamp with identification num-
bers, and forward to district society for packing.
Thence they are shipped to the federation packing sta-
tions for examination, grading and packing, for ship-
ment to England. Grading is according to size, and
all eggs are paid for according to weight. Members
are bound by guarantees to deliver only fresh eggs, and
expulsion is the penalty of a second violation of the
guarantee. Eggs must be clean. By this method of
organization a large export, at highest prices, has been
developed. In 1900, over \$5,000,000 worth, or about
one dollar per Danish hen, was sold in Britain.

Germany has co-operative factories for making sugar
from sugar-beets, for making spirits, starch, etc., from
potatoes (a very important industry), and many other
industries, all of which are organized similarly to those
of Denmark. France has co-operative cider-making,
fruit-preserving, and other industries, a good instance
of which is the Commune of Roquevaire, which makes
for its farmers 30% to 40% increased profits on its
famous capers and apricots, beyond what they received
prior to adopting co-operation in manufacturing and
sale. Belgium has a large dairy industry on co-opera-
tive principles, which, begun in 1895, exported in 1901
\$4,500,000 worth of butter. It also is organized like
that of Denmark. It is stated, on the best authority,
that by the adoption of co-operation in different direc-
tions, the Belgian farmers make an increased annual

profit of \$30.00 per acre. That, of course, is easily true of a country where intensive farming is so highly developed.

Other instances could be given, and these cited might be enlarged on, but I think the point is sufficiently proven already, that co-operative industries can be successfully carried on, if properly organized. In the next article, instances of success in other ways of applying co-operation will be given, and some instances of failures by way of contrast.

AUSTIN L. MCCREDIE.

Horses.

Stallion Show and Horse Fair at Calgary.

The first annual horse fair and sale, and the fourth annual spring stallion show, under the auspices of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association, was held in Victoria Park, Calgary, on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. Ideal weather prevailed, entries were large in the stallion classes, and large crowds witnessed the judging and admired the splendid stock on exhibition. The prize-list made provision for aged, three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling Clydesdale stallions, while one class each sufficed for the stallions of other breeds. The sale feature was somewhat of an experiment, to find out the prospects of buyers coming from a distance to buy car lots. Two conclusions seemed to be universal, namely, that the season was too far advanced for a sale of work horses, and that the first week in April is plenty early enough for a stallion show, so that the course to be pursued next year is still problematical. Not many buyers of work horses were present, and the bulk of the stock offered was scarcely typical of the supply in the country. A great many of the horses in the stables at the fair were nondescripts, while the ranges of Alberta are carrying hundreds of high-grade drafters from three to five years old. Horse dealing in the range country, however, is undergoing a transition. It is being realized that in order to get the value out of a horse he must be broken to harness, and many ranchers are now selling their horses in smaller lots, many of them in pairs, ready to go right into work, and by this method of handling it is hoped to attract all kinds of buyers. Sales at the recent fair were all made privately, as the charter of the Alberta Stock-yards Company gives them the sole right to hold auction sales of horses in Calgary.

The judging began with the aged Clydesdale stallion class, there being upwards of a dozen entries, constituting the largest class of the show. Out of the lot the judges, J. Starkish, V.S., Walkerton, Ont., and C. M. Macrae, Ottawa, had to place six. For first place the renowned Canadian-bred horse, Charming Prince, was chosen. The fine quality, heavy quarters, deep body and general drafty character of this horse have all been described before in these columns. This spring he was given only a few weeks' fitting after being taken off the range, but he showed all his old-time flashy action, and remembered his show manners. He is now doing service at R. W. Meiklejon's ranch, at Cochrane. King Columbine, the second choice, by Lord Columbine, imported and exhibited by Mr. John A. Turner, is a good-sized horse of the more modern type, legs and feet quite good, but he might be a better horse with a shorter and deeper middle. Mr. Turner was also third, with Reunion (imp.), a less rangy, but well-proportioned horse, and a true mover. The Lord Stewart, imported by Turner, and now owned by Robinson & Long, Calgary, had many admirers. He is a wonderfully hard-muscled horse, well balanced all over, is of fair size, and made a good display of quality. A Baron's Pride horse, Black Baron, shown by S. Beach, of Regina, was placed fifth. In type he is just about what is required, stands on good feet and legs, but is just a little high up and a bit plain about the head. The sixth horse, Lord Roberts, bred in Ontario, and shown by Wm. Alexander, Swift Current, was fresh from the range, and quite green. Shortness of rib was his chief fault, but he had other good features to commend him in the eyes of the judges. Among the good horses unplaced was John Mounsey's Prince of Asloun (imp.), which, although he carries a little too much hair on his legs, has fairly clean bone, splendid ends, and moves quite creditably. Under the prize money also was an excellent stock horse, in Wm. Moodie's Lord Roberts.

There were a trio of three-year-olds shown, first place going to Barharrow (imp.), owned by Hallman Bros., of Airdrie, who are comparatively newcomers in the show-rings, but who have a big bunch of high-grade Clyde mares that require a good consort. Barharrow is a medium-sized horse, by Emperor of Bombie, stands on good feet, moves well, is snugly ribbed up, but is just a little gaudy at the hocks, which makes the cannon look light. It was a hard struggle between him and Cairnton's Best, shown by J. H. Alcott, of Medicine Hat. This colt is strongly built, has plenty of bone, heavy quarters, shoulders and body, and moves well. He is an Ontario-bred horse, and in the hands of Smith & Richardson, headed his class several times at Toronto and Ottawa. The third place was taken by J. A. Turner's Mesic, rather a low-set colt, by Up-to-Time.

Four two-year-olds were out, the first being an extra fine quality colt, Silver King, by Prince Stanley, shown by F. H. Andrews, Davisburg. David Thornburn, of Davisburg, exhibited the second-prize two-year-old, Commissioner (imp.), a horse of splendid type, plenty of substance and fair quality, also by Prince Stanley. A

Macqueen colt, Silver Crest, owned by Jas. Clark, of Crowfoot, got third. This colt has the very hardest of muscle, close deep ribs and fine hard bone. He should make an exceptionally good range stallion.

Yearlings were not numerous. Jas. Hogge, Okotoks, got first with Baron's Heir, and David Thornburn second, with Rob Roy.

The championship was won by Turner's Prince Everard (imp.), a horse generally conceded to be the best in Alberta.

SHIRES.

There was only one class for Shires, and five stallions came out, three of them being shown by Mr. Geo. E. Brown, now of Calgary. Director, a ton horse, and a great upstanding fellow, was put first. He is an immense horse, and his legs are in good proportion to his body. Next to him came Nateby Ensign 2nd. A medium-sized horse, he looks plenty big enough, as he is well proportioned in every particular, and is a very typical Shire, carrying a massive body on strong, big-boned legs. A squatty, solid horse, named Gomer, got third. He gives promise of being a useful sire, as he works in harness and is quite active on his feet. All three of the winners belong to Geo. E. Brown. In fourth place stood Cannock Conqueror IV., recently imported by W. Good, of Fort Saskatchewan. This horse showed a little lacking in the middle, owing to the trip out and his changed conditions, but he has remarkable quality for a Shire, and acts very freely.

Five Percherons were shown, G. E. Brown winning first and second on real good specimens, third going to Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks.

The six Hackney stallions on exhibition put up a good show of style and action. Two types were very distinct, the fine, light harnessy fellow, and the horse of greater substance but a little less quality. It was just the same as in Eastern and Old Country shows, the horse of heavy body, strong neck and heavy bone being supplanted by a finer type. We fear for the consequences of this pursuit of fineness. It savors too much of the thing that has made so many weedy Thoroughbreds and Standard-breds. But the most stylish horse won, and he was Wm. Moodie's Agility, by Puritan, a home-bred horse. He is not the type with substance, but he is a fine, proud goer, and won his laurels at the Dominion last year in Winnipeg. Next to him was C. Kinniburgh's Heath Rosador (imp.), by Rosador, a heavier horse, but scarcely so well educated. He won the prize for the best imported Hackney stallion. Sky Pilot, bred by Rawlinsong Bros., and shown by the Clarks, of Crowfoot, was given third place. He is the older fashioned type, that has produced so many notable harness horses, and is the kind that should not be overlooked, being round, smooth, strong, energetic, and of good size. He showed at a disadvantage, not having been educated to display himself. Rawlinsong Bros. brought in from the range their black stallion, Black Doctor (imp.), and won fourth. He also is a big, strong, deep-bodied horse. The Puritan, a well-known horse about Calgary, was shown, but he lacks style in his going, although he has a very attractive body.

A French Coach stallion, with considerable size and substance, was shown by Geo. E. Brown, while four competed in the Thoroughbred stallion class. The show in this section was of quite an indifferent character, two of the horses being badly broken down, and the other two of very opposite types. Two single drivers were out, Riddell & Hobbs, Calgary, getting first on a big, clean-moving, Hackney-bred gelding, and Scott Bros. second on a rather solid road mare. In teams

of drivers, Hallman Bros. won easily, with a fine, clean-cut team of Hackney breeding, that were the admiration of the show. R. W. Meiklejon came next.

The class for saddlers was well contested by six horses of the running type, that looked to be pure Thoroughbreds. The first draw took out those that the judges considered were faulty in type and conformation, and left R. F. Bevan, Calgary; W. L. Christie, High River, and B. Howard, Cochrane, who won in the order named, after giving a good exhibition of speed.

There were very few grade drafters shown, D. Thornburn winning first for teams, and first and second for singles, with the same pair. Arthur Rowland, of Okotoks, came second with the teams.

Pasterns.

When conducting stock-judging classes, the editors of the "Farmer's Advocate" are constantly asked why length and slope of pastern and straight true legs, viewed from behind, are so desirable. Our reply is that such a conformation, other things being equal, gives the most wear, and is least wasteful of power. There is a well-established law in physics to prove these statements. The reason why a sloping pastern conduces to long wear, is because it tends to relieve the concussion or vibration arising from the contact of the hoof with the hard surface of the road. This fact is well demonstrated by a rather homely illustration. Every one who has ever driven a team and wagon knows that if he stands perfectly straight on his legs the vibrations of the jolting wagon ascend through the body, the head feeling as much the motion of the wagon as do the feet, but if the knees are flexed the vibrations, ascending always in a straight line, are dissipated, and the body above the knees feels very little effect of the roughness of the road. This same principle holds good in the anatomy of the horse, the spring in the pastern tending to reduce concussion. So much for the slope of pastern. Then there should also be a certain length to give slope, but, of course, it is possible to get extreme length and too much slope, which would indicate weakness and a tendency to "go down." A pastern that slopes at an angle of forty-five degrees with the ground, is considered to have sufficient obliquity. For length, no such arbitrary rule can be given. When considering the pastern, we should remember that in a draft horse it acts as a lever, and a lever to do the maximum work must have not too long or too short a purchase. A pastern might be so long that the weight of the horse would be working at a disadvantage, because his purchase on the load he was moving would be too long, or it might be so short that he would not be using his power to the best advantage, the lever being shortened at both ends.

Remembering that the pasterns are a set of levers to the horse, it is not difficult to understand why the legs should be squarely set under the body, for the truer they are the less waste of power there will be; that is, the horse will be prying squarely under his load—not sideways—nor will the lines of force cut each other as they would if the legs were not true and parallel. These are characteristics that must be born in horses; they cannot be artificially produced, hence the importance of using stallions which possess them.



In the Sale Ring at Calgary. Western Horses Being Sold by Alberta Stock-yards Co.

With the pure breeds of horses now, it may be said that a colt is born at fifty years of age, for his parents should bear evidence of long years of patient breeding and selection to attain some definite end.

Stock.

A Hint to Fitters of Stock for Auction Sales.

F. D. Tomson, a Kansas Shorthorn breeder, when addressing a breeders' association, had the following to say:

"With what satisfaction the auctioneer contemplates the selling of a choice herd—how large the attendance usually at such sales, and how readily the cattle sell. But when the inferior sorts are offered what a difference! A sale has been called, the crowd gathers, and seated perhaps in a tent, the usual terms are announced, and the auctioneer requests the seller to bring in his cattle. Suddenly a skirmish is heard in the lot, a critter bellows, men call to each other with more or less nervousness, and presently three or four men come backing into the tent, tugging at a rope, at the end of which, smorting, bellowing and pawing the air, is dragged 'No. 1' of the offering. Once in the ring the animal plunges and starts on a rampage; the crowd mounts the seats in constant fear of being gored and trampled. When the herdsmen in charge manage to snub the animal to the center pole the confusion subsides to some extent. The owner announces with some warmth that this is one of the quietest animals in the herd; that they were only tied up the day before; that he offered this one first because he regarded it as one of the best. Upon being asked when the cow was bred (assuming this one to be a cow) he names a time, but the herdsman disagrees with him. The sale progresses on this wise for a time; finally, the owner, in disgust, calls it off and states that the buyers are stealing his cattle, that they are worth more than the prices paid. The sale being closed, the crowd disappointed, leaves, and the man and his herd are at cross points with his fellows and the business. Another sale is announced; after the crowd in attendance has enjoyed the pleasure of looking over the cattle they are called to the seats in a tent or pavilion, and await with anticipation the opening of the sale. The auctioneer states with justifiable pride that he deems it an honor to offer such a lot of cattle for such a man. A dozen heifers are led into the ring; they are all alike, of nearly the same age, and have a healthy, growthy appearance. The owner speaks as follows: 'These are my yearling and two-year-old heifers—daughters of my herd bull. I call your attention to their uniformity and breedy appearance. They have been raised with care, and never pampered. They come of good families. Most of them are bred to my young herd bull, that won first prize at the State Fair and at the International. I have asked the herdsman to lead him into the ring, in order that you may observe his compactness of conformation, fullness of quarters, covering over the loin, spring of rib, shortness of leg, and the masculine, vigorous character of his head and fore parts. The heifers not already bred to him may be left on the farm, and, when they are of sufficient age, I will breed them and ship them to the purchaser.'

We might add, do not spare a little oats, bran and oil cake to get your stock ready for the coming sales. It will pay; flesh sells well.

Roscommon Sheep.

Ireland's only native breed of sheep, the Roscommon, is a long-wooled, white-faced variety, which, for size, robust constitution, wealth and weight of flesh, can hardly be excelled. With an association of breeders and a flockbook, organized in 1896, protecting their interests, such a breed of sheep is calculated to prove a tower of strength to their breeders in the Emerald Isle. Unlike some other counties of Ireland, Roscommon has mainly confined her attention to the breed of sheep she claims as native. This fact is due rather to the high character of the native Roscommon sheep than to any prejudice on the part of breeders, who, it must be said, have been energetic and successful in the improvement of their sheep. Under the modifying influence of soil and climate in other countries and districts they exhibit considerable variety of type and character, but the sheep at present known as the long-wooled Roscommons are indigenous to the County, their origin dating back for centuries, and they have shown a gradual improvement in type, particularly during the last fifty years. It is held by some authorities that the present breed is the result of crossings with English blood, but the general consensus of opinion amongst old flock owners in the County is that they are the native breed, improved by judicious blending of the various predominant qualities of the sire with the flock; that is, by taking advantage of the valuable peculiarities, encouraging their development, and by degrees rendering them more permanent.

It must have been very gratifying to lovers of the breed to find that at the Royal Dublin Society's show in 1895, the Challenge Cup of the

long-wooled classes was carried off by three superb Roscommon shearling rams from the flock of Messrs. Cotton, Longford House, Castleria, which weighed at that time 21 stones, or 294 pounds each, all showing well-sprung ribs, symmetry and quality of wool. Mr. Matthew Flanagan, of Tomona, Tusk, had the premium winner in the aged class at the Royal Dublin Show, a four-year-old ram that weighed 27 stones 12 pounds, or 392 pounds, and the same breeder had the second-prize aged ram in 1897, that weighed 438 pounds. The first-prize pen of three yearling Roscommons, represented in the accompanying illustration, winners of the first prize for pen of three at the Royal Dublin Winter Show in 1903, dressed an average of 43½ pounds per quarter. Enough has been written to indicate the valuable claims of this variety to a place amongst the favorite breeds of the ovine race. All sheep offered for entry in the Roscommon flockbook are carefully inspected, their breeding traced, and in the right ear of those accepted a shamrock mark is perforated.



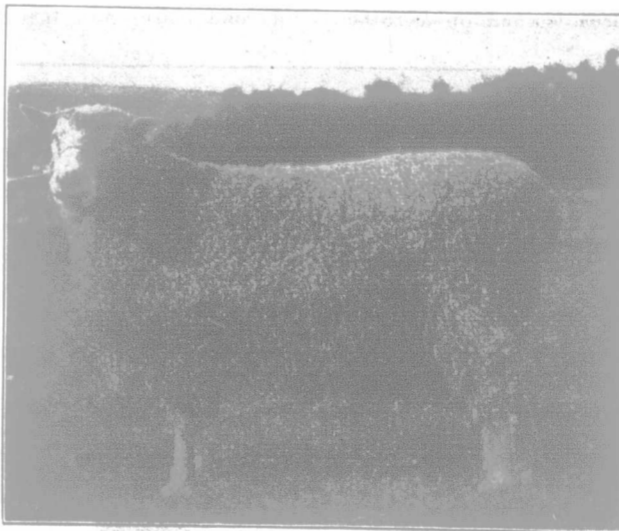
Roscommon Ewe Lambs.

First prize pen at Royal Dublin Winter Show, 1903. Dressed weight average 43½ lbs. per quarter. Bred and exhibited by Mathew Flanagan, Tomona, Tusk, Ireland.

Wensleydale Sheep.

These appear to be the modern form of an old breed, once known as Teeswaters. They are said to be closely allied to the Leicesters, as their general appearance would indicate; and it is claimed for them that they, as well as the old Lincolns, were employed by Bakewell in his work of improvement of the Leicester. These long-wooled races of Leicester type appeared to have occupied the country from Yorkshire on the North-east, to Devon and Somerset on the South-west, and to have extended through Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and adjoining counties. They, therefore, occupied a broad band in the Midlands and in the North-eastern and South-western counties of England, following, indeed, the Northern boundary of the chalk formation, south of which the Down breeds chiefly have their home, and north of which the hardier mountain breeds are to be found.

The Wensleydale long-wools took their name



Royal London 904.

Wensleydale Bluefaced Two shear Ram. Winner as a shearling of First and Champion prizes at the Royal Show, England. As a two-shear, first at the Great Yorkshire, the Royal Lancashire (and champion), never having been defeated. Property of executors of Estate of Thos. Willis, Manor House, Carperby, Yorkshire, England.

about the time the Yorkshire Agricultural Society commenced giving prizes for them, being more extensively cultivated in Wensleydale than in other parts. The present type has long been fixed, and no one who has achieved any success as a Wensleydale breeder has deviated from a line of pure breeding. The Wensleydale is a large, high-standing sheep, with a characteristic blue in the skin of the face and ears, and which sometimes extends to the whole body, though the shade is deeper on the face and shanks. The dark color

is said to be cultivated because of the extensive use of the rams for crossing with the Black-faced Mountain ewes. It is found that the dark blue rams throw dark-faced lambs—a point much valued. The wool of the Wensleydale is of uniform open character, and of finer quality than any other long-wooled breed. Long, silky locks cover nearly the whole surface of the body, including the forehead, between the eyes, round the ears, and on the belly and scrotum. In the class for "any other long-wools" at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in 1903 and 1904, the Wensleydale wool won over all competitors, including Cotswold, Romney Marsh, Devon Long-wool, etc. It is claimed for them that they are unsurpassed for hardiness and strength of constitution, and that the quality of their mutton cannot be excelled, being noted for the absence of patchiness or excess of fat. The Wensleydale Bluefaced Sheep Breeders' Association and Flockbook Society is incorporated, Mr. John A. Willis, Manor House, Carperby, being Honorary Secretary, who will gladly give information respecting the breed. The Royal Agricultural Society of England gives a full prize-list for Wensleydales, and there are usually about as many exhibitors in this class as in most of the other breeds in the list. It is strange that this excellent breed has not been introduced into Canada, where its merits would seem to entitle it to a prominent place. There would seem to be a promising field for some enterprising breeder to establish a flock of Wensleydales in this country.

Compressed Yeast as a Valuable Agent in Treating Abortion in Cows.

"We have been making some experiments by using compressed yeast for treating this dreadful malady, and have reasons to believe that it is one of the best agents for cleaning cows that have aborted. The following method has been employed. In cows that have aborted the placenta should be removed immediately or as soon as possible. The entire vagina is irrigated with a lukewarm 3-per-cent. solution of permanganate of potash. Then the solution of yeast is injected into the vagina, which is prepared in the following manner: The ordinary compressed yeast is used. One cake is dissolved in a teacupful of water, and allowed to stand to ferment. To this ferment is added from a pint to a pint and a half of water. This is injected into the vagina, and it has a tendency to stop the discharge from the vagina better than any chemical that has so far been used. It has also the great advantage that it does not produce any irritation, which may occur by the strong use of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. It has also been used with very good success in cows affected with leucorrhœa. The method employed is to wash out the vagina with a solution of soap water, and then inject the solution of yeast. A few injections usually stops the discharge. It is now being tried on cows that are called perpetual bullers, and cows that are seemingly sterile. The same treatment is used, namely, first the vagina is washed out with a solution of soap water, and then the solution of yeast is used. On this latter we cannot report yet, as our experiments are of too recent nature, but it is known that a large per cent. of these cows that come in heat every twenty-one days, that the vagina is usually quite acid, and on this account this treatment should have a beneficial influence on the same. On account of it being safe, it should be tried on this kind of cows and the results noted. The cows that have been treated by us have been cleaned a week prior to their coming in heat."

The above, from the pen of Dr. Peters, Nebraska Experiment Station, will be of interest to many of our readers. To the above gentleman, we believe, belongs the credit of introducing the treatment to the profession and laity in America.

Senate vs. Embargo.

On motion of Hon. James McMullen, the Canadian Senate, on April 6th, adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the Senate of Canada desire to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact that Canadian herds are now, and have been for many years past, free from those particular diseases against which the embargo has been imposed. That this has been repeatedly admitted by the Imperial authorities themselves. That, under the circumstances, the continued prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle on the pretext that there is danger of the spread of those particular diseases among the British herds, is an unjust imputation and should be repealed. That the Senate of Canada respectfully suggest that the Imperial act based thereon should be repealed; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Honorable the President of the Board of Agriculture and to the Honorable the Premier of England."

The Dominion Agriculturist on "Stock Food" Experiments.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":
 Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd of March appears a letter, purporting to be written by one E. B. Savage, evidently an employee of, or an agent for, the International Stock Food Co. In this letter your correspondent undertakes to criticise the experiment with stock foods recently conducted here. I am sorry to have to ask you to afford me sufficient space in your valuable paper to enable me to reply to the various claims put forward and charges made by your correspondent, but I think you will admit that some of the statements made by Mr. Savage call for rebuttal or explanation.

Permit me, therefore, to consider in turn some of the points taken up in the above-mentioned letter.

1. Your correspondent claims that International Stock Food should be fed as a tonic to live stock suffering from indigestion or other ills, and I admit that it is just possible that fed for this reason International or any other stock food may prove profitable (for a time). But your correspondent a few lines further on says: "Secondly, it should be used as an addition to the grain rations of all fattening stock, for the purpose of STIMULATING the digestive organs." Scientific and practical men interested in animal nutrition (animal in its broad sense) are agreed that the continuous use of stimulants is degenerative in its general effects, usually having for particular effect the enfeebling of the organ or organs more highly stimulated, and the creating of unnatural appetites. Again, a preparation or prescription that is tonic in effect and likely to prove helpful in time of ill health is, if its use be continued after the restoration of health, likely to prove a detriment rather than a benefit, and is certain to prove useless and expensive.

2. Then Mr. Savage states: "It is a well-known scientific fact that the average farm animal has impaired digestion to a greater or lesser extent." I have made a study of scientific agriculture for many years, and have devoted special attention to animal nutrition, and, Sir, never, save in stock-food advertisements, have I come across the above quoted foundationless remark. Further, I have not been able to meet anyone who held that opinion, or had heard it or seen it advanced, save in the above-mentioned connection. I am sure the average farmer will bear me out in this, that under normal conditions of food, water, air and light, 99 per cent. or more of the live stock of this country are in perfect health, so far as digestion is concerned.

3. As one of the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farms, I was glad to hear that Mr. Savage was not prejudiced against us. We have no ambition to do the International Stock Food Company, or any other stock food company, any harm. We are anxious to find out what we can about stock-feeding problems.

The markets in Canada to-day have many stock foods on sale. Does it not seem reasonable that we should try to find out what we can about the value of these stock foods? If our first experiment along this line had resulted in showing a decided advantage from the use of them, would not the companies have been glad to see the result published? Why should they object then when the results are against them? If in future experiments results more favorable to the use of stock foods are secured, they too will be published.

4. Mr. Savage makes light of the heaviest gains made by any of the lots fed. Had he taken the trouble to look up data on this matter, he would have found that an average gain of 1 lb. per day is considered very good feeding. The average daily gains of all the 32 pigs fed on the experiment was 1.15 lbs. per day. Pigs making such gains would be ready for the block in about 5½ months from birth. Now, it is well known that the average Canadian pig is not ready for the best market (180 lbs. live weight) till about seven months old. It is evident, therefore, that these pigs were fairly thrifty.

As to the large gains mentioned by Mr. Savage, while I do not say that they are never made, I do say that they are the exception and not the rule, and are usually made for a short time only. We have records of such gains here, but some particular reason can usually be given for their showing up. Besides, the production of first-class bacon and the very rapid fattening of pigs do not go well together; are, in fact, opposed to each other.

5. Mr. Savage says the report is "in the form of a statistical table," and as statistical tables are no good, therefore this report is no good. The report took the form similar to a statistical table for the sake of conciseness. It is not a statistical table, as Mr. Savage very well knows.

Then, again, Mr. Savage compares "ordinary practical conditions," and "conditions found on an experimental farm." I spend a good deal of time on one experimental farm, and have visited some score or more other experimental farms more or less frequently, and have never noticed any particular difference between the foods, the air, the water, the buildings and the attendance found on experimental farms and on ordinary farms, and these conditions are, I take it, the chief factors affecting the growth of pigs.

6. Your Mr. Savage says, "The pigs on which the test was made differed widely in weight to start with." The heaviest lot, the one on meal alone, averaged 75 lbs. each to start; the lightest, 45 lbs. each to start on meal and skim milk.

The lot on International Stock Food averaged 52 lbs. each.

The lot on Anglo-Saxon Stock Food averaged 51½ lbs. each.

The lot on Herbageum Stock Food averaged 55 lbs. each.

The lot on meal outside averaged 51 lbs. each.

The lot on meal outside, with pasture, averaged 62½ lbs. each.

Not a great deal of difference after all, is there?

Further, the results of very many authentic feeding trials with pigs go to show that the younger the pig the cheaper the gains. This being the case, it is evident that the lot on meal alone inside labored under something of a handicap when compared with the lot fed on International Stock Food. The lot fed on meal alone put on 100 lbs. gain live weight for \$4.38, while the younger lot, on International Stock Food, that might have been expected to make gains somewhat more cheaply had meal alone been fed, cost, when International Stock Food was fed, in addition to a similar meal ration, \$6.17 per 100 lbs. live weight. The pigs on meal alone outside, starting at 51 lbs. (practically the same weight as the lot on International Stock Food), made 100 lbs. gain in live weight at a cost of \$4.31, slightly cheaper than the gains made by the lot on meal alone inside. Supposing the fact of being inside or outside of no consequence (and I believe it to be but a small matter, judging from other experiments), these results go to show that the lot fed on International Stock Food should have made gains more cheaply than



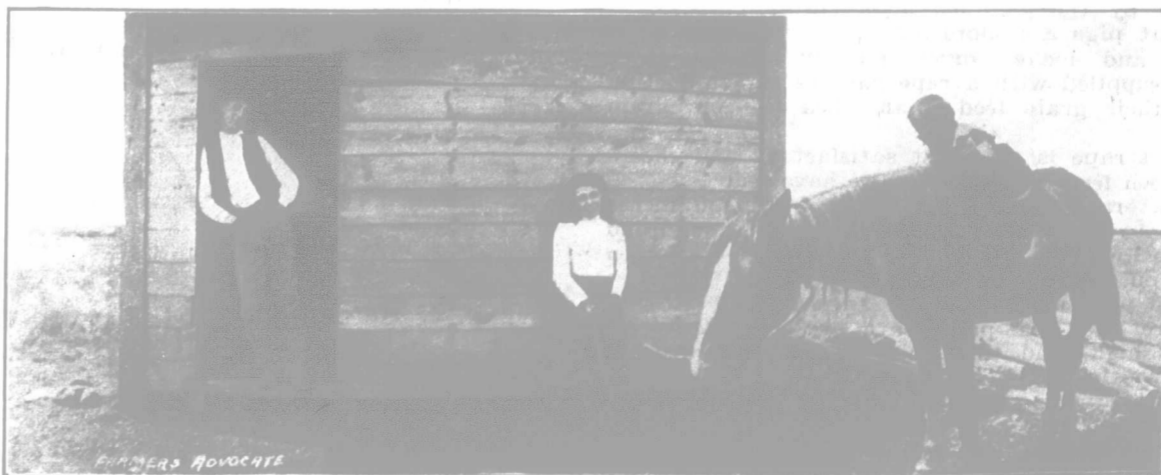
Spring Pets.

the lot fed on meal alone alongside of them in the pen. They did not do so.

7. As to Mr. Savage's contention that it would be practically impossible to get together 32 pigs that would take on flesh with equal rapidity, I may say that all the pigs were bred on the Experimental Farm here, where from 20 to 30 brood sows are kept. The pigs were of different breeds, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Large Black, one of each breed in each lot as nearly as possible. The individuals in the lots were uniform in size, which fact accounts for the average weight of some of the lots being greater than the average weight of some other lots. It has been found better to have the pigs in one pen of uniform size, rather than have the average weights of different lots equal where arranging pigs somewhat uneven in size or age for an experiment. As will be readily understood, the breeding of 32 pigs to be of exactly the same weight and the same age at a given time is very difficult, if not quite impossible. However, while there was as much as a four weeks' difference in age between the largest and smallest pigs, the individuals were, with the exception of the lot fed on skim milk, healthy and vigorous. The lot on skim milk was made up of the smallest pigs from four litters. The result speaks volumes for skim milk as a food for pork production.

Probably Mr. Savage's fear that all pigs would not put on flesh with the same rapidity explains the otherwise apparently inexplicable fact, that, so far as I can find out, no really comparative feeding test has been conducted by any of the Stock Food Companies to demonstrate the exact value of their preparations as meal savers.

8. Mr. Savage states that "the same amount of grain was not fed to each animal." Each lot was fed all it would eat up clean. If the supplementary food



Noon Hour at an Edmonton Farm.

was of a character to enable "more of the feeding stuff to be taken into the system and go towards building up the body so that less of it needed to be fed," the supplementary feeding stuff (not we) was responsible.

In conclusion, I may say that we do not, as stated in our report, intend to let this matter drop here, but purpose carrying on a similar experiment in the near future. In the 1904 experiment we followed the printed directions as to quantity and manner of feeding of each of the stock foods. If these directions are not sufficiently accurate we are not to blame. If any of the stock food companies have any suggestions to offer as to method of feeding their foods, we would be glad to hear from them.

J. H. GRISDALE,
 Central Experimental Farm. Agriculturist.

The Treatment of Abortion in Cattle.

The treatment of the above serious trouble consists, in main, of frequent injections of the generative organs of the females and of the male with some antiseptic solution. The solution considered most reliable for the purpose is corrosive sublimate (bi- or per-chloride of mercury, hydrargyrum perchloridum) which is used in the strength of one part of the germ poison (antiseptic) to two thousand of clean soft water (rain or snow water). The quantity used for injections is two quarts, given with a pump twice a week. The external genitals are washed off daily with the solution. Chloride of zinc, 40 grains to the ounce of water, also makes a useful antiseptic. Where abortions occur in the stable, all soiled bedding, fetuses, discharges, etc., should be burned, or covered with quicklime and buried deeply. Plenty of quicklime or chloride of lime should be sprinkled over the stables, floors and walls, or the ordinary bluestone wheat-pickling solution might be used frequently. The corrosive sublimate is best bought in the pound or two-pound bottle from the druggist, the drug being put up in tablet form ready for use. One of the usual size to a pint of water, makes a solution 1 to 1,000. As this drug is very poisonous, the bottle containing the tablets should be kept out of the reach of any children. Once a live-stock breeder hears of contagious abortion in his neighborhood, he should declare an embargo on cows or heifers coming to his herd bull, and if heretofore used, to take his females away, and should get a bull from a sound herd for his own use.

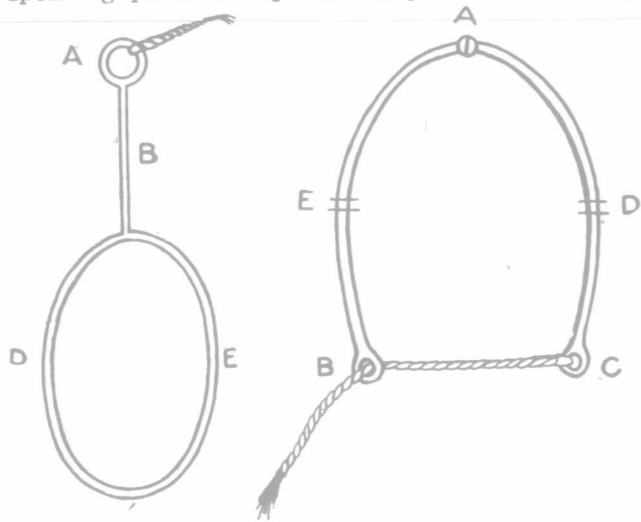
Yorksires Get a Knock.

It is reported that no provision has been made for the exhibit of Yorkshire swine at the forthcoming Iowa State Fair. To the corn-growers of the Central West the bacon hog is more or less of a freak. For years their object has been to produce as large and fat a hog as breeding and feeding could make, regardless of the quality of meat or the uses to which the lard was put. In all those years, bacon, as we have it—lean, sweet and palatable—was comparatively unknown, but with the discovery of bacon as a breakfast dish has come a big demand for it from the best trade, and with the enforcement of pure-food laws has come a curtailment in the use of lard. These conditions necessarily demand a change in hog-producing methods, which means that some breeds will become more popular, while others will cease to enjoy so large a share of the public's appreciation. Doubtless it is because the Yorkshire as a bacon breed invades the territory of the fat hog when he goes to Iowa, that the State fair authorities have decided to raise the barrier against him. Such interference, however, can never successfully down the prestige of a breed that commends itself so strongly to the commercial instincts of hog-raisers. It is worthy of note (if our memory serves us rightly) that an Iowa pork-packing house a few years ago imported from Mr. D. C. Flatt a large number of Yorkshire boars to distribute in the State, with a view to swine production suited for bacon purposes.

Two Kinds of Branks.

A short time ago we were asked for a description of a Scotch "brank," which is a halter, consisting partly of iron, for handling unruly animals. The accompanying cuts illustrate two kinds of branks.

No. 1 is made of round iron, bent and welded by a blacksmith, as shown in cut. The ring fits over the muzzle, taking the place of the corresponding piece of rope or strap in the ordinary



halter. At D and E a strap is attached, passing over the head behind the ears. As the shank B projects above the muzzle, a slight downward pull on the rope attached to the ring A, gives a leverage on the lower jaw.

No. 2 is made of flat iron; hinged at A. As in the other brank, the headstrap is attached to D and E. The leading rope is attached at C and passes through B. Pulling on the rope causes compression on the branches of the lower jaw.

Principal Dewar on Eradicating Tuberculosis.

Principal Dewar, of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, Edinburgh, in a recent address before the Edinburgh Agricultural Society, declared tuberculosis can be all but extinguished in a pedigreed herd without cost to the owner which could be characterized as ruinous. The fact that the work has been done, he stated, is sufficient to render inexcusable breeders who do not attempt to do it. The disease can be all but stamped out by a sensible use of tuberculin, separation of the reacting from the non-reacting cows, and the careful observance of sound principles in the management of calves. This is the Bang system, or that carried out at the great breeding establishment of Hon. W. C. Edwards, at Rockland, Ont., with which readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" are familiar. Commenting on Principal Dewar's address, the Scottish Farmer says: "Great Britain will not always be able to bluff the stock breeders of North and South America on this point, and, even if there were no foreign trade, it is a suicidal business to go on breeding stock under the conditions favorable to the spread of the disease, when means for its control and restriction lie ready to the breeder's hands. Principal Dewar's words of counsel, advice and warning should be laid to heart by the stock breeders of this country."

Rape as a Food for Pigs.

In this connection it is interesting to observe some important conclusions which have been arrived at as a result of experiments carried out at the Wisconsin Station on the subject. The deductions drawn were:

That with pigs from four to ten months old, representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds.

That rape is a better green food for growing pigs than good clover pasture, the pigs fed upon the rape having made, on the average, 100 pounds of gain on 33.5 pounds less grain than was required by the pigs fed upon clover pasture.

That pigs are more thrifty, have better appetites, and make correspondingly greater gains when supplied with a rape pasture in conjunction with their grain feed, than when fed on grain alone.

That rape is the most satisfactory and cheapest green feed for pigs that we have fed.

That rape should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off.

The pigs should not be turned upon a rape pasture until the plants are at least 12 to 14 inches high, and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field.

That rape is not a satisfactory feed when fed alone, when it is desired to have any live weight gain made in pigs, though it has been found that they will just about maintain themselves without loss of weight on this feed alone.

Farm.

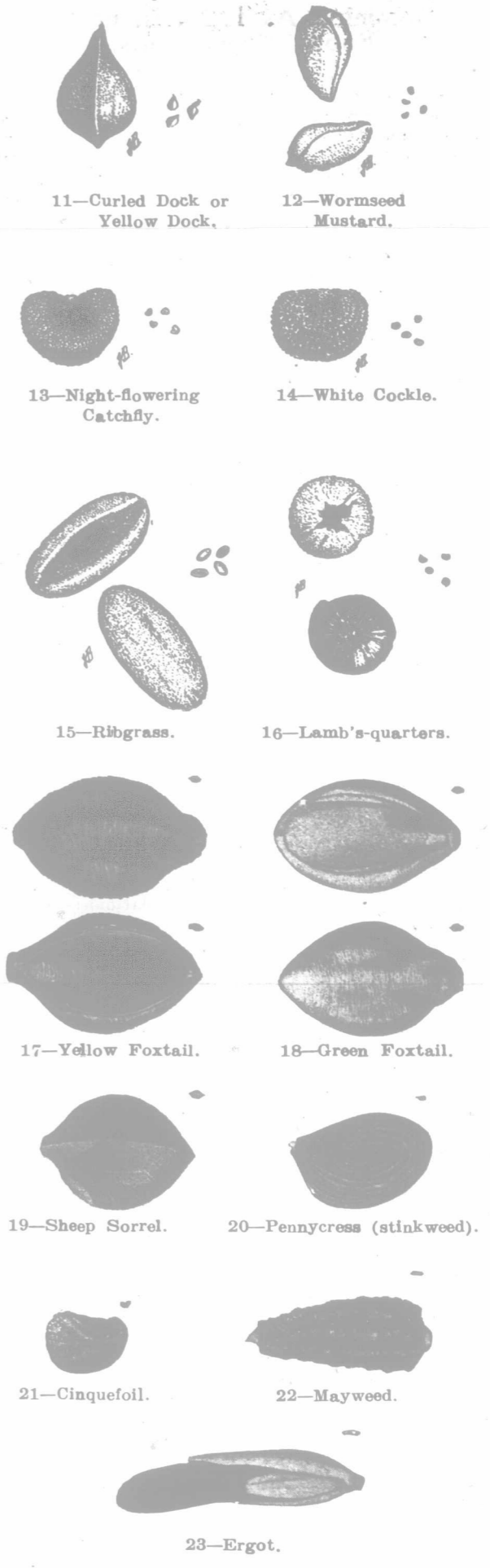
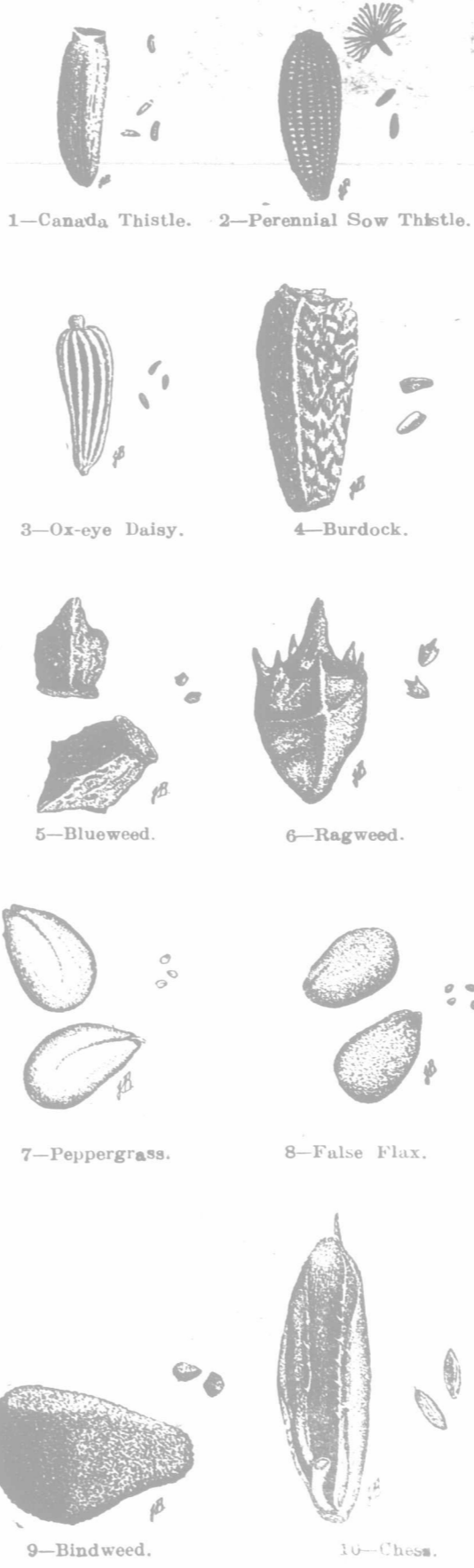
Beware of Weed Seeds.

The first step in the war with weeds is circumspection in purchase of seeds. Especially is this important in the case of grass and clover seeds, although serious infestation may also occur through cereals, notably wheat and oats. Most people utterly fail to realize the chance of introducing weeds in this way. It would be a wonderful eye-opener if every farmer would take a few handfuls of seed of one kind and another, place them on a table, and with a knife separate into piles the good seed, the inferior seed and the impurities. He certainly would be amazed, as we have often been, at the large proportion of weeds that may be present in what appears a pretty clean sample.

In buying seeds, the number of weed seeds is not nearly so important as the kind. Never judge seed by general appearances. Before purchasing a pound of small seeds take a representative sample of the lot, spread out on a sheet of white paper, and with the aid of a small magnifying-glass separate the impurities, noting the kind of each, rejecting the sample if it contains any seeds of the more noxious weeds, and basing your estimate of value upon the result of your analysis.

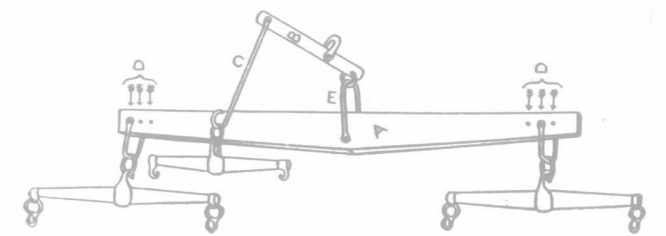
To aid in identifying some of the common weed seeds, we print herewith reproductions of accurate drawings. The first sixteen cuts have been loaned by the Canadian Correspondence College, of Toronto; The remainder have been especially made for us.

A study of these drawings will assist in familiarizing one with some of the seeds to be avoided. The cuts show natural and enlarged size.



Three-horse Equalizer.

Regarding the three-horse equalizer, a drawing of which I send you, I wish to say that it is not intended for wagon work, only for use on implements, in which the tongue is a little to one side of the center of draft. As you already know, in using three horses the center of draft must be immediately behind the middle horse, and, therefore, the necessity of placing the tongue



to one side of where the connection for draft is. Hoping that this explanation is clear and quite satisfactory.

W. J. ANDERSON.

Advantages.—Takes fewer clevises and does away with extra doubletree; carries middle horse's traces well up.

- A.—Doubletree, 6 ft. long.
- B.—Equalizer (steel), 12 inches; 4 inches below and 8 inches above.
- C.—Hook, equal to two clevises.
- D.—Extra holes, for use in plowing.
- E.—Extra large clevis.
- F.—Connecting clevis (should be kept well oiled).

The Wheat Trade in Britain.

Sizing up the conditions in the wheat and flour trade, a writer in the British Baker and Confectioner says:

Attention has already been directed to some of the obvious results for the baker, from the entirely new circumstances under which he is now compelled to obtain his flours. Hitherto, for a series of years in unbroken succession, the main source of supply has been in the great export mills of the U. S. Outside that, and leaving out the fine choice Hungarian patents, other sources might very correctly be defined under the heads of 'sundries,' or 'miscellaneous.'

American flour, in its wide range, from low-grade to top patents, remained the British baker's stand-by. He had learned, from a long and perfectly intimate experience to understand thoroughly what was to be expected out of any particular brand of trans-Atlantic flour supplied to him. In a word there was a very thorough commercial reciprocity between the British baker and the American miller. The latter had long ago made a most careful, and, it may be added, scientific study of what the baker here really required, whether in comparatively inexpensive flours, or in high-priced Minneapolis spring wheat patents, or in Minnesotas. The whole business of supply and demand was, so to speak, in perfect balance, and kept so by the keen competition of American millers themselves.

A little trans-Atlantic flour trickles into our ports, but it is for the most part at quite prohibitive currencies. On Monday last, Minneapolis first and second spring wheat patents were quoted just a shilling above the top price for town-milled, and the baker had to make, as best he could, his selection from among quite a large miscellaneous group of flours from all points of the compass. Unfortunately, again, the really fine flours, possessing a strength more or less equivalent to the finest American brands, stood almost as high. Russian were quoted at Mark Lane up to 30s., and Canadian at 30 to 32s.

Plenty of soft flours, comparatively speaking, were pressed forward at low or moderate levels, but one serious result of the breakdown of the American source of supply was, as might be expected, the appreciation of all flours from other sources that could be justly held as at all worthy of comparison with the choice products of the great mills at Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Duluth and other famous milling centers of the United States. Thus the baker has not only to pay enhanced prices, but he is necessarily more and more exercised as to the right selection of the appreciated raw material that he uses.

Of course, to a very considerable extent, the or less at a price, and a glance at the columns of orless at a price, and a glance at the columns of the leading organ of British milling is enough to satisfy anyone that it is the aim of the majority of millers to lift rates while they can, and that is, of course, at the bottom of the repeated assertions of the principal milling journal of these islands that bread is much too cheap! Fortunately, at present, a thoroughly healthy competition, especially between our minor inland and our great port millers, checks the upward tendency, notwithstanding the reminders of the milling press that they should join commercial forces, and thus bring pressure to bear on the baker.

Of course, that is not exactly the state of affairs all round, and some relief may probably be found in the grinding of Canadian wheat in American mills only, unfortunately, Canadian wheat holders have put up prices high, and illustrated the extreme readiness wherewith the flourishing communities of Great Britain hasten to turn an honest penny at the cost of the people of these islands. In regard to our home millers, it is much to be regretted that they can, as a rule, only obtain really strong wheats at high rates, Manitoba, for instance, being just now about the dearest wheat on the home market, as Indians are among the cheapest, and Indian wheat cannot alone yield the flour that the high-class baker requires.

Russian wheats, as to price, come between, but, unluckily, according to intelligence that has reached us this week, the unhappy labor disturbances in Russia have now created a serious difficulty in getting grain down to the ports. Wheat bought for delivery last November remained undelivered, and the strike was still extending among all engaged in the transport service of the Empire. The stocks at the principal ports stood, we believe, at about 2,000,000 qrs., against 2,250,000 qrs. a year ago, and ominous rumors have been circulating that the port stocks may be diverted from export to 'spot' needs.

No aid can be reasonably expected from

Australasia, and our main source of supply at present seems likely to be largely concentrated in Argentina, with Continental buyers competing later on for the same. It is to be much feared that the next three months will bring us a much more acute realization of the full consequences of the absence of American breadstuffs. The Russian visible supply is down about 25 per cent., and it is the circumstance that just at the moment the world's visible supply, is unusually large that checks the inherent buoyancy of the markets.

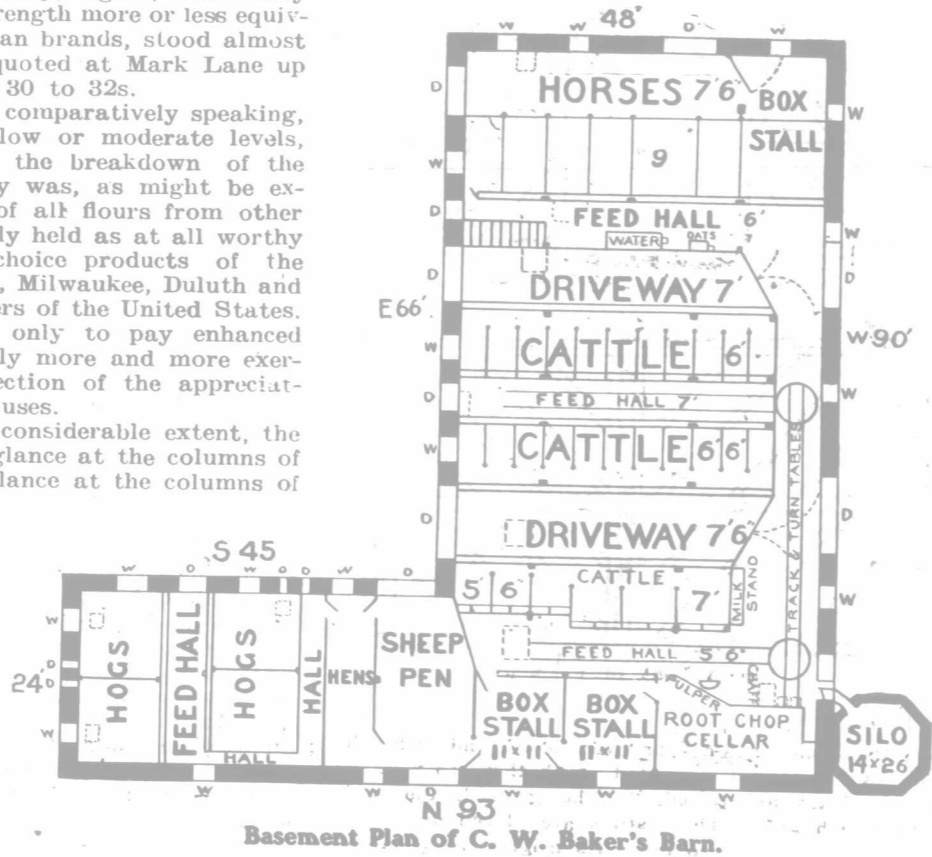
The great question is: What lies behind the big immediate visible supply? Consumption strides on, not only in these populous islands, but on the Continent, and the draught on breadstuffs from the Orient is a factor more potent than most of us at present are disposed to admit.

Such then are a few of the salient consequences arising directly from the deficit last year in the harvest of the great Union, and it is to be feared that the results will be felt more as the present year advances. In place of the familiar pinch of winter, quite another kind of squeeze is coming, and the baker now needs all his acumen, promptitude and alertness, as a buyer, to hold his own, under what, rightly viewed, appear to be the most trying circumstances that he has experienced during the past generation."

Plan Before Building.

Those who are contemplating the erection of a new barn should first plan the stables and then build the barn accordingly, for stables can very seldom be made to suit a barn properly.

Since hired labor has become very expensive, stables should be so arranged that the manure can be drawn direct to the field on sleigh or truck and spread. By so doing, a large amount of work may be done in win-



Basement Plan of C. W. Baker's Barn.

ter which otherwise would have to be done in a more busy season.

It is also of importance that chutes should be built in the barn above, so as to allow feed or bedding to come down in every hall, and at the most convenient place. To those who feed roots or ensilage it will pay to install a feed truck. By this means you feed the ensilage as you go along, and the chop on the return, whereby you can give each animal just what you want. We have used one for eleven years, and find it indispensable. A litter carrier may also be installed to carry the manure outside the door and dump it on sleigh or truck, in which case narrower doors and less space behind cattle is needed.

'Let there be light' should be an outstanding motto, hence there should be plenty of large windows. Ventilation should also be given a prominent place in our plans, for light and fresh air are very essential to the health of the stock. It is a good plan to run chutes up to the ventilators, and by having slides at the bottom of them you can control the temperature. A thermometer will be a good guide in order to keep a uniform temperature. This is very important where a water system is in use.

The accompanying plan represents a barn that was a pioneer frame, and, therefore, is not just as we would build now, as it is rather long for its width. The main part is 90x48 ft., and the shed 45x24 ft. The windows are the twelve pane, 10x8 inches, and we find them none too large. The dotted squares are feed chutes, some of which run almost to the roof, and are connected to the ventilators by wooden pipes. The material for the truck, track and turn-tables cost no more than ten dollars, and we would not like to be without it. The chop and cut feed come down in

chutes into the truck, and the ensilage can be shoveled from chute into truck, and the root pulper is also close at hand. If we were building the stables again we would run the platforms upon which the cattle stand at an angle, so as to allow for different lengths of stock. Altogether we are well satisfied with the general plan, and can heartily recommend it for a barn of same dimensions.

C. W. BAKER.

[Note.—Ventilation is a big problem in Western barns. Prof. Grisdale has promised to describe for 'Farmer's Advocate' readers a cheap system he has tried and found satisfactory.—Ed.]

Clover as a Fertilizer.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

The value of clover as a fertilizer was the subject of an address by Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, before the Agricultural Committee last week. By means of charts, showing the results of experiments with clover at the Central Experimental Farm, he produced and emphasized many convincing arguments why clover should be grown extensively on every farm. The soil, said Mr. Shutt, to produce good crops should be rich in nitrogen, and by growing clover the amount of nitrogen in the soil could be greatly increased.

In order to ascertain the amount of nitrogen added to the soil by growing clover, the following experiments were conducted at the Experimental Farm: Galvanized iron pots about nine inches deep and six inches in diameter were filled with earth, which had been analyzed to ascertain its nitrogen content. When the experiment was commenced the soil in one of the pots contained .0892 pounds of nitrogen, or an estimated amount of nitrogen for one acre of soil, nine inches deep, of 1.078 pounds. Clover was sown in the pot in the spring, and in the fall the leaves and stems of the plants were cut up finely and returned to the soil. The same was done the next year, and the soil in the pot left undisturbed until the following spring, so that the soil was enriched by two years' growth of clover. In the spring an analysis of the soil was made, which showed that the amount of nitrogen in the soil at this time was .0547 pounds, or .0155 pounds increase from two years' growth of clover. Estimated for an acre, this gives 1,255 pounds, or 179 pounds increase in two years.

A similar experiment, conducted with a small plot of clover, gave similar results. When the experiment was commenced the amount of nitrogen in a plot containing the 160th part of an acre, taking the soil to a depth of four inches, was .0437 pounds. After two years' growth of clover the same soil contained .0590 pounds of nitrogen, or an increase of .143 pounds. Estimating for an acre the amount of nitrogen in the soil, four inches deep, at the beginning of the experiment, was 633 pounds, and after two years 708 pounds, or a gain of 75 pounds of nitrogen per acre from two years' growth of clover.

Prof. Shutt also gave the results of another experiment, or series of experiments, to ascertain to what extent clover affects the growth of field crops. In the spring of 1900 two plots adjoining each other, and containing exactly the same kind of soil, were sowed, one with wheat and clover, the other with wheat alone. In 1901 corn was planted on these plots. The plot where the wheat and clover had been grown the year previous produced at the rate of 27 tons 1,760 pounds of corn per acre, while the plot where wheat alone had been grown yielded at the rate of only 19 tons 1,280 pounds per acre. The following year, or in 1902, oats were sown on these plots. The yield from the plot where the clover had been grown in 1900 was 75 bushels 16 pounds per acre, and from the plot where clover had not been grown, 51 bushels 28 pounds per acre. In 1903 sugar beets were grown on the same two plots. The plot where clover had been grown three years previous yielded 22 tons 600 pounds per acre, and the plot where clover had not been grown, 8 tons 1,200 pounds per acre, truly a remarkable difference. Mr. Shutt said he attributed the large yields from the plot where clover had been grown almost solely to the growing of this legume. Besides adding to the fertility of the soil, he said, the clover kept the soil in better condition physically, which was conducive to growing big crops.

A second series of experiments was started in 1901, when two adjoining plots were sowed, one with oats and clover, and the other with oats alone. For convenience of explanation, let plot No. 1 represent the plot sown with clover and oats, and plot No. 2 the plot where oats alone were sowed. In 1902 both plots were planted with corn. Plot No. 1 yielded 20 tons 800 pounds per acre, and plot No. 2, 15 tons per acre. The following year, or 1903, potatoes were planted. The yield per acre from plot No. 1 was 202 bushels, and from plot No. 2, 154 bushels 40 pounds per acre, or a difference of over 50 bushels from the plot where clover was grown in 1901. Barley was sown in both plots in 1904, the past year. Plot No. 1 produced at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, and plot No. 2, 38 bushels 16 pounds per acre.

'These figures speak for themselves,' said Mr. Shutt, 'and prove conclusively that it pays well to grow clover with all farm crops. Corn, oats, sugar beets, potatoes and barley all show greatly increased yields from the plot where clover was grown. These results should leave no one in doubt.'

The speaker also exhibited a chart, showing the amount of nitrogen contained in an acre of clover—stems, leaves and roots all being taken into consideration. In an acre of Mammoth Red clover, sown in

April, 1894, and collected in May, 1895, the roots being taken to the depth of four feet, there was a total of 150 pounds of nitrogen, 101 pounds in the stems and leaves, and 49 pounds in the roots. Prof. Shutt values the nitrogen in this form at 16c. per pound, or \$15.00 worth in an acre of clover of one year's growth. Numerous experiments along this line bore out the results of the one cited above, showing the great value of clover as a fertilizer.

The Farmer's Tool Shop.

If there is one thing more than another that is being neglected about the average farm it is the care of the numerous tools and other small instruments which should be found on every well-appointed farm. What a convenience it is in a hurried time, when anything goes wrong about the particular implement you may be using, to know just where to go to get the necessary tools to mend it, instead of having to waste considerable time going from place to place hunting it up, as is very often the case?

Every farmer should have a suitable building in which to keep his tools and other small knick-knacks. This building need not be large, but should be situated somewhere convenient, and, preferably, separate from the other farm buildings. It should be provided with a window large enough to afford sufficient light, and built so that the snow cannot blow in during winter, and have a small box stove to heat it if occasion required.

It may, if found necessary, have all the requisites of an ordinary carpenter's shop, but all that is required on the average farm is a carpenter's bench, with a good vise on both ends of it, one somewhat smaller than the other. This bench may be stationary or portable, as required, but a stationary one may be found most satisfactory. It should be provided with a number of shelves around the walls, each shelf with its own particular article, and that article kept there and nowhere else when not in use. A suitable place should be found for a ripping saw, a crosscut saw, a panel, a compass, a lance-tooth and a bucksaw; also a corner for the three necessary planes—the jack plane, the try plane, and the smoothing plane. Other tools which should be found in every farmer's tool shop are: Augers; brace and bits of different sizes and shapes; a countersink; screwdrivers; chisels; drawing knives; files; a try, bevel and framing square; gimlets, and the several smaller planes. This should also be the place to put all logging chains, shovels, picks, axes, etc. If such a place were provided on every farm there would be less loss of the farmer's valuable time, often when it is most needed. J. H. STARK.

Seeding to Clover.

Manager Yule, in conversation re clover catches on the Van Horne farm, states that he sowed the clover they have at present on the farm along with wheat. He sowed a mixture of timothy and clover—5 lbs. of clover to 4 of timothy to the acre, and the stand seems to show that the grass seed has been put on too thick, if anything. The price of clover seed is a hindrance to much of it being sown by individual farmers. Further experiments at Brandon, with clover sown in different quantities, would be illuminating to farmers, and if a few hardy varieties were evolved, what a benefit it would be! Let those living in districts where clover now grows try to save seed the coming summer for a 1906 planting. Agricultural societies might offer a prize to children for such a purpose to get home-grown clover seed.

Plank Barn Frames.

Several letters of enquiry regarding plank barn frames have appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" in the last few weeks, indicating a special interest in economical barn building, the cost of timber for frames being now so high as to render building a serious proposition. The conviction is gaining ground that heavy timbers in a barn frame are unnecessary, and they are certainly very expensive. In a letter to this paper, appearing in the February 23rd issue, Mr. W. A. Dryden says of the barn, a plan of the basement of which appears on the same page: "This barn is 114x54 feet, with side posts 18 feet long, and the height from the ground to the peak of roof is 54 feet, yet there is not a solid stick of timber in its construction. The strength of a plank frame depends altogether on the way in which it is braced."

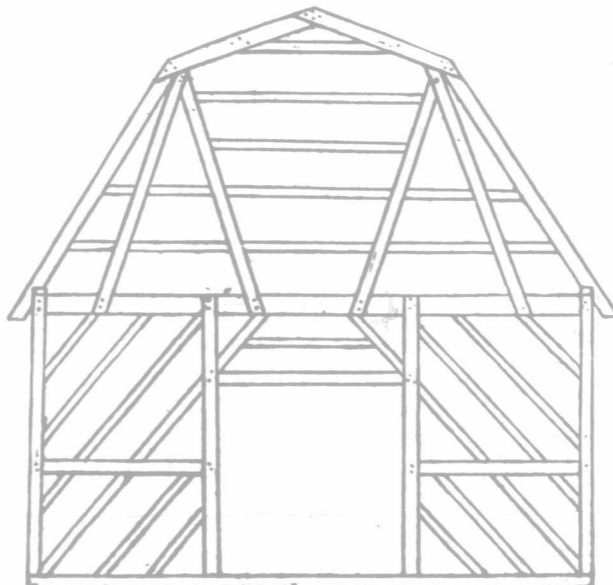
Mr. W. E. Leland, in the Maine Farmer, of March 23rd, 1905, in a letter, accompanied by the drawing reproduced on this page, gives the following description and instructions regarding the construction of the plank frame:

There is a great saving of timber, the largest used being only 2x8, from that down to 2x4. Less men and time are required to erect these barns, and they are stronger and will stand the pressure of the hay and grain from within and the buffeting of the winds from without, with less rack and sway than solid timber barns.

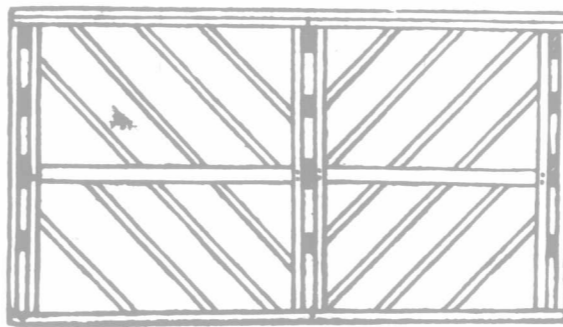
In erecting the frames of these barns, the first step is a good, broad, firmly-placed foundation, built of stone and cement, laid below the frost line. With this foundation to rest the plank upon the frame is raised. No sills are used, the upright studs taking the place

of posts; two for each post are set on the foundation on each side of barn, between these is placed and spiked the cross plank, extending the width of barn, tying the two sides together. The scantlings on each side of barn floor, forming center posts, are then raised and spiked to this cross plank. Upon outside of each upright is spiked a plank of the same size as, and parallel with, the first cross plank. This gives three 2x8's for cross sills through center of barn, each joint, or band, being fixed in this way. End joints, using boards instead of plank upon outside, gives the bed-work of the barn. At the sides of barn between uprights in place of sill, a plank is firmly spiked; this holds the uprights in place, and prevents working sideways, while the thoroughly spiked cross planks prevent all movement in other directions.

Having this solid foundation at sides of barn upon which to rest floor sleepers, we have to build a rest for inner ends. This is done by spiking a 2x8 to the uprights directly under the cross planks, one on each side of upright, extending entire length of barn on each side of floor space. These are strengthened by bracing, and by facing the upright with plank resting upon the foundation and fitting under bed scantling, thus forming hollow box for post. Having placed sleepers and



Gable End, Completed Frame.



Single Bent of Frame.

floor, the stringers for floor over tie-up, and such other floors as are desired are fitted; with these to work upon, the plates are raised, 2x6 being used, the walls studded with 2x5. These studs are placed diagonally, thus each band helps to brace its neighbor. Some are boarded in this way, but equal satisfaction is given by horizontal boarding. The purlines are built in same way as other portions of frame, 2x7 being the right size; 2x6 are used for rafters, the pitch to suit builder. Many of these barns are built with hip roof; this gives great amount of storage in the roof and a good-looking barn though the writer is inclined to favor the steep, plain roof, as being the more economical and giving better appearance.

Still Another Three-horse Evener.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I have used various kinds of three-horse whiff-



letrees, but for plowing or harrowing the "three-ring iron" is generally used in this section. It is shown below. This is made of 1/2-inch by 2-inch iron; 4 inches from middle hole to bottom hole, and 8 inches from middle to top. It stands upright in use, with plow attached to middle ring, whiffletree for the center horse to top ring, and doubletree for two outside horses attached to lower ring. This doubletree is made about a foot longer than the ordinary two-horse doubletree. This rig allows the horses to work close together, as the whiffletrees overlap.

L. M. BROWN.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Growing Celery.

A writer in the Northwest Horticulturist, of Washington State, gives the following hints on growing celery, which might be acted upon by many of our epicures who delight in a plentiful supply of garden vegetables:

Celery can be successfully grown with but little labor in a good garden soil, by using plenty of well-rotted manure. This should be put in the trenches, working it well into the soil, at least two weeks before the plants are transplanted into them. It delights, however, in low, moist, rich bottom land, or well-drained muck soil.

Growing the Plants.—It is not necessary to sow seeds in a hotbed or cold frame, as it is apt to run to seed if started too soon, but sow in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work in April, and an additional sowing or two between this date and May 1st, will ensure a plentiful supply of good plants. Sow in rows so that it can be kept free from weeds. Prepare the soil well and cover the seed very shallow, and firm the soil well after growing; also keep very moist until the seed germinates. After coming up, the plants should be partially shaded for a week or ten days, and see that the soil does not get too dry. To ensure good "stocky" plants, the tops should be cut back, to say within two inches of the crown, when about four inches high.

Transplanting.—The evening is the best time, and especially if after a shower; otherwise, give them a good watering, and you will lose but very few plants. Remember that it is essential that the soil be pressed firmly about each plant when set out, especially if done in a dry time. Some of our most successful growers set on the level surface, while others prefer a broad, shallow trench, only three or four inches deep. These trenches should be at least three feet apart for the dwarf, and not less than four feet for the larger sorts; set plants in single rows not over six inches apart in the trench. Transplanting is done about the middle of June for the first early, and the middle of August for the latest. Keep well cultivated, and in about six weeks handling should begin (never do this when wet from rain or dew). This is done to make the celery grow upright. The soil is drawn to the row from each side with an ordinary hoe. Now, take all the leaves of the plant in one hand and with the other draw the soil around it, pressing firmly, being careful that no soil gets between the leaves, as it is apt to cause rust, or rot the plant. In about two weeks, or as often as it is necessary to keep the leaves in an upright position, more soil should be drawn to the row. One ounce of seed produces about two thousand plants.

White Plume is the earliest sort and most easily blanched. The plant is a rapid grower, and should be tied loosely together as soon as five or six inches high, and earthed up to push the growth and blanching, also to ensure close attractive-shaped bunches.

Golden Self-Blanching is a favorite in more localities than any other sort. It blanches to rich golden color with but little earthing up, and is an excellent market sort.

Giant Pascal is one of the best keepers of the late sorts; must be well earthed up to blanch well.

Potato-growing on Irrigated Land.

Contrary to the very general impression, it is not necessary to irrigate the soil continuously during growing season to get a good crop. Nature's way is to thoroughly moisten the land in the spring before planting, and the most successful potato-growers on irrigated lands adhere to this principle. Where practicable, the land is given a good soaking, then as soon as possible afterwards cultivation begins, with object of conserving the moisture and raising the temperature of the soil. When land has been treated this way, and potatoes planted soon afterwards, conditions are just right for a rapid early growth, and if the harrows are kept going to keep up a good mulch, very little watering will be required subsequently to grow potatoes of good size which will ripen early and cook well. On the other hand, if planted on rather dry ground, growth at first will be slow, and when the excessive amount of water which the land will require is applied, there will be too great a growth of tops; the tubers ripen slowly and are generally small. During the growing season there is a danger of the new irrigator giving the crop too much water. A good rule to follow is to irrigate early, cultivate to conserve the moisture, then when the latter stages of growth are being approached give a little more water, in order that the tubers may reach their maximum growth, but not so much that excessive new growth will be stimulated. The same principle of early irrigation applies to sugar beets and garden crops, and with these it is important that a late growth is not forced, as this tends to decrease the quality of the tuber, root or fruit.

Frenzied Potato Culture.

POTATOES AT \$1,250 PER POUND!

How New Expensive Varieties Were Raised and Developed.

From time to time during the past year short accounts appeared in the press of the fabulous prices asked and obtained in England for new varieties of potatoes, and of the enormous crops obtained from a small amount of seed. Many people frankly disbelieved the reports, while others were doubtful, and wondered how such results were obtained.

I determined to find out the truth, and had a good opportunity when on a visit to South Lincolnshire, the chief potato district of the Old Country. I went straight to the principal growers, and such information as I obtained is absolutely reliable, and all the statements as to quantities and prices are facts, vouched for by men of integrity. I am thoroughly convinced that Canadian farmers and gardeners can obtain similar results by familiar methods. [NOTE.—But probably not the fabulous prices.—Ed. F. A.]

Much patience is required in the raising and development of these new varieties, and it sometimes happens that the man who raises a new variety does not benefit much by it. He may, like an inventor, sell his discovery for a mere song, while the buyer makes his thousands.

Nearly all the new varieties are hybrids, or crosses between two older varieties. The crossing may be a natural one, or the result of the gardener's art, as in flower hybrids. The seeds contained in the plum (or apple, as it is sometimes called) are sown early in the spring, under glass. The plants from these will, perhaps, all be different, and only the best are selected for the next year's seed. This process goes on for about five years, at the end of which time, the best, or what in the grower's opinion is the best, is saved, and the new variety is ready for introduction to the world. Very often, after two or three years' care, the seedlings turn out to be useless, and that time was entirely wasted. To put the matter in a nutshell, the law of the survival of the fittest is in force here, as in the whole of nature.

It will be easily understood that special training is required for such work, and even that is useless without a keen insight and a knowledge of what will be required in the potato world for several years in advance. Mr. A. Findlay, of Markinch, Scotland, for the past twenty or thirty years, has introduced many of the most profitable varieties of potato in Great Britain. All the growers who were approached on the subject, agreed that he has done more for the homely, but necessary, potato than any other individual. His whole energies, and those of the growers (as distinguished from the actual raisers) have been and are centered on the production of new disease-resisting, and at the same time prolific, varieties. Their efforts appear to have been crowned with a considerable amount of success, evident from the results they obtained.

As regards price and produce, the most sensational potato of all time is undoubtedly the "Eldorado," of Findlay, which has so far, fully justified the raiser in giving it such a high-sounding name; for it has been a veritable mine of gold for those who were so fortunate as to get possession of some of the seed. One of these was Mr. Geo. Massey, who leaped into prominence and caused an immense sensation by the high prices he obtained for his variety. His first sale was made in December, 1903, \$7,000 being obtained for fourteen pounds of Eldorados. This, however, was destined to be beaten in the following spring, when a single potato, weighing five ounces, was sold for \$250, and some smaller tubers at the rate of \$1,250 per pound. One naturally wonders how it is possible to make any profit after paying such a high price for the seed; but the following authentic case will show, at the same time, how it is done and how it is profitable. This case constitutes a record, but many other yields ran it very close.

In February, 1904, Mr. Charles Needham, of Wildsworth, Lincolnshire, England, bought a small Eldorado potato weighing HALF AN OUNCE from Mr. Massey, the price being \$30. It is interesting to note that half an ounce of pure gold is worth \$10, so that the potato cost three times its weight in gold.

On the 10th of March this precious potato was placed in a common garden frame, without any covering of soil, and ten days afterwards eleven sprouts were taken off and planted. Between the 20th of March and 30th of June other sprouts were taken, and cuttings from the earlier sprouts, making in all 120 plants from the single potato. The last sixty cuttings were planted out in the open between the 1st of June and 6th of July.

Now, as to the produce. The first 11 plants were separately weighed in the presence of witnesses. Five roots weighed over 12 pounds each, the heaviest being 14½ pounds; and the total weight 110 pounds, or an average of 10 pounds for each root. The 60 late cuttings produced 251 pounds, making 361 pounds from 71 plants. Mr. Needham sold 49 plants (they were then worth \$20 each), but it is fair to assume that if

he had kept them they would have yielded as well as the others. The total would have been considerably over 500 pounds. Now, as to the profit: There is a good demand for Eldorado seed this season at \$2.50 per pound. Five hundred pounds at that price amounts to \$1,500. Surely that is profit enough for any average man, and would pay handsomely for the care bestowed on the original potato.

The eleven first shoots were planted out five feet between the rows, and three feet between each plant, and the haulms (tops) were so luxuriant that they covered the whole of the space between. One of the largest potatoes weighed two pounds, and from the sixty late plants 12 were weighed, and turned the scales at 16 pounds. Out of a

potatoes are worth quite as much as, if not more than, one thousand bushels of late ones.

One might go on writing of the good qualities of many more new and valuable varieties; but the more there are, the harder it is to choose, especially when so many are really good. No less than 460 varieties were shown at the National Potato Show last year. However, enough has been said to show, and I hope, to prove, that the potato has a great future before it in England; and if in England, why not in Canada?

W. HARGRAVE.

Strawberries and Raspberries.

Next to the large fruits, the raspberry and the strawberry are most in demand. We have grown these fruits on the open prairie for 15 years, and although we have had frequent failures, for most of which we ourselves were to blame, and not always the climate, we find that with a little attention and intelligent handling they can be grown very profitably here. The truth is, you can get nothing without trouble, but most people set a bush or plant, and expect it to grow and bear fruit continuously, without cultivation or renewing. To get strawberries, you must plant a new bed each year. To keep your plants in order, you must provide protection for winter. To get large fruit, you must keep the soil cultivated, cool and moist. The same with raspberries. Most men plant a patch, and let it go, and expect it to bear forever. To get the best results, you must renew your plantation about every five or six years, and plant some of the large late varieties as well as the early ones, then if you fail to have fruit from one variety, it is possible you will get a crop from another. The seasons vary, and it is not wise to expect a crop from any one variety in all seasons. Keep the soil well stirred between the rows, and thin out all of the young suckers except the sturdiest. Raspberries should be planted early as possible in spring; strawberries are best planted in May.

Man.

FRUIT-GROWER.

Provide a Shelter Belt.

To anyone wishing to provide a quick, warm shelter for a garden or fruits, we would recommend the south-wood or old-man plant. It grows to its full height of 4 or 5 ft. in one season. It is a good protection against wind in summer, and gathers snow in winter; under its protection many of the more tender fruits can be grown. Some treemen condemn it as an unsightly weed, but we cut it back each year in July or August before it seeds, and find it ornamental, very useful, and by no means a nuisance. It has also been found very useful on the Indian Head Experimental Farm. A good shelter can be grown from it more readily than from any other plant we know.

Man.

P. H. L.

Poultry.

Keeping Eggs for Hatching.

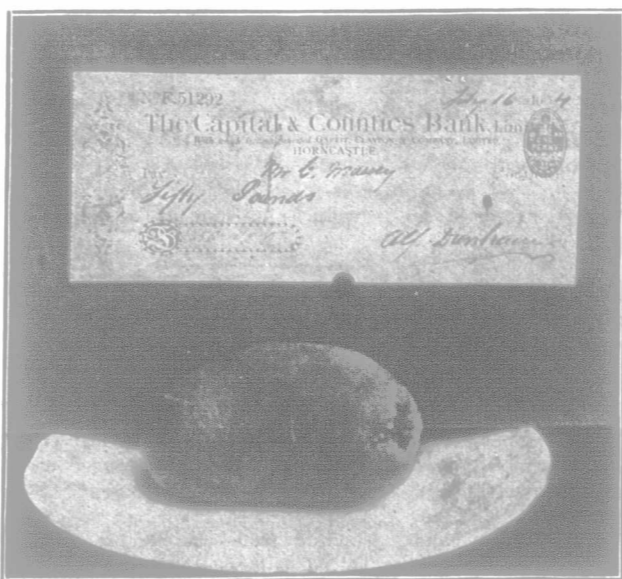
Keep eggs for hatching in a cool, dry temperature not above 40 or 50 degrees.

The fresher they are the better, and, if possible, should not be kept more than two weeks.

Set only well-formed eggs with strong shells, especially if put under a hen.

Before placing eggs brought from a distance under a hen or in a machine, let them lie for a day or two to regain their normal condition, as the parts may be disturbed by the jolting of the trip.

Rather than set the whole of an expensive setting under one hen, divide them between two, so that if one neglects her nest something may be saved, and it may also save the reputation of



Eldorado Potato.

Weight five ounces; sold for \$250.00

total of 361 pounds of potatoes, 100 single tubers weighed 100 pounds.

The vigor of the potatoes was absolutely unimpaired, as the sight of them bore witness. The whole crop was quite free from disease of any kind, and were nearly all marketable size; and the weights speak for themselves.

Last fall a well-known Scotch grower gave Mr. Findlay \$100 for a single tuber of a new variety. He afterwards refused \$125 for it, but in order to oblige his client, who was very pressing, the grower allowed him to cut out a single eye, for which he (the grower) received \$25. This was since the beginning of 1905.

As for the treatment this wonderful crop received, thirty plants got no manure at all; others had the same manure as the ordinary potato. In no respect were they treated better than common field potatoes. The Eldorado was first sent out by Mr. Findlay in the spring of 1903, and is expected to be on the market for culinary purposes in the fall of 1907.

There are other new varieties. The Leader last season produced (without the method of propagation described above, but from the potato direct) a crop of 600 bushels to the acre. The produce was lifted within ten weeks from the time of planting; they were fully matured, and fine in appearance and flavor. Again, a late variety, Findlay's Northern Star, last season produced, in some cases, as high as a thousand bushels to the acre, while in most cases the yield has been over five hundred bushels. Of course, it will be understood that five hundred bushels of very early



Basket of Eldorado Potatoes.

Weight fourteen pounds; sold for \$7,000 in December, 1903.

the dealer should only part of the setting come out.

Be guided by the size of the hen and the conditions of the weather in the size of the setting in each nest.

Dairying.

Weight and Sale of Cream and Milk.

1. What is the weight of a gallon of cream, 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. fat?
2. What is the weight of a gallon of milk, say milk containing 4 per cent. butter-fat?
3. Which will pay the best for a farmer, to sell cream at 50c. a gallon of 10 pounds' weight, 30 per cent. fat; or milk at 14c. a gallon, 4 per cent. fat?

A. R.

Ans.—1. One gallon of cream testing 30 per cent. fat will weigh, according to Farrington, 9.96 pounds; testing 40 per cent. fat, 9.66 pounds. Ordinarily, however, cream weighs about 10 pounds to the gallon, and the percentage of fat in the cream will make practically no difference in the weight as determined by the average scale. Cream testing 25 per cent. fat, weighs practically 10 pounds to the imperial gallon.

2. A gallon (imperial) of milk weighs 10.3 pounds on the average. It varies according to the specific gravity, but this variation would not be recorded on the average scale.

3. It would pay your subscriber much better to sell milk at 14c. a gallon than to sell cream testing 30 per cent. fat at 50c. a gallon. At the prices named, fat in the form of cream would sell for 16.6c. per pound, and in the milk at 33.7c. per pound, assuming that all the fat was taken out of the milk in the form of cream. Stated in another way, the amount of milk required to produce one gallon of cream would be about 7.3 gallons, which, at the price named, would be worth \$1.02, and the gallon of cream would only be worth 50c. Where the cream only is sold, the farmer would have the skim milk for feeding purposes, but to offset this to some extent would be the labor of separating the cream from the milk. He would need to place a very high value on the skim milk in order to make cream selling as profitable as selling milk at the prices named.

H. H. D.

Questions for Dairymen.

1. What is your favorite breed or grade of dairy cows? Give reasons.
2. Do you make the milk into butter on the farm, send to a cheese, butter or condensing-milk factory, sell whole milk or cream?
3. If possible, send us figures telling what cash returns per cow you received last year from the milk of your herd?
4. Can you show the profit derived per cow during the year, by deducting cost of feeding and care?
5. Do you keep a record of what your cows produce in pounds of milk, and do you test it for butter-fat? What is your system, and what are its advantages?
6. What is the best plan to get a profitable dairy cow?

[Concise answers to the above questions can be put in a few hundred words, and we request our dairy readers to send their replies in by the earliest mail convenient. In case you are not in a position to fully answer some of the questions, omit these and deal with the others.]

Licensing with a Vengeance.

In Victoria, Australia, a bill has been drafted which provides for a thorough inspection of all creameries, cheese factories, milk, stores and farms where milk is produced, so that "any person offering for sale or selling milk, cream, butter or cheese without a license, or offering for sale the milk or cream of any other person without a license, and any company or person engaging in manufacture, mixing, packing or storing of butter or cheese for sale without a license, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25."

The farmer's license fee is made proportionate to the number of cows kept; and must, of a necessity, be very small for two or three cows, and it will certainly cost a good deal to collect it.

It remains to be seen whether this bill becomes a law or not, and if it does, how it may be practically enforced.—[Exchange.]

Moisture Percentage in Butter.

A despatch from London, Eng., contains the following: "The Weddelland Co., in their weekly market report, referring to the standard of moisture in butter, say: 'The Government has re-introduced the butter bill, which fixes 16 per cent. as the legal amount of water to be allowed in butter. If the bill becomes law the present low percentage of moisture in colonial butter will gradually increase, until it closely approaches the sixteen per cent., for it would be now from human to expect the colonial buttermaker to voluntarily lose 34 shillings per cwt. by sending it to us with only 10 or 11 per cent. moisture, when he can legally send it with 14 or 15 per cent. without at all damaging the butter.'"

Events of the World.

Canadian.

Nearly 1,000 more Ontario emigrants left the Union Station, Toronto, for the West on April 4th.

The report of the Provincial Railway Taxation Commission was laid on the table of the House at Toronto on April 7th. The report favors taxation of the Ontario railways, on the basis of three per cent. on gross earnings.

The new turbine Allan Liner, Victorian, arrived in Halifax on the first of April. The turbine worked splendidly during the voyage across the Atlantic, and the entire absence of vibration was much commended by the passengers.

British and Foreign.

Seventy girls in one of the Polish cotton mills have been poisoned.

It is proposed to introduce jiu-jitsu as a drill for the U. S. army.

A serious revolution against Turkish suzerainty has broken out on the island of Crete.

Fifty miners were entombed by an explosion of gas in a mine at Zeigler, Ill., on April 3rd.

China is organizing armies, and arming them with the most modern weapons. Thousands of Mauser and Mannlicher rifles are being supplied to the troops.

An immense canal, reaching from the Pacific Ocean to Lewiston, Idaho, is to be constructed in the near future, and will be used chiefly for the transportation of wheat.

A violent earthquake in British India has caused great loss of life. The reports are not all in yet from the various districts affected, but it is feared that the death roll will extend into the thousands.

There is much suffering among the Chinese in the vicinity of Mukden, where 100,000 people have been left homeless and destitute as a result of the recent fighting. Of these, 60,000 are being fed and housed in Mukden by the Chinese Government.

The chief of police at Lodz, Poland, has been killed by a bomb, and in further conflicts between the troops and Jewish Socialists at Warsaw, four men have been killed and forty wounded. In Northeastern Poland the peasants are still on the march, cutting telegraph wires, pillaging, and demolishing the houses of land-owners in their way.

Once more the scene of interest in the Far East has shifted from the land to the sea. Upon April 8th the Orient was thrown into a flutter of excitement by the news that 51 vessels of Admiral Rojestvensky's Pacific squadron had been sighted, steaming slowly past Singapore northward into the China Sea. The vessels were burning soft coal, and the thick columns of smoke were visible for miles. The news was received with much rejoicing by the Russians, who feared that the squadron might encounter the Japanese somewhere among the perilous passages of the East Indian Islands. Some days later the second Russian squadron joined the main fleet, so that Rojestvensky now has more vessels at his disposal than Admiral Togo. It is surmised that the latter will give battle somewhere in the Sea of Japan, probably in the neighborhood of Vladivostok, but as yet all is conjecture. In the meantime the Japanese, with their usual despatch, are rapidly reorganizing their land forces, and have made arrangements to send Field Marshal Oyama 1,000,000 men by rail. No new developments have of late taken place in Manchuria, but great events are afoot, and may be looked for in the near future, possibly in the vicinity of Kirin or Vladivostok.

The recent visit of the German Emperor to Tangier, which is held to have an important political significance, is arousing much interest throughout Europe. It appears that the German Government, has not been satisfied with that part of the Anglo-French Treaty which allows France certain privileges in Morocco in return for certain other privileges to Britain in Egypt. In order to secure a better safeguard for her Algerian frontier, France has been endeavoring to aid the Sultan of Morocco in strengthening his departments of war and finance, advances which have been reluctantly accepted by the Sultan, and totally refused by the tribal chiefs, who profess very little allegiance. Of late Germany has stepped in and begun assuring Morocco that her authority will be exerted to maintain the independence of the State, an insinuation, of course, that Morocco is menaced by the Anglo-French Treaty. The speech of the German Emperor at Tangier, in which he asserted the right of his country to commercial privileges equal to those of other nations, is now looked upon as a further step toward hindering French influence with the Sultan, and further complications are feared. Should serious trouble arise, Spain and Italy, who both unite with France to thwart Germany in any attempt to obtain a foothold on the Mediterranean.

Field Notes.

Work on the irrigation ditch near Calgary is progressing rapidly this spring.

Several of the Alberta horsemen intend making a showing at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in New Westminster next October.

In the Mormon settlements in Southern Alberta large acreages of sugar-beet seed will be sown this spring, which, with the preparation the soil received last year, and the arrangements for irrigation over the greater area should return uniformly good crops.

Owing to low prices last fall, a large number of cattle were hay-fed during the winter in Alberta, and are now being marketed. Upon the extent of market operations between now and the bull sales next month will depend the success of the latter, as the ranchers want to see their money for the stuff they have on hand before they invest in new blood.

Special trains carrying samples of good grain of all kinds are making the rounds of the Northwestern States. A number of instructors from the agricultural colleges, and from large grain firms that have made the culture of good seed a specialty, show farmers through the trains, and give all necessary explanations. A marked increase in the quantity and quality of the grain grown in these districts is expected as a result of the experiment.

Refining Trinidad Sugar.—Mr. D. A. Gordon, M. P. for East Kent, is about to try an important experiment in his large beet-sugar plant at Wallaceburg, by importing Trinidad raw sugar to be refined during the season when sugar beets are not obtainable. As the latter can only be had for a few months in the fall and early winter, the project to use the mill during the rest of the year is of the greatest importance from a business and economic standpoint.—[Globe.]

Fat-stock Show Week at Saskatchewan's Capital.

It being assumed that the bill creating two provinces out of the Territories will pass, no hard feelings can ensue when Regina is dubbed as the capital, a dress not at all new to the city near "Pile o' Bones" creek, because the terminus of the Long Lake railroad has for some time been well known as the capital of the Territories, and also as the Mounted Police headquarters. The fat-stock show and judging schools were under the management of Supt. Harcourt, and went off well. The staff of lecturers included John Standish, V.S., Walkerton, Ont., light horses; Geo. R. Cottrelle, Milton, Ont., poultry; Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., beef cattle; Jas. Murray, B.S.A., Winnipeg, seed grain; A. P. Ketchen, B.S.A., Winnipeg, heavy horses; and A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D.V.M., of the "Farmer's Advocate," dairy cattle and sheep. The interest centered pretty largely on the beef cattle, and bacon, swine and carcass competitions, the awards in which will be found in the Gossip columns. Herefords and grades of the White-faces, Shorthorns and their grades, and Angus cattle, were much in evidence. The most of the judging on foot panned out pretty close to the results of the judging of the carcasses, which was done by three local butchers, Messrs. Child, Armour, another, and Duncan Anderson. The class work in the J. I. Case building was rendered very interesting by the animated discussions and the quality of the stock submitted for demonstration purposes. In dairy cattle, J. C. Pope, Regina, furnished the instructor with a very nice Ayrshire cow, a good representative of the breed, and a good sort to tie to for a dairy animal. It is hardly necessary to commend the Clydesdale mare, Montrave Geisha, kindly contributed by the Mutch Bros., Lumsden, for the work in draft horses. In cattle, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, and others, contributed valuable stock for the educational work, as did Jas. McQueen, Carievale, Assa., in sheep. Especially interesting to those assembled were the lectures on poultry, which in spite of the oft-expressed opinion, that "the farmers took no stock in chickens," the demonstrator, by his methods, showed such familiarity with his work, that the output of crate-fed chickens will be greatly augmented in the future in the eastern part of the Territories (Province of Saskatchewan). As evidence of the interest taken, Alderman R. Sinton, the Hereford breeder, will, we understand, start out to find a quartet of Hereford steers to get ready for next year's show.

The evening sessions in the City Hall were interesting, and provocative of discussion, a stereopticon being used to aid in the work. Jas. Murray gave an illustrated lecture on the benefits of seed selection, containing information similar to that given to the Grain-growers. T. N. Willing's lecture on weed pests was a valuable one, especially to those districts where cultivation is not thorough or the seed clean.

The Territorial Bacteriologist, G. A. Charleton, M. D., presented the question of "Soil inoculation," referring especially to that occurring in connection with the growth of clovers, peas, and other legumes.

A. P. Ketchen, with the aid of lantern views, gave an interesting talk on the different breeds of live stock. To patriotic Canadians, the report of Canada's winnings at St. Louis, presented by G. R. Cottrelle, was

highly gratifying, and conducive to a "chesty" feeling by dwellers under "the Maple Leaf," an attitude which was slightly receded from on the presentation of the case for "our export cattle in Great Britain," by A. G. Hopkins, editor of this paper. Duncan Anderson was in a happy vein, with reminiscences of horses and cattle of long ago. He described the improvements made since, and advocated the breeding of a horse termed "the farmer's driver," and "the general-purpose horse." He thought that the minimum weight of a heavy-draft horse should be 1,500 pounds, in place of 1,600 pounds, a stand which many dissented from, as inculcating low ideals in the breeding of horses. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, was chairman for the first evening session, Supt. Harcourt for the second, and Manager Mytton, Canadian Bank of Commerce, for the third evening session. The last session was devoted to agricultural societies, and their improvement, which proved a lengthy but profitable debate. The chairman, who is also president of the Regina Agricultural Society, urged strongly the adoption of business methods in the running of such societies, and also strongly deprecated the present basis on which the societies obtained their grants. He advocated giving grants, not on the membership basis, but on the basis of the number of entries made for the show, a position we incline to agree with. It is evident that the majority of agricultural societies are inclined to rely too much on the grant, and that many might as well refrain from holding shows, for all the good they do; or, rather, they would be better to devote their energies to other or more simple lines of work.

Alberta Horse-breeders Meet.

On the evening of April 3rd, the annual meeting of the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Calgary. The President, Mr. John A. Turner, presided, and the Secretary, Mr. Chas. W. Peterson, read the annual report, reviewing the work and efforts of the association during the past year. Among other things he noted the marked decrease of the importation of bands of ranch horses, due to the practically prohibitive tariff on such stock. In view of the impending change in the political situation, which will make two separate provinces, it was pointed out that the breeders' associations would require to be more than ordinarily active in safeguarding the interests of farmers and breeders. In conclusion, the following financial statement was submitted and adopted:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand	\$151 56
Government grant	260 00
Entry fees	48 00
Membership fees	86 00
Freight charges	61 00
Gate receipts	79 85
Donations, 1904, and balance 1903.....	479 90
Sundries	1 25
	\$1,107 06
EXPENDITURE.	
Stamps, stationery, etc	\$213 58
Printing and advertising	94 08
Hay	53 30
Office fittings, etc.	36 00
Freight	81 00
Salaries	100 00
Prizes	311 19
Delegation to Ottawa, re duty on horses	79 90
Sundries	21 95
Balance	116 06
	\$1,107 06

After considerable discussion upon the question of holding the stallion show and fair on the same dates, it was decided to leave the arrangements of dates in the hands of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Messrs. Brown and Lloyd, it was resolved that the horse-breeders' organization, with headquarters at Calgary, be known as the Alberta Horse-breeders' Association.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mr. John E. Turner, Calgary; Vice-President, D. H. Anders, Crane Lake; 2nd Vice-President, Major Walker, Calgary. Directors: For Clydesdales, H. Bannaster, Davisburg; Shires, Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks; Hackneys, A. M. Rawlingson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds, E. J. Swan, Okotoks; Standard-breds, Wm. Moodie, De Winton; coach breeds, Bryce Wright, De Winton; Percherons, D. Thorburn, Davisburg.

Ontario Cattle Shippers Gain Concessions.

As a result of the Ontario farmers' appeal to the Railway Commission last June, an order has been issued, April 4th, grading the freight rates on export cattle according to distance from seaboard. Formerly there has been a fixed rate of 25c. per cwt. from all points on the main line of the Grand Trunk, between Sarnia and Prescott, Ont. Henceforth from points situated west of Stratford, London, or St. Thomas, the rate to Portland or St. John is left at 25c. The rate from the cities named, and any points between these cities and Guelph, Galt, Harrisburg, Brantford, and Simcoe, is reduced to 24c. From points still further east, but west of Toronto, there is cut to 23c. From points east of Toronto the rate to St. John or Portland is further reduced by a sliding scale until 19c. is reached from points east of Prescott, or 6c. below

the charge previously imposed. The rate to Montreal, from points on the main line of the Grand Trunk, west of London, is made 23½c., with a gradual reduction to 15c. from Toronto.

The National Record-keeper.

The breeders of pure-bred live stock in Canada, as well as our readers generally, will be pleased to view in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" the portrait of Mr. William Austin Clemons, who a couple of months ago, under authority of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, took charge of the preliminary work in connection with the supervision of the proposed national records. As announced in a recent issue, the appointment is one that will command the confidence of the breeding fraternity. The Executive Committee of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association a few days ago placed themselves on record, endorsing Mr. Clemons' appointment as Registrar-General. Left unhampered by political or other improper influences, his record for staunch integrity and independence of character will stand him in good stead, and be a guarantee to the public of the character of the pure-bred live-stock records under his charge, and bearing the national imprimatur of Canada.

Mr. Clemons was born October 7th, 1870, in the township of South Dumfries, County of Brant, Ont., and is a son of Mr. G. W. Clemons, the well-known breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Association for that breed. He was educated at the local rural school, the St. George public school, and the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, taking his second-class teacher's certificate at the age of fifteen. After leaving school he returned to his father's



Mr. W. A. Clemons.

farm, and assisted in establishing and building up the Maple Hill herd of Holsteins. For six years, from 1894 to 1900, he had charge of the office of the Holstein-Friesian Association, thus acquiring familiarity with pedigrees and experience in keeping live-stock records. In 1900 he went to Ottawa, as Secretary to the Live-stock Commissioner, and three years later he was made publication clerk for the Department of Agriculture, under Prof. Robertson, a position he has occupied up to the present time, demonstrating himself to be a most careful and competent officer. He married in 1903, Helen Jean, daughter of Mr. David Nafra, Principal of Dickson School, Galt.

National Live-stock Convention.

On Thursday, April 20th, delegates from the various live-stock associations will meet in convention at the Imperial Building, 138 Queen St., Ottawa, to decide upon the constitution and rules to govern the National Association of Canadian Stock-breeders, and to elect officers for that body. The committees appointed by the Clydesdale, Hackney, Shire, Sheep, Swine, Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Ayrshire and Jersey Associations, to complete final arrangements in connection with the nationalization of the live-stock records, will meet at the same place on Wednesday, April 19th. Both meetings will open at 10 a. m., and continue throughout the day and evening. F. W. HODSON, Live-stock Commissioner.

Modern Flour and Good Teeth.

In answering a statement made by Sir Lauder Brunton, an eminent English authority, that the fine flour made by American mills was responsible for the depreciation in the lasting quality of the teeth of Americans, the Northwestern Miller says it cannot admit that there is any connection between bad teeth and fine flour, as at present made. It admits that in the early part of the last century there may have been justice in the complaints of the chemists that the superfine flour was deficient in some of the valuable food properties of the wheat. This was owing to the imperfect method of manufacture then employed. All this is a matter of ancient history for those in the trade. But for the benefit of Sir Lauder and other scientific gentlemen, whose ideas are derived from the text-books of the past, a brief explanation may be given.

After American milling received its great impetus at the hands of the millwright, Oliver Evans, the process consisted of grinding the cleaned wheat once between stones, and then bolting it through long reels. A small percentage, possibly thirty or forty per cent. of the total flour, was taken out from the head of the reels for the superfine grade.

The stones ground the bran to such an extent that the rest of the flour was made dark by the fine branny particles. The central or starchy part of the berry, being the softest, was ground finer than the glutinous part, which, being harder, was converted into middlings or coarser particles. In those days middlings were used for animal feed. About 1870, millers began to purify the middlings; that is, to separate the branny particles from them by air currents. The middlings were then ground into white flour, which came to be known as patent flour. Patent flour, it will thus be seen, was composed chiefly of the most glutinous part of the berry.

Roller mills, that replaced stones, about 1880, enabled the miller to strip off the glutinous parts of the berry adhering to the bran, much better than could be done with stones, not having the same tendency to pulverize the bran. Thus rollers enabled millers to gain for their best patent flour a still greater percentage of the best nitrogenous elements of the wheat berry. Milling processes have been so perfected that, to-day, the best patent flour represents twice as much per cent. of the whole berry as the old superfine flour, and contains very nearly all the berry that has any nutritive value. In view of these incontrovertible facts, it is about time that white flour received due recognition at the hands of men like Sir Lauder Brunton.

Endorses our Stand on Seed Grain Distribution.

In conversation recently with Duncan Anderson, Rugby, Ont., the well-known institute lecturer of the Live-stock Commissioner's staff, he referred to the inevitable changes that must come about in the system of Western agriculture. He referred especially to the depletion of fertility, the unavoidable result of constant wheat-growing, and thought that clover would be one method of fertility salvation. Mr. Anderson thought that the experimental farms might do more in the way of clover-growing, and he pointed out what a valuable advertisement a large field of red clover would be to the West, especially if a bunch of good beef steers was being pastured thereon.

Newcomers to the country have undoubtedly been impressed with what they have seen at the experimental farms. In the past the newcomers have not been so critical observers as those visiting us now, many of whom are considering changing their locations from Eastern Canada or the States to Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The man looking for a new home is keenly critical as to the possibilities of the new country, and any reasonable person will see what a valuable lodestone or magnet demonstrated success in clover-growing at the Western experimental farms would be. The casual observer does not bank much on the small plot, one that can be covered with a few horse blankets against frost, etc. The field of 10, 20 or 50 acres burns itself on his brain indelibly, and he goes home and talks about it; the small plot he forgets about. Another thing Mr. Anderson referred to was the ridiculously small samples (3 or 5 pounds) of grain sent out, and he stated he had known farmers to feed such to the chickens—couldn't be bothered. As he says, "Why not enough to sow at least an acre?" Why not!

Good Common Whitewash.

To make this whitewash suitable for all disinfecting, purifying and sweetening, especially for outhouses and cellars, take three gallons of hot water, handful each of sifted wood ashes and clean barrel salt, with a pint of soft soap well stirred in, and add slacked lime until thick as good buttermilk; applying plentifully with a brush. For inside walls, take one bushel of unslacked lime, three pounds of sugar, five pounds of salt; slack the lime with cold water, add the salt and sugar, strain through a sieve, and reduce to the proper consistency with cold water, applying with a brush. This is recommended for brick or rough board walls.

Mr. Sifton's Successor.

Mr. Frank Oliver, M. P. for Edmonton, has been chosen to succeed Hon. Clifford Sifton in the Dominion Cabinet, being sworn into office at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, on April 8th. Mr. Oliver, who hails from Peel Co., Ont., is a newspaper man, publisher of the Edmonton Bulletin, and has been in the Dominion Parliament nearly ten years. Last election he had a majority of 2,009, a fact which is thought to have influenced the Government in selecting him to open a Western constituency at this critical time. His career in the Dominion House has stamped him as an aggressive, outspoken representative of the West, on the needs of which he is very thoroughly informed by a long resident experience.

To Fishers in Manitoba.

An order-in-council, dated Ottawa, March 13th, 1905, prohibits fishing in Lakes Manitoba, St. Martin, Portage Bay, Water Hen, Dog and Shoal, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of November, in each year, both days inclusive.

Markets.**Winnipeg.**

Wheat—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: This has been another week of nervousness and uncertainty in the speculative wheat markets. The abnormal situation in the Chicago May is putting it in a position by itself. It is understood that a syndicate of large operators have the May wheat in Chicago practically cornered and those who have sold short for delivery in that month in Chicago are running the risk of being badly squeezed. The strong position of Chicago May wheat has a very direct bearing in holding up May wheat in other markets, and this influence extends in some measure to the July and September futures. The weather in the south over the winter wheat country has continued favorable during the past week, and if it had not been for the check given by the advance in May wheat, the short sellers would have hammered prices lower. Even as it is, the strength induced by yesterday's advance in May has evaporated, and the closing prices of September wheat at least are back to what they closed at on Tuesday, the May finishing at 2c. to 1c. higher in most markets, but 3/4c. higher in Chicago over Tuesday. These figures show fairly well the unusual position of the markets. In the meantime, what is called the cash situation, which means the everyday trade in actual wheat and flour, is at about a standstill. Favorable prospects for the future crops cause a more liberal movement of old wheat out of farmers' hands, and also out of dealers' hands, than would have been under less favorable crop prospects to the milling centers, and at same time cause millers and flour dealers to be less willing buyers, and where sales are made they are at lower prices, and only for small lots, and to some extent help to further depress the market for the time being. So long as fine crop prospects continue over the American continent, it will not be easy to get any advance on present prices, but fine weather in April does not assure big yields in August, and much may happen in the crop situation before then. Except for the favorableness of the crop prospect at the moment, other elements which go to make up or influence the trend of prices in the wheat market are not in favor of lower prices. Visible and invisible stocks are everywhere moderate, and in most cases comparatively small. Prices are not at present abnormally high, after the experience of the past twelve months, and should any widespread crop failure arise during the ensuing three months, it would cause much higher prices than anything we have seen in the past year. Therefore, the future of prices depends on the prospect and result of this year's crops. In this connection producers who hold wheat need not feel uneasy over the situation, because if prices decline owing to good crops they will benefit by increase in yield, and if prospects become unfavorable their present holdings will advance

in price. If at present they push their holdings for sale, they help to depress markets, and make lower prices for themselves. In the wheat market situation and trade outside of America, there is not much change to note during the week. World's shipments last week were slightly less than previously, but not sufficiently so to make any impression, or, at least, any favorable impression that might have been created thereby was counteracted by the lower American markets. The shipments from southern countries are certain to decrease sharply before many weeks, but as yet unusually free shipping facilities have allowed the weekly shipments to be large. As we have already indicated, crop prospects over America are favorable, especially over the winter wheat country. Further north over the spring-wheat country, including Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, present reports as to prospects are also favorable, although up to date it can only be said that the seeding of wheat is ready to begin. A little has been done in small patches here and there. While the weather has been mostly dry, it has kept cool with sharp frosts at night, and such weather does not hasten the ground to suitable seeding condition. In view of this, while the present prospect for the spring wheat crop seems very encouraging, past experience prompts us to say its future is very uncertain, and while present favorable signs may encourage hopes as to future results, it is well to make some allowance for the uncertainty of developments in weather conditions. The visible supply shows a decrease of 490,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,126,000 bushels for the week previous, and a decrease of 784,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments for last week were 9,344,600 bushels, against 9,744,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,872,000 bushels last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, decreased 1,516,000 bushels, compared to a decrease of 2,906,000 bushels the previous week, and a decrease of 396,060 bushels same week last year.

The local market for Manitoba wheat has been dull and inert during the week, except for the spurt which took place under the influence of the strength which developed in the American markets. The fact is that many holders of wheat for May delivery in our option market have, owing to continued decline in prices, been forced to let go their holdings. The holders for the most part have been people outside of the grain trade who thought some profit could be made in speculating in wheat on the buying side. So long as they kept on buying their trade was a potent factor in upholding prices. The outside speculator is usually a buyer, and so long as he is a factor on the buying side he helps to advance or hold prices up, but when the time arrives that he lets go his purchases his influence goes to depress prices. This has occurred in our option market to a very marked degree during the last few weeks, and has helped to depress prices very much. As the situation is to-day, the outside trader or speculator is practically eliminated from our trade for the present, and the accumulation of wheat waiting its dispersion on the opening of lake navigation is in the hands of the legitimate trade. This in itself causes dullness in trade, for dealers and exporters are well loaded up, and neither in the humor or position to take on much more wheat, unless the general market gave them encouragement to do so. This, of course, is wanting at present. Lake navigation is expected to open soon, and that will relieve the situation very considerably, and cause a renewal of activity in trade which will do much to create a stronger feeling in prices. Not much can be said as yet about the crop situation in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The weather west of the Red River Valley has been deprived of a normal amount of moisture since last September, and complaints are numerous that the land is too dry for best seeding conditions. Nevertheless, it allows seeding operations to begin earlier than usual, and if it were not for the fact that past experience shows us that an early seed-time in the Northwest has never been succeeded by good crop results, we would be ready to congratulate ourselves on the prospects. For this, however, we think it well to wait until later developments. In regard to current values, prices in the Winnipeg market have closed: No. 1 northern, 93 1/2c.; No. 2 northern, 88 1/2c.; No. 3 northern, 83 1/2c.; No. 4 extra, 74 1/2c.; No. 5 extra, 73 1/2c. No.

5 wheat, 64c.; spot or delivery. All prices are for in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

Oats—As last week.

Barley—Up a little, in response to a demand for seed.

Hay—Baled hay up \$1; early put-up stuff being moldy, due to being baled when damp. Loose, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

Potatoes—Not plentiful, at enhanced prices; 60c. for farmers' loads.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Prices hold firm, at 27 1/2c. to 28c. for creamery, good. Dairy stuff brings from 14c. to 23c.

Eggs—Market firmed up again; 13c. to 15c. being paid by the jobbers.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Not many coming forward at present prices, \$2.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Sheep—\$5.25; not many coming forward.

Hogs—Few coming, and scarcity will likely continue until well after seeding; 5c. to 5 1/2c. are quoted.

Cattle prices are yet unsatisfactory to holders, in view of the stiffening up at Chicago and other markets. Reports are current that fat cattle are scarce in Ontario, and that an Ontario buyer of stockers is en route West to buy stockers in Manitoba.

Horses—Demand fair, every little town having in an Ontario shipment. High-grade range Clydesdales brought over \$400 a team at Calgary. Farmers are safer to buy acclimatized horses for a heavy season's work. Inferior stuff sold all the way from \$60 up.

Wheat in Canada.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:

Montreal	55,000
Toronto	17,000
Kingston	30,000
Coteau	457,000
Depot Harbor	264,000
Goderich, Ont.	285,600
Manitoba and N-W. T. elevators	5,186,000
Fort William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	6,106,000

Total 12,400,000

Total a year ago 11,591,000

Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William, Port Arthur, Keewatin, Winnipeg, and interior country points, are approximately 11,292,000 bushels, against 11,255,000 bushels a week ago; 11,432,000 bushels a year ago; 10,300,000 bushels two years ago; 18,640,000 bushels three years ago; 4,964,000 bushels four years ago; and 10,300,000 bushels five years ago.

Montreal.

A few extra beeves sell at about 5 1/2c. per pound, while others are held at 6c. per pound. Prime beeves sell at 5c. to 5 1/2c. per pound; pretty good cattle, 4c. to near 5c. per pound; milkmen's strippers, 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c., and the common stock, 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. There is a fair demand for milch cows, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 each, and an extra cow sells for \$65. The young calves sell at \$1.50 to \$3.50 each; good calves at \$6 to \$8 each. Sheep sell at 4c. to 5 1/2c. per pound; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$5 each. Good lots of fat hogs sell at about 6 1/2c. per pound.

Chicago.

Good to prime steers, \$6 to \$7; poor to medium, \$4.60 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to \$5.00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.70; good to choice, heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.72 1/2; rough, heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.50; light, \$5.40 to \$5.62 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.57 1/2 to \$5.65. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.70 to \$6; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.60; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 11 1/2c. to 13c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c. per pound; sheep, 1 1/2c. to 1 3/4c. per pound.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Sale Ring at Calgary	573
Roscommon Ewe Lambs	574
Royal London 904	574
Spring Pets	575
Noon Hour at an Edmonton Farm	575
Basement Plan of C. W. Baker's Barn	577
Eldorado Potato	579
Basket of Eldorado Potatoes	579
Mr. W. A. Clemens	581
EDITORIAL.	
Getting the Agricultural Horse	571
Winnipeg Exhibition Management	571
The King of Italy's Co-operative Project	571
"Farmer's Advocate" in Wisconsin	571
Instances of Successful Co-operatives	571
ILL.	
HORSES.	
Stallion Show and Horse Fair at Calgary	573
Pasterns	573

Contents of this Issue.**STOCK.**

A Hint to Fillets of Stock for Auction Sales	574
Roscommon Sheep	574
Wensleydale Sheep	574
Compressed Yeast as a Valuable Agent in Treating Abortion in Cows	574
Senate vs. Embargo	574
The Dominion Agriculturist on "Stock Food" Experiments	575
The Treatment of Abortion in Cattle	575
Yorkshires Get a Knock	575
Two kinds of Branks (illustrated)	576
Beeware of Eradicating Tuberculosis	576
Beeware of Dies	576
FARM.	
Beeware of Weeds (illustrated)	576
Three-horse Egg-Race (illustrated)	576

The Wheat Trade in Britain	577
Plan Before Building	577
Clover as a Fertilizer	577
The Farmer's Tool Shop	578
Seeding to Clover	578
Plank Barn Frames (illustrated)	578
Still Another Three-horse Ewever (illustrated)	578
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.	
Growing Celery	578
Potato-growing on Irrigated Land	578
Freezing Potato Culture	579
Strawberries and Raspberries	579
Provide a Shelter Belt	579
POULTRY.	
Keeping Eggs for Hatching	579
DAIRYING.	
Weight and Sale of Cream and Milk	580
Questions for Dairymen	580

Licensing with a Vengeance	580
Moisture Percentage in Butter	580
FIELD NOTES.	
Fat-stock Show Week at Saskatchewan's Capital	580
Alberta Horse-breeders Meet; Ontario Cattle Shippers Gain Concessions; The National Record-keeper; National Live-stock Convention; Modern Flour and Good Teeth; Endorse our stand on Seed Grain Distribution; Good Common Whitewash	581
Mr. Sifton's Successor	582
MARKETS	582
HOME MAGAZINE	583 to 591
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.	
Veterinary.	
Small hoofs; premature activity of mamma; bog spavin and thoroughpin and lame mare; lymphangitis, etc.	600
Cow pox; cow pox; unthrifty cow; skin disease and feeding	601
Feeding linseed meal; scaly legs	602



Life, Literature and Education.

"The ideal social state is not that in which each gets an equal amount of wealth, but in which each gets in proportion to his contribution to the general stock."—[Henry George.]

"There is a burden of care in getting riches, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in ausing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them."—[Matthew Henry.]

The Speculation Devil-fish.

There is a street in New York City—not the only one of its kind in the world, or even in America, by any means, yet one typical of its kind—a little narrow street with immense buildings towering on either hand, their plate-glass windows labelled with the names of brokers and firms, trusts and corporations. Prosaic enough, commercial enough—all this—and never a sign to reveal the depths that yawn behind—abysses indeed, yawning indeed, mysterious indeed, to the uninitiated who pass along the crowded street, not one of whom, perhaps, whether he knows it or not, who has not contributed his mite or his thousand mites to the great "devil-fish," as Frank Norris has so aptly called it, of which this office or that may be but the sign and symbol.

But the head and center of this great devil-fish community, perhaps, lies a little further up the street. Reaching it, you would recognize at first no devil-fish headquarters. You go in at a very ordinary door and up a very businesslike elevator to the most modern of "visitors' galleries." As you go up, possibly a distant humming reaches your ear, a confused clamor of voices, for the monster is here noisy enough, though its tentacles are spreading constantly, silently, slimily out over the whole land and a score of lands, sucking, drawing from the people—the farmer at the plow, the widow in her little shop, the rich man in his office—the copper and silver and gold which are the life-blood that it seeks: here a little, there a little; here much and there much. Arriving in the gallery you look down upon a curious scene. Perhaps it occurs to you that here is Pandemonium got up in twentieth-century style. Imagine it—an immense business office, with telegraph keys clicking incessantly everywhere, it seems, and telephones ranged by the hundred along the walls, each with its boy waiting to answer on the first twirl of the bell. The whole of the great floor, which is covered with scraps of paper, is occupied by men—a living whirlpool—surging and crowding and jostling one another. A sort of depression in the rear, built downward, with steps around the sides like an amphitheatre, is also crowded with them—men everywhere: well-dressed men and poorly-dressed men; men with faces contorted with anxiety; men with the smile of triumph still upon their

lips; men with desperate faces, and men with cool, calm faces which nothing can change; angry faces, bitter faces, animated faces—moving, surging like the white waves on a tempestuous sea. "Only twenty feet across, but reaching clear down to hell," is one terse description of this "pit." Presently someone shouts, and immediately begins a shouting and howling of voices, pandemonium let loose; the bidding for stocks has begun, and fortunes are trembling in the balance. When it is over, ten men or twenty, perhaps, may go forth with added thousands, and while they chuckle, others—hundreds it may be—have taken the step that means to them financial ruin. Another turn of the wheel, and of these some may go out and down the little street to suicide or the lunatic asylum; others will go back to the field, the factory or the office to earn more money, in order that they may come back and squander it again in this vast gambling den; while yet, many more will leave, sadder and wiser men, taught once and for all not to give more than they are compelled to to the gaping maw of this financial monstrosity. One has used the word "compelled" advisedly, for, strange as it may seem, there is neither man, nor woman, nor child in Canada or the United States, nor to some extent, to the ends of the earth, who has not in some way been affected by the operations on Wall Street or its kin.

To explain how this may be, it is necessary to tell something of the nature of how transactions here are carried on. As will be understood, "stocks" are simply so many paper slips which represent the value of some business—mining property, railway shares, trust company shares, etc. These slips are bought and sold usually by men who never see the property, or whatever it may be which they represent. Often they change hands many times in the course of an hour or a day. A man buys at say 75 or 80, and sells at 120 or 130; he has made so much clear profit without a single exertion of muscle or brain, except what he gets while shrieking his bids on the stock exchange. The greenhorn goes in—and, by the way, he has either to be bitten or to succeed many times before he ceases to be a greenhorn—nothing looks easier than to "make money" by this process. He sees men buying from other men with avidity, and never suspects that often these buyers and sellers are in league with one another, buying and selling, that he and other greenhorns like him may be trapped. What others are not afraid to buy he is not afraid to buy. There may be a good thing in it. He is seized by the spirit of speculation, which is very contagious in this atmosphere of bulls and bears. He has visions of an easy life and lots of money forever after. He invests perhaps a little, perhaps all he has, according to the grip the fever has on him, and is presently the proud possessor of stocks for which he has paid, perhaps, 110. He cannot foresee the panic which is likely to come, or if he does foresee it and is unscrupulous enough, he hopes to have realized his little pile by selling to someone else at a higher rate before the blow falls. Perhaps he does this; perhaps the blow forestalls him. There is a

sudden slump, the value goes down, perhaps, to 30, and the chances are that he is ruined, while his hard-earned money has gone into the coffers of the men "behind," who have engineered the whole affair.

Simple it seems when told, and yet many will go back again and again to meet the same fate. There is always the possibility of the lucky turn, or the game would soon play out, and the men behind see to it that there are enough lucky turns to keep the game going. So the tried come back and back again, and there are always enough of the green willing to step in and be fleeced. And this fleecing is carried on with impunity, for the victims come in of their own free will, and who can punish a man or a number of men for taking what another man voluntarily offers? Simple enough the whole operation seems, yet it is far from being simple, for scarcely a glimpse has as yet been given of the trickery, the endless machinations and subterfuge and dust in the eyes, used by the directors of these Wall Street operators to beguile money from the unwary. Occasionally some big financier grows sick of it all and "tattles." For instance, a

got the loan by pledging his real estate as security, still owes \$13,000. What does this mean? Why, he had lost \$13,000!

To come back, however, to the query as to how every man, woman and child on the continent may be still further affected by these operations: It would surely seem that those who keep out of the muddle and away from Wall Street have no cause to fear. Yet such is not the case, for the tentacles of the octopus spread far and silently. Although the headquarters of most of the great corporations, etc., are located in Wall Street, there are branches, known as broker's offices (bucket shops), scattered in every town, each of which is equipped for the leeching business, and which, though often unsuspected even by the managers and employes of them, usually carry out this special business nobly. . . . Again, when stocks are down, and there is danger of a sudden panic, these strong financial firms at headquarters have no fear; they know the banks are ready to loan them money at a high rate of interest. This loaning is sometimes necessary, hence the money honestly earned by the people and deposited in the banks for safe-keeping, goes to uphold these very institutions whose business is the fleecing of the multitude. . . . Once more; the great trusts listed on the Stock Exchange, the railway companies, etc., hold the purses of the people practically in their own hands. Take a Sugar Trust, for instance. If it be strong enough—and strong enough it must assuredly be, or it would not be listed on the Stock Exchange—it has only to say, in an inaudible whisper, of course, "The pound of sugar shall sell for more," and straightway the deed is done. Every considerable sugar manufactory in the country is under control of the Sugar Trust, and so the price of every pound of sugar in the country goes up, and the farmer, the mechanic, the business man, simply has to pay more for it, hand out his money without warning or reason, to fill the coffers of the few men at the head of the Sugar Trust. So it is with other things—coal, coal-oil, salt—whatever it may be.



John D. Rockefeller.
The richest man in the world.

big sensation has been caused recently by the revelations of Thos. W. Lawson, of Boston, himself a multimillionaire, and for many years one of the foremost in the "System" which he condemns, who ostensibly pro bono publico has been showing forth what he can of the devilry at the back of it all. And yet there is more to be told. Speculation is spreading everywhere. "Get rich quick" concerns are flourishing. Thousands are drawn into their speculative meshes. The manager of a Canadian banking institution tells us that at the time of the Ames failure last year, aggregating about \$50,000, in twenty minutes one day by men who had been "dabbling in stocks," and were getting "corned." No one would have suspected it of the men in question. One of them, who

All the strong companies, of course, are not listed on the Stock Exchange. Some of the strongest trusts, e. g., the Standard Oil and the Beef Trust, are not of these. But the principle is the same. One and all of these combinations, whether listed or close corporations, have been formed for the express purpose of getting money out of the public. By their existence the people are kept poor, or are made poorer, while a select few, good enough men, too, in their way, except that they seem to overlook the fact that a wholesale extortioner or oppressor is, after all, not so radically different from a little one, are made rich—tremendously rich, dazzlingly rich. John D. Rockefeller's fortune, for instance, amounts to \$900,000,000; Carnegie's is \$300,000,000, lesser lights following. Rockefeller made

his money, so they say, in "Oil," Carnegie his in "Steel," and the lesser lights in railways, beef—whatever it may be. Those who call things by plainer names, have a different version of it. After all, it is but another reading of the old axiom, "One murder makes a villain; millions a hero."

A Word by the Way.

Two ladies, both well dressed and evidently belonging to the higher walks of life, were going along a city street; one of them stopped and spoke a word to a dull, tired-looking woman, who had a fretful-looking baby on one arm and a basket on the other, in which she had a few bananas and apples and cheap candy for sale.

"Why, Helen," said the other, lady, "what made you stop and speak to that woman? What did you say to her?"

"Oh, nothing much. It was just a word or two by the way; that was all. She looked so tired and discouraged, and I stopped to give her a few pennies and say a word or two to her."

A few minutes later the two ladies were in one of the great stores of the city, where they made some purchases, and while they waited for their change, the lady who had spoken to the apple-woman entered into conversation with a sales-girl, and gave her half a bunch of violets.

When the two ladies were on the street, one of them said:

"Why, Helen, how could you be so familiar with the shop girl? What were you saying to her?"

"Oh, not much of anything. It was just a word or two by the way. I thought she looked tired and a little ill, and she said that she did have a severe headache. Did you notice how she brightened up when I gave her the violets?"

A word by the way! A kindly deed by the way! How many burdens would be lightened, how many hearts would be gladdened, how much weariness would be forgotten, how smiles would take the place of frowns, how much more beautiful and infinitely better the world would be if every man and woman, every boy and girl, lost no opportunity of speaking a kindly word or doing a good deed by the way! Try it for a single day, and see if it is not one of the happiest days of your life.—[Forward.

The Weeping Pitcher.

The subject of our picture is a tender legend which runs as follows: A broken-hearted mother, inconsolable for the loss of her little daughter, had a strange vision. She beheld the angel to whose care the souls of departed little ones are entrusted, leading her tender charge through the fields. The spirit band had passed over a low stone wall; but one child, the last of the company, bore in her hands a pitcher, the weight of which prevented her from climbing the wall. The sorrowful mother recognized this child as her own lost darling, and hastening forward clasped it to her bosom in an ecstasy of joy. The child nestled lovingly in the mother's embrace. "How warm it is in mother's arms!" she exclaimed. But she might not stay; and, as she turned again towards her young comrades of the spirit-world, she looked beseechingly into the mother's pale, yearning face, and said, "Do not cry so much, mother dear, for I must carry all your tears in my pitcher." Such is the pathetic story, framed no doubt with intent, if possible, tenderly to check the excess of maternal grief. But what can arrest that tide of sorrow! Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not, is an enduring type of the bereaved mother.

"You can buy a lot of home happiness with a mighty small salary, but fashionable happiness always costs just a little more than you're making."



Seeking the King.

Draw me, we will run after Thee.—Cant. i: 4.
I will seek Him Whom my soul loveth.—Cant. iii: 2.

"What is it that I hunger for but GOD?
My GOD, my GOD! let me for once look on Thee,
As though none else existed—We alone!
And as Creation crumbles, my Soul's spark
Expands till I can say, even for myself
I need THEE, I feel Thee, and I love Thee!"

I have just been reading Henry Van Dyke's beautiful little romance, "The Story of the Other Wise Man," which, as he explains, came to him one sleepless night. He says: "I have never felt as if it were my own. It was a gift. It was sent to me; and it seemed as though I knew the Giver, though His name was not spoken." The story of Artaban—the "other wise man"—is, briefly, this: He had arranged to travel with the other Magi to Judea, taking with him three magnificent jewels to present to the new-born King. One of these jewels was a sapphire, "blue as a fragment of the night

the man would certainly die. Should the great quest be risked for the sake of a deed of love? One short prayer for guidance was flashed up to the "God of Truth and Purity," and he hesitated no longer. After a long and tedious delay his restoratives proved successful, but not without great cost to Artaban. The caravan had started without him, and he was forced to part with the sapphire in order to buy camels and provision for the long journey. Reaching Bethlehem at last, another disappointment met him: The Infant King had departed into Egypt in order to escape the wrath of Herod. While Artaban talked to a young mother in a cottage and caressed her little baby, the soldiers began their dreadful slaughter of the innocents. There was no hesitation this time. Artaban's face, as he stood blocking up the doorway "was as calm as though he were watching the stars. He held out to the captain of the band of soldiers the great, glistening ruby—parting with this second jewel in order to save the life of the baby in the cottage behind him. Forced by the constraining power of love, he had "spent for man that which was meant for God," and wondered sadly whether he should ever be worthy to see the face of the King.



The Weeping Pitcher.

sky"; the second was a ruby, "redder than a ray of sunrise"; the third was a pearl, "as pure as the peak of a snow mountain at twilight."

Artaban had planned to meet his companions at Babylon, but, as he hurried to the meeting-place, he discovered a dying man lying right across the road. Then came a moment of painful indecision. This stranger had no real claim on him, and, if he lingered, his friends would go without him to seek the King. On the other hand, if he hurried on,

But no disappointments could quench the soul-hunger which drew this wise man on. Year after year slipped by as he eagerly searched for Him, Whom, having not seen, he loved. Although the search for the King seemed fruitless, he found many who needed kindly help. He "fed the hungry, and clothed the naked, and healed the sick, and comforted the captive," while thirty-three years went swiftly by. Old, worn and weary, but still seeking everywhere, he at last found himself in Jerusalem—only to hear that the King was

dying on a cross. One last hope drew the feeble old man on. Perhaps he might yet be in time to offer the pearl as a ransom for his Master's life. But again he was stopped. A young girl was being dragged down the street by a troop of Macedonian soldiers. She threw herself at his feet and begged him to save her for the sake of the "God of Purity." He, who had so long lived a life of love, had no choice now. The pearl was "luminous and radiant, and full of tender, living lustre," as he gave it for the poor maiden's ransom. Now, Artaban had nothing but his love to present to the King if he should find Him. But suddenly there was an earthquake, and a heavy tile fell from a roof above, striking him to the ground.

Then some softly-spoken words in his own tongue sounded like music in the distance, and the old man answered:

"Not so, my Lord! For when saw I Thee an hungered and fed Thee, or thirsty, and gave Thee drink? . . . Three-and-thirty years have I looked for Thee; but I have never seen Thy face, nor ministered to Thee my King."

Very faintly and far away sounded the answer:

"Verily I say unto thee, Inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, thou hast done it unto ME." The pale face of Artaban was lighted up with wondering joy; for his long journey was ended, his treasures—sent on before—had been graciously accepted. "The Other Wise Man had found the KING."

Strange and mysterious is the attraction of Christ. Quietly, secretly, yet with irresistible power He draws souls after Him. Like Artaban, we press on, seeking our King. Perhaps we also think that the opportunities of service which lie right in our path are interruptions and hindrances instead of helps. But, in our search for Him, let us never forget St. John's warning: "He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God Whom he hath not seen?"

Artaban only understood the glory of a life of service when it was ended, but why should we not live always in the sunshine? That wonderful "Inasmuch" text can transform the most commonplace life, changing difficulties into opportunities, weary duties into loyal service. We need not seek year after year to find the King, for He is always at our side, and will gladly accept our gifts—even the gold of a secret consecration revealing itself in the whiteness of a life purer than a pearl of great price; a love more precious than any sapphire, proved by a glad self-sacrifice brighter than the costly blood-red ruby. Such jewels as these our Great High Priest wears "upon His heart, when He goeth in unto the Holy Place, for a memorial before the Lord continually."

Surprises there will certainly be when God's great light is turned on the lives of men. Some who think they have offered great treasures, may find that they have already received their reward—the reward they coveted—even the praise of men and the pleasant consciousness of self-satisfaction. While others, who think they have had no influence for good because their lives have been quiet and unassuming, may find that the mites, which seemed to themselves and the world so insignificant as they were dropped unobtrusively into the Treasury, are jewels indeed, and dear to the heart of the King. Oh, let us keep unsleeping guard over our motives; for, terribly often, examination will prove that our gifts, if they are the expression of love at all, only express self-love.

Men's circumstances may change, but the deepest instincts of human nature are the same in every age. The joy of giving is always greater than the short pleasure of getting. Sacrifice—real sacrifice—if it be, indeed, the child of Love will always walk hand-in-hand with Joy. The mysterious attraction which constrained the wise men to leave home

With the Flowers

One Spring Shrub.

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack.

A child of the city came in with a spray of white blossoms in her hand, asking, "What flower is this?" It had been broken from a clump of small trees of *Amelanchier botryapium*, and was full of the mysterious charm of early spring. "It wasn't as pretty as this yesterday," she said, "can't you give me a smaller name?" So we called it "Shadbush," and "Juneberry," the first, because it blossoms when the shad are coming up the river; and the last name, because the purple fruit ripens in that month.

It is said to be very pleasant to the taste. It may be; but only the robins, or blue jays, or some other feathered raiders know for certain what a real feast of them can be, for no ripe berries are seen on our bushes, though we have watched for their ripening. But the long sprays of pure white flowers are charming, coming, as they do, in early spring, standing like ghostly sentinels in the garden and woodland, before other trees attain full leaf, and delighting the plant-lover with a profusion of graceful loveliness.

The added characteristic of hardiness is a decided acquisition in a northern climate, and yet it is a favorite in more southern countries, where it is called "Service Berry," and much valued as a confection for the table. But the trees are often

A Request.

Dear Flora Fernleaf.—Will you be so kind as to give a list of flowers that will grow up every spring without fresh seed; also a list of the creeping vines that grow fast all over the house or porch, and oblige one of your flower lovers?

BLUE BELL.

Ans.—All plants marked in the catalogues as "perennial" grow up year after year. Some of them, however, cannot stand our winters, and require to be taken into the cellar every fall, but the following will be found perfectly hardy, requiring little care, other than to keep the grass from encroaching, and perhaps the putting on of a light covering before winter sets in: White—Achillea, White Columbine, White Perennial Phlox, Whirlwind Anemone, White Peony, White Double Daisy, Lily of the Valley. Blue to purple—Monk's Hood, Perennial Forget-Me-Not, Perennial Larkspur, Blue Iris, Scabiosa Caucasica. Pink to crimson—Garden Pink, Sweet William, Bleeding Heart, Pink or Crimson Peony, Pink or Crimson Perennial Phlox, Michaelmas Daisy, Oriental Poppy, Gaillardia Grandiflora. Bright red.—Cardinal Flower. Yellow.—Golden Saxatile, Coreopsis Lanceolata, Golden Glow, Iceland Poppy, Siberian Lily, Helianthus, Yellow Iris, Hardy English Primrose, Hypericum. If some of these do not show any flowers the first year do

Seasonable Hints.

Thin out asters, etc., to two inches apart when they show the third leaf, and transplant those removed to three-inch pots or little cotton bags, filled with clay, placed side by side in a shallow box. When all danger of frost is past, take the box out to the garden, clip off the cotton, and set the little lumps of clay in holes made to receive them. In this way they may be removed without any disturbance to the roots. If it is inconvenient to have these boxes about the house, one may set the little plantlets out in a "cold frame," which is simply a bed of rich soil, made in a frame with glass over it. The glass, of course, must be raised at the back for ventilation during the day, and well covered with matting at night.

• • • • •

Shrubs and trees may be planted early in the spring before active growth has started. Roots of perennials may also be transplanted. If one takes care to keep plenty of clay about them, the plants will suffer nothing by the moving.

• • • • •

Sow poppies very early in the spring, and thin out ruthlessly if you want to have strong, sturdy-looking plants and brilliant blossoms. As the seed is very fine, it may be well to mix it with sand when sowing, in order to sow thinly enough. Frost does not harm poppies.

• • • • •

If for any reason you cannot have a flower garden this year, plan for a few outside window-boxes.

Borrowing Trouble.

A woman with two small children entered a suburban street car. Such an anxious face she had, with a tense, worried look in her dark eyes! Those sitting near looked at her pityingly. Only a hard, wearing life, they thought, could have given her that expression.

She had not ridden more than a hundred yards when the troubled look deepened on her face. She gazed up at the high bell-rope, as if meditating a desperate reach after it. Her anxiety communicated itself to the children, whose tiny faces became almost ludicrous little copies of hers.

"Do you wish to stop the car?" asked a man next to her, turning as if to signal the conductor.

"Oh, no, sir, not yet," she said, "not till I get to Blank Road; but I'm wondering how I'll get the conductor to look round."

"I'll see that he does," the man replied, kindly.

"The idea of her beginning to worry already," whispered a woman behind her. "Blank Road is two miles from here."

It was a pleasant country road that the car followed, with green fields and wooded tracts sending whiffs of fragrance through the open windows, but it is very doubtful if the anxious-faced woman felt any pleasure in the ride. She sat stiffly upright till Blank Road was reached, and when she alighted with her small charges, a smile could hardly be restrained on several faces.

Yet, after all, how many of those left in the car could truthfully say they did not share in some degree this same unfortunate habit of borrowing trouble? Do all of us take the pleasures of the life journey as they come to us, or do we too often lose some of the wayside beauty because we are fearful of trouble that may lie ahead.—[The Golden Rule.

Fussy Landlady (to new lodger): "Well, sir, if you'll only tell me when you want a bath, I'll see you have it."

and country, not for what they might gain, but for what they might give, has lost none of its force to-day. Christianity is far more than a moral force; it is the visible sign of one of the mightiest things we know—even the attractive power of Personality. Innumerable thinkers agree in declaring that the heart of man can only rest on a "Person." No abstract philosophy can satisfy the soul which is, and must ever be, a-thirst for the "Living God." Who can deny Liddon's statement that this strong passion or desire of the soul, mounting towards God "with all the agonized earnestness of a disappointed and tortured sense—speaks, not merely or chiefly in the churches and pulpits, but in magazines, in newspapers, in social gatherings, in political assemblies."

What do we look forward to most in our visions of the life beyond the veil? Surely it is not chiefly the relief of a freedom from pain and temptation, but rather the joy of beholding the King in His beauty, the fulfillment of the promise—so dear to the heart of every loyal servant—"They shall see His face."

"Would not the loss of Him be greater loss

Than if the whole world went from you? What, without Him, can it give you? Apart from Him, life is a grievous hell; With Him a pleasant garden."

I speak to those who count His service the great joy of their lives—taking it for granted that others will hardly take the trouble to read these weekly talks—and to you I say: Don't get discouraged in your upward climb, for it is the most natural thing in the world to want to mount higher. God has made us to climb, and no one can find real satisfaction in standing still or slipping down hill.

"Man was made to grow, not stop; That help he needeth once and needs no more—

Having grown but an inch by—is withdrawn.

For he hath new needs—and new helps to these.

This imports solely, man should mount on each

New height in view; the help whereby he mounts—

The ladder-rung his foot has left—may fall,

Since all things suffer change, save GOD the Truth.

Man apprehends HIM newly at each stage

Whereat earth's ladder drops—its service done;

And nothing shall prove twice what once was proved."

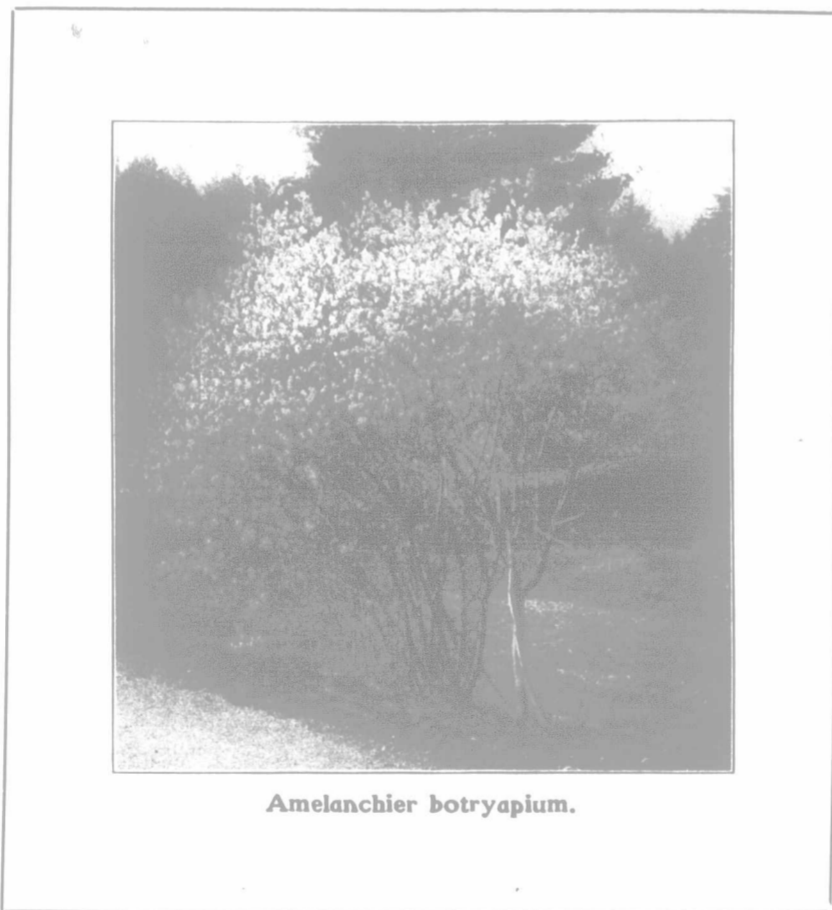
HOPE.

Character.

How you have hated yourself during the past year for doing the mean, contemptible, questionable thing! Yet you have tried to console yourself with the great good you could do with the money you made by it. It is astonishing how men will play with the poison of dishonesty, which is so insidious at first, which intoxicates and stimulates one, but paralyzes and kills later. If every youth were only taught that to be successful, a man must be greater than his occupation; that his character must not be for sale at any price; that he will always be rich so long as he retains it, and just in proportion to its strength and integrity, and weak and unhappy and a failure no matter how much money he may have, just in proportion to the weakness of his character; if he only started out with the conviction that only one real failure is possible, and that is the loss of self-respect, the barter of one's character, either for pleasure or for money; if the youth were only taught, that he cannot afford to deceive even a little bit in the quality of goods he is selling, or in the quality of the service he is giving, what a revolution would come to our civilization!

Mr. Jones—See here! This horse you sold me runs up on the sidewalk every time he sees an auto.

Horse Dealer—Well, you don't expect a fifty-dollar horse to run up a telegraph pole or climb a tree, do you?



Amelanchier botryapium.

cut down in order to reach the fruit, and no thought given to future beauty and usefulness.

"I wish we had one in our front yard in town," said the little girl, longingly, as she placed her spray in a vase on the table. Juneberry is, indeed, ornamental at this season of the year, and deserves more notice than it gets, being quite overlooked among the novelties that are brought from other lands. But for early flowering and delicate beauty, it needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

not be discouraged; they will bloom continuously after the first season.

In regard to vines, we would say that if you wish quickly-growing ones that will make a considerable show in a very short time, you might try the Japanese Kudzu vine, Japanese Hops, Dutchman's Pipe, Cobœa vine, or even Gouds. For veranda or porch vines, Japanese Morning Glory, Canary Vine, Cinnamon Vine, Balloon Vine, Perennial Peas, Moon Flower or Wild Cucumber would probably be satisfactory.

THE BEST NEWS IN THE PAPER



STYLE No. 7.

An Ornate Colonial design in Mahogany and Walnut, refined hand carvings. New grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 4 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 7 1/2 octave overstrung. Best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano. Sound board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

The finest piano in Canada will be shipped to you direct from the factory at a price free from agents' commissions, and on terms of payment which place it within the reach of any family.

Gourlay Pianos

Are "high-priced, but worth the price." No expense is spared in their manufacture. They are made and sold as the highest-grade instruments in the Dominion, and bear our absolute guarantee of superior quality.

HOW TO BUY. You can order by mail as safely as in person. We will select and ship your instrument, which can be returned at our expense if it does not please you. Eight different plans of easy payment. We take your old piano or organ in part payment if desired.

Send for our illustrated catalogue and full particulars.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

A Cut in New Pianos

Spring stock is greatly crowding our floor space, making it necessary to sacrifice the following new instruments.

LOT 1—SIX UPRIGHT GRANDS in neat walnut cases, 3 pedals, full compass. Regular \$325, now.....	\$260
LOT 2—FOUR CABINET GRANDS in walnut and mahogany, handsome design and right up-to-date. Regular \$350, now.....	\$285
LOT 3—THREE PIANO-CASE ORGANS by Doherty and Sherlock-Manning, 6 octaves, 13 stops, in oak and walnut. Regular \$140, now.....	\$98
LOT 4—3 CABINET ORGANS by Thomas. Pretty design with mirror in top. Regular \$85, now.....	\$65

All brand new and fully guaranteed for ten years. Shipped on approval anywhere in Canada without charge.

TERMS: From \$3 to \$7 per month, without interest. An unprecedented opportunity. Send for catalogues or call.

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St. Montreal.

Highest Awards

We are just advised that at the Bombay, India, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, held in January, 1905, a trial of Cream Separators took place. The result was a very closely contested competition between machines, and in the end the "MELOTTE" was proclaimed the winner and awarded a gold medal (the highest award).

To show the exhaustive nature of the trials, separated milk from the Melotte was passed through other machines without any cream being taken out, but the Melotte extracted a fairly large quantity from the others.

DO YOUR OWN THINKING.

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



The prizewinners in the "Boy Knight" competition are: Class I.—Pearle A. Stacey, Portage la Prairie, Man. (aged 16). Class II.—Florence Duncalfe, Miami, Man. (aged 14). Class III.—Irene L. Stacey, Portage la Prairie, Man. (aged 12).

Thomas Cairns, Minnie Elliott, Hugh Bowman, Maggie Miller and Annie Roberts deserve honorable mention.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Boy Knight.

Fire! Fire! Cling! Clang! Clatter! Everything seemed in a tumult, and everybody was hastening to the residence of Mr. Weston.

The fire had started in the basement of the house, where the mice had got into a paper-box of matches, and had gnawed the sulphur into a flame. Mr. Weston was aroused by nearly suffocating (as he afterwards said) with smoke. Hurriedly dressing, he aroused the family and the hired help (his wife; two little girls, Kathleen and Avis, aged three years and one year; Jane, the hired girl, and Willie, the chore boy, made the entire household), and they hastened from the burning building into the street. Suddenly Mrs. Weston discovered that Kathleen was not with them. Looking upwards they saw the child standing in the window, a big doll in her arms, calling "Daddy, lift me down!" Much to the stricken parents' anguish, they discovered that both staircases had fallen down; in a few minutes the roof also would be in. Suddenly they heard a triumphant shout overhead, and looking up they saw Willie standing on the veranda roof with the child in his arms. Evidently he had climbed the veranda post, and had pulled himself up to the roof and entered the house by a window. The child was soon safe in her mother's arms. Both father and mother praised the young knight for his valor.

"What did you run away for, Kathleen?" asked her mother.

"Me wants to get dolly; poor dolly get burnt," the little one said; "but me was afraid of fire, could not get down again."

Willie is now junior partner in Mr. Weston's place of business.

PEARLE A. STACEY (age 16). Portage la Prairie, Man.

A Heroic Deed.

In the fall of 1899, I and my brother, two years older than myself, attended a small country school three miles from our home. On our way we passed a dam, at which was kept a raft.

One night as we were coming home, we thought we would have a ride on the raft, so we crossed the dam, and as we were coming back, I reached out my hand for a flower which was floating on the water, the raft tipped and threw me into the water. As soon as my brother saw what had happened, and knowing that I could not get out myself, for the water was over my head, he jumped in after me and helped me to the raft, and then rowed to the shore.

We were very cold when we reached the shore, but my brother had left his coat there and he gave it to me to put on.

I escaped unhurt, but my brother caught a bad cold from his long walk in his wet clothes without a coat.

FLORENCE DUNCALFE (age 14). Miami, Man.

A Boy Knight.

Marion Paul was a very pretty little girl of four. She had golden tresses, and a pretty round little face.

Her father was a section foreman on the railroad, and, therefore, they lived in the section-house near the track.

One day Mrs. Paul heard a train and missing her little girl, she ran to see where she was. To her dismay, she saw the child on the track and the train coming up behind her. She knew she could not rescue her from danger, and so fainted away.

A young boy, who was planting potatoes near the track, happened to look up and saw the child on the track. He sprang forward and gave the child a swift kick, which sent her off into the ditch, just as the train whizzed by.

When the mother came to herself, she found her daughter safe, and heard the story, and was very grateful to the young knight.

IRENE L. STACEY (age 12 years). Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

P. S.—This is a true story which happened near Plumus, only the names are changed. I. L. S.

Food Value of the Potato.

By S. L. Richardson.

Before you begin making experiments, as we do in our domestic science class, it will be necessary for you to understand how we measure, because the size of utensils varies so much in different houses.

We use those tin teaspoons which look a little broader than the ordinary teaspoon which is used at table. The tablespoon holds four of these; the dessertspoon two. But the way of measuring is an important point, as the spoonful is not to be heaped nor yet scooped out. A knife is to be used when the substance to be measured is taken up in the spoon, to make it level from the handle of the spoon to the point.

For measuring the larger quantities, one gets in almost any hardware store a tin half-pint cup with grooves running round it, and dividing it into quarters on one side, and into two-thirds on the other. The measurements must be level.

Take a potato and cut it in two crosswise. Cut off a thin slice, and hold it up to look through so as to see how it is formed.

Pare a potato and grate it into a piece of cheesecloth, which has been laid over a small bowl. When all has been grated, pour a little water over it, and wash within or through the strainer. Notice the fibre or cellulose which is left in the cheesecloth. Let the liquid in the bowl stand and settle, then pour off the water. Add some boiling water, stirring briskly as in making the ordinary starch. Starch, you notice, absorbs a great deal of water.

Of what constituents have we found the potato composed? Later we shall learn some others.

Pare a potato thinly, and drop it immediately into boiling water to which a little salt has been added; boil briskly, and as soon as it is so soft that it can be easily pierced with a fork, drain and shake over the fire to let the remaining water evaporate. It is because the starch in a potato takes up so much water that it becomes sodden and heavy if left to cook slowly.

Place a piece of cheesecloth over a small bowl of water; measure two table-spoonfuls of white flour into it; gather the edges of the strainer closely into one hand, and wash the flour with the other. Wash the flour in many waters, until it leaves the water clear. (Meanwhile, boil some of the milky-looking water to prove that it contains starch.) Notice how elastic and glue-like is the mass which remains in the strainer. What proportion does this gluten bear to the two table-spoonfuls of flour? This, then, is the amount of muscle nourishment in that quantity of flour.

But in analyzing food, the standard is the normal amount of each nutritive constituent, which is contained in 100 parts of flour, or whatever food we are analyzing, so as to know the percentage.

For instance, the potato: The skin contains some poison; is of no use as food. Second layer consists of mineral matter and proteid. Inner part contains starch, water and proteid and fibre or cellulose.

This woody fibre when treated in some way, yields cheap sugar or glucose. It differs from other sugar, because it does not crystallize.

Cellulose is used for making a kind of buttons.

A potato contains:

Proteid	2.1 per cent.
Fat1 "
Carbohydrates or starches and sugars	18. "
Mineral matter9 "
Water	78.9 "

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



herself, she and heard the to the young (12 years). ... which hap- the names are I. L. S.

Potato. ... experiments, science class, ou to under- cause the size in different

as which look ordinary tea- table. The these; the de- ay of meas- as the spoon- yet scooped ed when the taken up in from the han- t.

r quantities, ware store a ives running into quarters birds on the ust be level. in two cross- and hold it to see how it

te it into a as been laid all has been over it, and the strainer, which is left liquid in the our of the ater, stirring inary starch. a great deal

we found the e shall learn

drop it im- to which a boil briskly, that it can k, drain and e remaining because the up so much and heavy

loth over a e two table- o it; gather closely into ur with the any waters, ar. (Mean- milky-looking ns starch.) elike is the ve strainer. ten bear to ur? This, cle nourish-

standard is h nutritive ed in 100 ood we are percentage.

on; is of no consists of Inner part proteid and

ed in some ucose. It use it does

a kind

er cent.

"

"

"

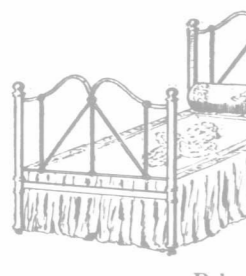


\$11.00 buys this \$15.00 Lady's Desk, made of polished mahogany, large drawer below. Interior has eight stationery compartments, including one drawer: beveled mirror 12x6 ins. Desk is 48 in. high, 25 in. wide and 16 ins. deep. Superior cabinet work in every detail.

This Child's Rocker is of choice hard wood, golden finish wood seat, prettily carved back, supported by neatly-turned spindles.



Price from Winnipeg, \$1.15
Price from Factory, 95c.



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

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "C."
John Leslie,
324-28 Main St., Winnipeg.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail. GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO. Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

Flery, Itching, Burning, Blistering **ECZEMA**
Why be a victim of this distressing skin trouble? Our **ECZEMA CURE**—a wonderful remedy—we've cured thousands during the past 13 years—will cure you. Don't suffer, but send stamps for particulars and books. Describe trouble fully. Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Moth-patches, Freckles, Rashes, Goitre, Red Nose, Eruptions, etc., cured at home. Consultation free by mail. Get Booklet "F."
Graham Dermatological Institute.
Dept. F. 502 Church Street, Toronto.

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



THANKS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Dear Dame Durden,—As I have enjoyed the many letters in the Home Magazine for over four years, and never felt that I had anything to write about until the subject of farm and city life came up for discussion, I think that I must give my opinion, along with the rest of my country friends. Perhaps they will have some idea of how much I have been helped by the many really good letters written by them on how to do housework on a farm, when I tell them that I was born and brought up in one of the largest cities in the United States, and had not the slightest knowledge of farm life, until after ten years of city life my husband began to long for the home of his childhood, and decided to return to the farm, where he had spent twenty years of his earliest life.

Six years ago we came to one of the most dilapidated-looking farms one could see in Canada. My husband had frequently sent money for improvements, but none had ever been made, and everything had gone to rack. I sat down and viewed the house in dismay, and such a longing for my city home, with all its conveniences, came over me that I think I should have died right there had it not been for the encouraging words of my husband. He pointed out the possibilities of making it an ideal home. This could readily be seen, but as it was then the first of November, nothing could be done in the way of renovating the house until spring.

Luckily, the house was substantially built of brick, and when that dreary winter had passed, we moved everything into the woodshed, took all the partitions out, and changed the plan of the house entirely. Everything was made as convenient as possible, but still the longing for my city home remained, for the barns and fences were just as dilapidated as the house had been. That same fall the barns were overhauled, and repaired inside and out, and cement basements put under them. Some of the fences were repaired too, and a day's work prepared our front yard ready for sowing lawn grass seed in the spring.

All this improved the appearance of our home wonderfully, and the longing for my city home gradually began to fade away. All this time I had been trying to learn the ways of doing housework on a farm, for I found it very different from city housework. I could make bread, and knew how to cook, but there is a difference between getting a meal for three or four, and cooking for fourteen or fifteen threshers, as we sometimes have to do. We found help in the kitchen very hard to get, but succeeded at last in getting a girl at \$2.00 a week. I had great hopes of learning something from her, but soon found to my great disappointment that I knew as much as she did, and at the end of a month found her rather an expensive luxury, so I decided to learn from experience. My husband's people all lived within a short distance of us, but I was a stranger to them all, and it seemed they always pitied my husband, because he was foolish enough to fall in love with a city girl, so I looked to them for nothing, but determined that I would show them I could do farm work as it ought to be done, and set my whole mind on learning to do it thoroughly. About this time (our second year on the farm) an old gentleman called, for the purpose of getting subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," and our name was added to the list, and I am sure if the writers of those helpful letters could have seen how eagerly I read every word, they would be fully rewarded for writing. I have learned how to make butter that brings the highest market price, and cooking for threshers has no terrors for me now.

There is no doubt about there being more work to do on a farm than in the

city, but if we do have to dress our own fowl and make our own butter, we know they are fresh, and we know our children are drinking good, pure milk, and breathing fresh air, and enjoying freedom and pleasures that they cannot possibly have in the city; and if we have a little leisure, we can study the beauties of nature to their fullest extent, instead of sitting and counting the bricks in the next building, or looking out on the dusty pavement. Six years of farm life have made me love the country, and nothing would induce me to return to the city to live.

I hope this letter is not too long to publish, as I would like to write again on farm life as I have seen it for the past six years, and tell why I think so many poor farmers fail.

A CITY FARMER'S WIFE.
We shall be pleased to hear from you again.

A REQUEST: GINGERSNAPS.
Dear Dame Durden,—In looking over a recent number of the "Farmer's Advocate," I notice where Aunt Marjorie says she has had excellent bread from a recipe taken from a former number of the "Farmer's Advocate." Would some one kindly give the recipe referred to again, please?

We have been taking your magazine for nearly a year, and I enjoy the "Ingle Nook Chats" very much. I like to learn something new about housekeeping, and am pleased to hear of other housekeepers' methods.

Aunt Marjorie describes the "kitchen cabinet" splendidly; it is a very useful article to have in a kitchen. We were burned out two years ago. When we built our new house we did not add a kitchen, and have but a small pantry. I thought a kitchen cabinet would be handy under the circumstances, and so it is, as well as a pretty piece of furniture.

I would like to add a gingersnap recipe which I have used for years: Bring to a scald 1 cup molasses, and stir in 1 tablespoonful soda; pour it while foaming, over 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful ginger, beaten together. Then add 1 tablespoonful vinegar, and flour enough to roll, stirring the latter in as lightly as possible, by degrees.

I find a salmon can (with a hole made in the bottom, and the top taken off by setting it on the hot stove until the solder is melted) to be an excellent potato chopper. I also use large salt and pepper shakers on my range. They are very handy when cooking. Mine are nickel silver, and when cleaned once a week with whiting look very attractive. Further, I would like to add that a good cooking range is a great assistance to housework. I would like to express my appreciation of the "Home Comfort Range," which I think superior to all other ranges, as regards durability, good cooking qualities, and convenience, and if any of our readers contemplate purchasing a new range, I would, without hesitation, recommend the "Home Comfort," which will lessen the cares and troubles of a busy farmer's wife. I will close, wishing Ingle Nook every success.

AUNT MATILOA.
ANSWER TO MARIE.
Dear Dame Durden,—In answer to Marie's letter of March 22nd in the "Farmer's Advocate," I will just say it is different in my county. I have two brothers. They do all the milking in the winter, and always in the morning the whole year round, but I help them in the harvest time and all other busy times. I don't think their wives will have slave drivers for husbands. I do not think a farmer's wife has a harder life than any other man's wife. I am a farmer's daughter, and know just how hard the work is, and I prefer country life to town life. I think the boys know how to consider their mother and sisters, and that they will respect their wives,

and not make slaves out of them. In my county there are so many improvements in the house that it lightens the work. I would just as readily marry a farmer as any other man, and I think farmers' wives have just as easy a time as those who marry hired men.
A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and enjoy them very much. That is the page I always turn to first. Now, I have a splendid recipe for orange marmalade, which some of the readers might like to try just now, when Seville oranges can be had. It is both better and cheaper than the bought marmalade. To every four oranges, take four pints of cold water, four pounds of sugar and one lemon. Put the quantity of water required into a granite pan; take the skin off the fruit, and cut into very thin strips, and with the fingers shred the pulp into very small pieces; put the pips into a cup and scald; when cold, strain the liquid into water along with fruit, and let stand over night; boil slowly for an hour, or until the rind looks transparent; then add sugar, and boil another hour from the time it begins to boil up the second time.

YORKSHIRE LASS.
RE BUTTER BOWLS.
Greetings to the Ingle Nook readers: I have long been a reader, but not a contributor of the Ingle Nook Chats. Now, I wish to answer "Martha's" query regarding the best kind of a butter bowl.

Without doubt a regular butter-worker, as made by Wortman & Ward, London, is the best, especially if you have much butter to handle, and any handy man can make one. However, should your buttermaking be on a small scale, there is another kind that is a great improvement on the old round bowl. Get a cooper to make you a small hardwood tub with beveled bottom. For handles, make slots in two of the staves, which should project above the tub proper. This bowl has three advantages over the ordinary round one: it sits firm on your table, the water runs into the ditch as you work your butter, and it has a flat surface on which to print your butter.

HOLLY.
ANSWER TO MARTHA.
Dear Dame Durden,—May I reply to Martha's query regarding her butter bowls cracking? Butter bowls should not be scoured or even wet on the outside, as the wood swells and in drying cracks. My mother painted a new bowl on the outside with hot linseed or paint oil, and then it could be washed as much as the most cleanly could desire. After a year's wear the coat might be renewed.
Your interested reader,
GIRLIE.

Senator Spooner propounded as a conundrum to his colleagues, "which has more feet—one cat or no cat?" "I pass it over to you," was the reply. "Why, no cat, of course," Mr. Spooner responded. "One cat has four feet. No cat has five feet."

A girl about five years of age was wandering around in Glasgow the other day, when a policeman espied her, and asked: "Where are you going, sissy?" "Going home." "Where is your home?" "I can't find it." "Can't you?" "Then I'm afraid you are lost." "Oh, no, I ain't!" she promptly replied. "I'm right here, but home is lost. I wish you'd be good and find it for me."

In a schoolroom the first primary grade was listening to the teacher reading a description of Columbus' first voyage to America. The history was written in words of one syllable. The teacher reads: "Queen Isabella sold her gems to help Columbus." "Now children," she said, "who can tell me what gems are?" Instantly Robert sprang to his feet, his hands waving frantically, and his eyes flashing. "Well, Robert," she said. "Biscuits!" yelled Robert.

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

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

Short Interviews with Advertisers

No. 9.

**S. A. CAWLEY, Real Estate Agent,
CHILLIWACK, B. C.**

"I received a letter from a gentleman in far-off India, which speaks louder than anything I could offer to show that the Farmer's Advocate is the best medium for advertising. This is but a sample of some 1,000 of a similar nature received from all parts of the Continent of America and other parts of the world."

WINDMILLS

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

WRITE FOR
CATALOGUES.

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

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.

LANDS FOR SALE.

Solicitor for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.

FERGUSON & RICHARDSON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
Canada Life Building,

WINNIPEG, - - - CANADA.

Solicitor for Farmer's Advocate.

R. FERGUSON, W. W. RICHARDSON

**BE A
WATCHMAKER.**

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

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

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to wear New Styles and Samples of \$1.50 to \$12 Suits in cloth, silk, linen and best quality materials. King and Wills, London, Can. Manager **SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.**

A COPY OF **Hart's 1905** Handsome 64-Page Illustrated Pamphlet of **B.C. FARM & FRUIT LANDS** MAILED FREE on request. E.J. HART & CO. Box 242, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

**What to Wear, and
When to Wear It.**

"1905 is a silk season" is a common saying among dry goods men at the present time, and a glance into wholesale show-rooms and the large retail shops is a sufficient vindication of the statement. There are all kinds of silks for all kinds of occasions, but perhaps the most distinguishing garment of the year is the silk shirtwaist suit. These suits came in last summer, but their popularity has doubled and trebled since then, and there are at least twenty different silks of which they may be made. Last season, the woman on the farm hardly considered the shirtwaist suit, not at once recognizing its suitability and durability; but now the case is different. Probably there never has been a garment quite so well suited for the general needs of the woman who has to take long drives, and still wishes to look smart and well dressed. The sheer woven fabrics that have led the van so long have been, in spite of their great beauty, very trying to the woman who had to drive two, three or five miles to church or social function, or to shop, because long sitting crushed them, and they held the dust, and if elaborately made for special occasions, looked out of place on all others. The silk shirtwaist suit is, first of all, simply made. The skirts are arranged in nicks or pleats running lengthwise, with a good flare at the foot, or shirred to form a yoke six or eight inches deep, or, latest of all, box-pleated; the pleats being narrow at the top where they enter the band, not more than an inch in width, and gradually widening to four inches at the foot of the skirt. These pleats are stitched down to the point of the hips, but let fly after that, being firmly pressed into place, that they retain their form for months. This last style is the newest, and also the most difficult skirt to make, and is hardly safe for the amateur to tackle. The shirred skirts, or those with stitched tucks, are comparatively easy. A favorite style for silk is a skirt, four and a half yards wide at the bottom, which is adorned with three narrow ruffles, either bias or straight. The front breadth is narrow at the top, and is left perfectly plain, while the remaining portion is shirred closely for a depth of six inches below the waist line. The waists are simply made, but they are less of shirtwaist style than last year. Surplice fronts are popular and shirred-yoke effects; flat side pleats and small box-pleats are all good, and the waist line in front is clearly marked, the pouch having disappeared, though our Paris friends are promising its return in a most exaggerated form for fall and winter. The collar and girdle are features of these suits. Every wise woman will have a plain folded girdle of the silk, moderately high in the back and narrow in the front (the Swiss girdles of mid-winter popularity have disappeared), and as many girdles of contrasting and harmonizing colors as her purse will run to. In collars, she will have the Buster Browns in plain linen or pinhole embroidery, which with plain ribbon bow or string tie to match the silk will complete her toilet for church or shopping. For garden parties, afternoon teas, and even evening receptions, a smart stock collar of chiffon and ribbon, an early Victorian collar of good lace, or best of all, one of the newest new collars, with their gophered ruffles of lace or chiffon reaching nearly to the shoulder points, the transparent band round the neck, headed by a dainty frilling, and a fancy girdle to go with the collar will transform the suit into the dressiest gown. Be it remembered that sleeves are big at the top and close-fitting from elbow to wrist; the fullness at the top being either shirred or box-pleated into the armhole.

WHAT SILKS TO USE.

For the woman who wants a dress for the case of emergency she can wash and wear the Shantung, Pongee or Tussore silks are the best. These come in the soft or linen shades, and

those direct from China, Japan or India are without gloss, the usual sheen of silk being absent because the worms have been fed on oak instead of mulberry leaves. The Americans, however, have during the last few years brought over these silks and given them a gloss by a system of pressing through hot rollers. They have also got good results from coloring them, especially in greens, dark blues and browns. But the self-colors are still the most popular in this weave, and the amount of washing and wear they will stand is simply amazing. The girl who is clever with a crochet hook finds great scope in the decoration of these dresses, with yokes, cuffs or insertion of Irish crochet; the linen thread of which the lace is made being the same shade as the silk, and the two washing together perfectly, when the time comes for the dress to be laundered. In washing these silks, it is always best to use soft water, nearly cold, and pure white castile or ivory soap, which should be shaved thin and melted in a little water and then added to the wash water. The same directions, by the way, will answer for the white China silks that make such delightfully cool summer blouses.

Next in popularity and cheapness are the check washing silks that come in shepherd's plaid of black and white, blue and white, green and brown, green and white, brown and burnt orange, grey and white, green and black, and possibly a dozen other combinations. These make up beautifully, and if intended only for very dressy wear, can be trimmed profusely with Val. or any of the pleated laces; though the best plan is to trim them with little ruffles of the silk, and add extra decorations as the occasions arise.

The Mousseleine silks are a new line that have something of the gloss and weave of duchess satin, with the body and draping qualities of surah. The great beauty of these silks is that they will neither cut nor crush. The shadings are exquisite, and they will wash as well as the Shantungs or Pongees, if the same precautions are observed.

Then, the Taffetas are as popular as ever. Indeed a line known as Chameleon Taffetas are the latest thing out. Shot Taffetas we have known for the past two years, but these silks have three distinct colors woven together, and as the silk has a rich gloss, the effect is wonderfully irid-scent; such combinations as green, yellow and copper brown; green, blue and brown; blue, green and pink; pale blue, pink and mulberry, are the most strikingly effective, and the blending is absolutely without a jar. This line of Taffetas is made by an English house, and is almost as heavy again as the Taffetas that have been in vogue, is a good width, and retails at \$1.25 per yard; the Mousseleine silks run from 75c. to \$1; the Shantungs, Tussore and Pongees, about the same, and the check silks, 50c. to 75c.

In addition to silks, mohair brillantines, both in solids and checks, and cord-de-ciens and linens are all good for shirtwaist suits. Another week I will have something to say about blouses and neckwear.

TAMMAZINAH.

"When a barrister of only a few months' experience," said a lawyer, "I had occasion to examine a negro witness. I was getting along fairly well until I asked the negro what was his occupation."

"Ise a carpenter, sah," he said.

"What kind of a carpenter?" I asked.

"They calls me a jack-leg carpenter."

"What is a jack-leg carpenter?"

"He is a carpenter who is not a first-class carpenter, sah."

"Well, explain fully what you understand a jack-leg carpenter to be," I insisted.

"Boss," said the witness, "I declare I dunno how to 'splain any mo', 'cept to say it am jest the same difference 'twixt you and a first-class lawyer."

A School Teacher

ON WHOM TWO OTTAWA PHYSICIANS
OPERATED IN VAIN FOR

Bleeding Piles

WAS AFTERWARDS COMPLETELY
CURED BY USING TWO
BOXES OF

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The folly of risking a surgical operation, with its pain, expense and danger, is illustrated in the case of Mr. Lepine, who was cured of bleeding piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, after the surgeon's knife had failed.

Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes:—"I am taking the liberty of informing you that for two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood. Last summer I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months I was better, but my old trouble returned, and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo another operation, but I would not consent.

"My father, proprietor of the Richelieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and I have every reason to believe that the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only positive and guaranteed cure for every form of piles, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

Evelyn is a very cowardly little girl. The world is so full of terrors for her, indeed, that her life is scarcely worth living. Her father, finding that sympathy only increased this unfortunate tendency, decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter on the subject of her foolish fears. "Papa," she said, at the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow, ain't you 'fraid?'" "No, certainly not, Evelyn." "When you see a horse, ain't you 'fraid?'" "No, of course not." "When you see a dog, ain't you 'fraid?'" "No!" with emphasis. "When you see a bumblebee, ain't you 'fraid?'" "No!" with scorn. "Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?'" "No!" with loud laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!" "Papa," said Evelyn, solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothin' in the world but jest mamma?'"

**HE IS EMPHATIC
IN WHAT HE SAYS****Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured
Robt. Bond of Bright's
Disease.**

His Doctor, who said There was No Hope for Him, Now Pronounces Him Well—He Tells His Own Story.

MT. BRYDGES, Ont., April 17.—(Special).—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. "My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?"

What will cure Bright's Disease will easily cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. Be sure you get Dodd's.

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

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Continued.

Never have days seemed so long as the two which interposed between my return from R— and the receipt of the following letter:

Sir,—1. Individuals mentioned, arrived in R— July 3rd, 1875. Party consisted of four: themselves, uncle, and the girl named Hannah. Uncle remained three days and then left for a short tour through Massachusetts. Gone two weeks, during which ladies were seen more or less with the gentleman named between us, but not to an extent sufficient to excite gossip or occasion remark, when said gentleman left R— abruptly, two days after uncle's return. Date July 19. As to habits of ladies, more or less social. They were always to be seen at picnics, rides, etc., and in the ball-room. M—liked best. E—considered grave, and toward the last of her stay, moody. It is remembered now that her manner was always peculiar, and that she was more or less shunned by her cousin. A servant girl, now in the hotel says, however, she was the sweetest lady ever breathed. No particular reason for this opinion. Uncle, ladies and servant left R— for New York, August 7th, 1875.

2. H. C. arrived at the hotel in R—, July 6th, 1875, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Vandervort, friends of the above. Left July 19th, two weeks from day of arrival. Little to be learned in regard to him. Remembered as the handsome gentleman who was in the party with the L. girls, and that is all.

3. F—, a small town, some sixteen or seventeen miles from R—, had for its Methodist minister in July of last year, a man who has since died, Samuel Stebbins by name. Date of decease, Jan. 7th, of this year.

4. Name of man in employ of S. S. at that time, is Timothy Cook. He has been absent, but returned to F— two days ago. Can be seen if required.

"Ah, ah!" I cried aloud at this point in my sudden surprise and satisfaction; "now we have something to work with." And sitting down I penned the following reply.

"T. C. wanted by all means. Also any evidence going to prove that H. C. and E. L. were married at the house of Mr. S. on any day of July or August last."

Next morning came the following telegram:

"T. C. on the road. Remembers a marriage. Will be with you by 2 p.m." At three o'clock of that same day, I stood before Mr. Gryce. "I am here to make my report," said I.

The flicker of a smile passed over his face, and he gazed for the first time at his bound-up finger-ends with a softening aspect that must have done them good. "I'm ready," said he.

"Mr. Gryce," I began, "do you remember the conclusion we came to at our first interview in this house?"

"I remember the one you came to."

"Well, well," returned I, a little peevishly, "the one I came to, then. It was this: that if we could find to whom Eleanore Leavenworth felt she owed her best duty and love, we should discover who it was that murdered her uncle?"

"And do you imagine you have ascertained this?"

"I do."

His eyes stole a little nearer my face. "Well!" exclaimed he, "that is good; go on."

"When I undertook this business of clearing Eleanore Leavenworth from suspicion," resumed I, "it was with the premonition that this person would prove to be her lover, but I had no idea he would prove to be her husband."

Mr. Gryce's gaze flashed like lightning to the ceiling. "What?" said he with a frown.

"The lover of Eleanore Leavenworth is likewise her husband," I repeated. "Mr. Clavering holds no lesser connexion to her than that."

"How have you found that out?" demanded Mr. Gryce in a harsh tone that argued disappointment or displeasure.

"That it is not necessary for me to state. The question is not how I became acquainted with a certain thing, but what I assert in regard to it true? I

believe that it is, and if you will cast your eye over this summary of facts gleaned by me from the lives of these two individuals, I think you will agree with me." And I held up before his eyes the following:

"During the two weeks commencing July 6th of the year 1875 and ending July 19th, of the same year, Henry R. Clavering, of London, and Eleanore Leavenworth, of New York, were guests in the same hotel. Fact proved by visitors' book of the Hotel Union at R—, New York.

"They were not only guests in the same hotel, but are known to have held more or less communication with each other. Fact proved by such servants now employed in R— as were in the hotel at the time.

"July 19th. Mr. Clavering left R— abruptly, a circumstance that would not be considered remarkable if Mr. Leavenworth, whose violent antipathy to Englishmen as husbands is publicly known, had not just returned from a journey.

"July 30. Mr. Clavering was seen in the parlor of Mr. Stebbins, the Methodist minister at F—, a town about sixteen miles from R—, where he was married to a lady of great beauty. Proved by Timothy Cook, a man in the employ of Mr. Stebbins, who was called in from the garden to witness the ceremony and sign a paper supposed to be a certificate.

"July 31. Mr. Clavering takes steamer for Liverpool. Proved by newspapers of that date.

"September. Eleanore Leavenworth in her uncle's house in New York, conducting herself as usual, but pale of face and preoccupied in manner. Proved by servants then in her service. Mr. Clavering in London; watches the United States mails with eagerness, but receives no letters. Fits up room elegantly as for a lady. Proved by secret communication from London.

"November. Miss Leavenworth still in uncle's house. No publication of her marriage ever made. Mr. Clavering in London; shows signs of uneasiness; the room prepared for lady closed. Proved as above.

"January 17th, 1876. Mr. Clavering, having returned to America, engages room at Hoffman House, New York.

"March 1, or 2. Mr. Leavenworth receives a letter signed by Henry Clavering, in which he complains of having been ill-used by one of that gentleman's nieces. A manifest shade falls over the family at this time.

"March 4. Mr. Clavering under a false name inquires at the door of Mr. Leavenworth's house for Miss Eleanore Leavenworth. Proved by Thomas."

"March fourth?" exclaimed Mr. Gryce at this point. "That was the night of the murder."

"Yes; the Mr. Le Roy Robbins, said to have called that evening, was none other than Mr. Clavering."

"March 19. Miss Mary Leavenworth, in a conversation with me, acknowledges that there is a secret in the family, and is just upon the point of revealing its nature, when Mr. Clavering enters the house. Upon his departure she declares her unwillingness ever to mention the subject again."

Mr. Gryce slowly waved the paper aside. "And from these facts you draw the inference that Eleanore Leavenworth is the wife of Mr. Clavering?"

"I do."

"And that being his wife—"

"It would be natural for her to make what endeavor she could to conceal anything she knew serving to criminate him."

"Always supposing Clavering himself has done anything criminal!"

"Of course."

"Which latter supposition you now propose to justify!"

"Which latter supposition we must now endeavor to prove justifiable."

A peculiar gleam shot over Mr. Gryce's somewhat abstracted face. "Then you have no new evidence against Mr. Clavering?"

"I should think the fact just given, of his standing in the relation of unacknowledged husband to the suspected party was something."

"No positive evidence as to his being the assassin of Mr. Leavenworth, I mean?"

"I was obliged to tell him no, none

which he would call of a positive nature. "But I can show the existence of motive, and I can likewise show that it was not only possible, but probable that he was in the house at the time of the murder."

"Ah, you can!" cried Mr. Gryce, rousing a little from his abstraction.

"The motive was the usual one of self-interest. Mr. Leavenworth stood in the way of Eleanore acknowledging him as a husband, and he must, therefore, be put out of the way."

"Weak!"

"Motives for murders are sometimes weak."

"The motive for this was not. There is not only too much calculation observable in the whole thing, but the manner of it was too cold for the arm to have been nerved by anything short of the most deliberate intention, founded upon the deadliest necessity of passion or avarice?"

"Avarice?"

"One should never deliberate upon the causes which lead to the destruction of a rich man, without taking into account the most common passion of the human race."

"But—"

"Let us hear what you have to say of Mr. Clavering's presence in the house at the time of the murder."

"Well," said I, "if the motive was weak, I fear that you will find this more so." And I related what Thomas, the butler, had told me in regard to Mr. Clavering's call upon Miss Leavenworth that night, and the lack of proof which existed as to his having left the house when supposed to do so.

"That is worth remembering," said Mr. Gryce at the conclusion. "Valueless as direct evidence that he was implicated in this crime, it would be very important as circumstantial." Then in a graver tone than any which he had yet used in his conversations with me, he went on to say, "Mr. Raymond, are you aware that in all this you have been strengthening the case against Eleanore Leavenworth instead of weakening it?"

"I could only ejaculate in my sudden wonder and horror."

"You have shown her to be secret, sly, and unprincipled, capable of wronging those to whom she was most bound, her uncle and her husband."

"You put it very strongly," said I, conscious of a shocking discrepancy between this description of Eleanore's character and all that I had preconceived in regard to it."

"No more so than your own conclusions from this story warrant me in doing." Then as I sat silent, murmured low, and as if to himself: "If the case was dark against her before, it is doubly so with this supposition established of her being the woman secretly married to Mr. Clavering."

"And yet," cried I, unable to give up without a struggle the hope I had been cherishing for so long, "you do not, cannot believe the noble-looking Eleanore guilty of this horrible crime?"

"No," said he, slowly; "you might as well know right here what I think about that. I believe Eleanore Leavenworth to be an innocent woman."

"You do? Then what," cried I, swaying between joy at this admission and doubt as to the meaning of his former expressions, "remains to be done?"

Mr. Gryce quietly responded: "Why, nothing but to prove that your supposition is not true."

(To be continued.)

Brown (to Sharpe, who prides himself on his spelling)—"I bet I can give you a word you can't spell."

Sharpe—"I bet you can't."

Brown—"Very well. How do you spell 'need,' meaning to need bread?"

Sharpe (scornfully)—"K-n-e-a-d, of course."

Brown—"Wrong?"

Sharpe—"Wrong? You mean to need bread, don't you?"

Brown—"Yes."

Sharpe—"Well, it's k-n-e-a-d, I tell you."

Brown—"Not at all. You k-n-e-a-d dough, but you n-e-e-d bread."

The Briton—Well, 'gging is 'armless, hafter hall!

The Yankee—You're wrong, friend—huggin' is arm-fuM.

Indigestion?

I offer all Stomach Sufferers a Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Try.

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up for ever—as long as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control. I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made well by a remedy I spent thirty years in perfecting—now known by Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you when you write.

In more than a million homes my remedy is known. It has cured stomach troubles not once, but repeatedly—over and over again. Yet you may not have heard of it—or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send me no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have not tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar laid before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of stomach trouble—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

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

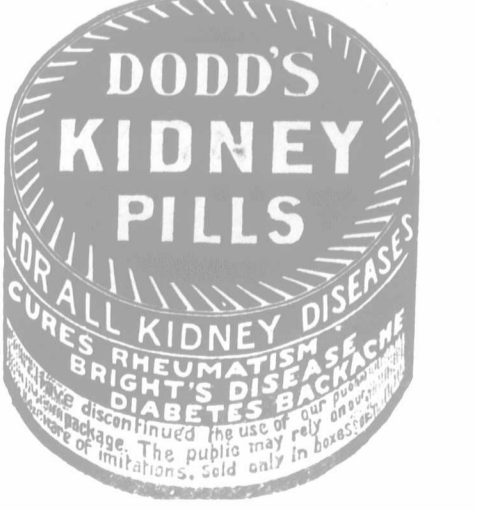
Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

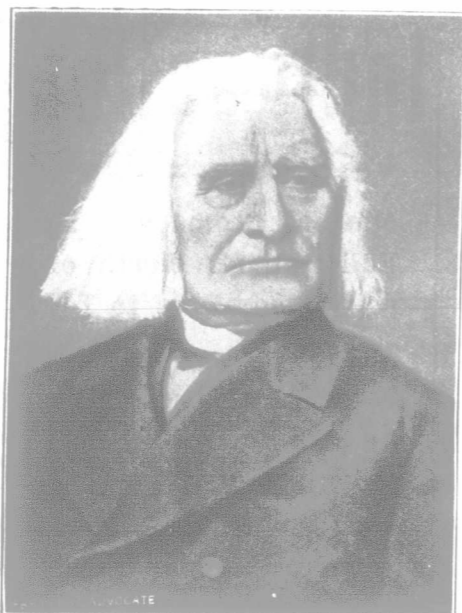
11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, \$50.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order.

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

A storekeeper who had been married recently was exceedingly tender to his wife in his speech. One day a little boy entered the store, wishing to purchase a toy. "My lamb, will you wait on that boy, please?" said the busy proprietor to his wife. The boy's eyes opened wide in wonder. He was soon served and went away, but in a few days later returned to have the toy changed. Doubting that the boy had purchased it at his shop, the proprietor asked, "Who waited on you?" "It was the lamb, sir."



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



Liszt.

Franz Liszt: Born, Oct. 22nd, 1811; Died, July 31st, 1886.

Franz Liszt, the "Hungarian wonder-child," was born in Raiding, near Oldenburg, Hungary, in what was known in his birthplace as the Comet year. During the month of his birth, the Comet was particularly brilliant, and his parents thought this a good omen for the happy future of their child.

The Liszts were an old family of noble birth, but very poor. Franz's father, Adam, was an accountant in the service of Prince Esterhazy, the patron of Haydn. He loved music with his whole heart, and taught his son, Franz, musical theory and the piano. The music that thrilled the boy most was the wild, sweet, pathetic songs sung by the wandering gypsies, those strange people of Hungary with the light hearts, the free, unfettered, joyous beings who love the woods and the green-edged highways better than the city streets. Among these brown-skinned gypsies, Franz Liszt spent his early childhood, and in his book, "The Gypsies and Their Music," and in those great "Hungarian Rhapsodies" of his, he has immortalized the bold, sad, whimsical gypsy spirit.

As a boy, Liszt's ideal was Beethoven, and when he was only twelve, he played at a concert given in Vienna, before this great master, who, charmed with his skillful playing, bent over and kissed the wonder-child, and so kindly welcomed him to the world of music.

At one time Liszt thought seriously of becoming a monk, and with this end in view, he went to Rome to see the Pope, Pius IX., who loved him, and called him his beloved son. After a year had elapsed, the musician was made an Abbe of the Church of Rome, and, therefore, we often hear him called "Abbe Liszt." He grew no less active, no less busy, no less kind, no less interested in all men, but he was no longer one of the gay and brilliant world.

He studied church music with the greatest attention, and was much interested in that branch of composition. The oratorios, "Christus" and "St. Elizabeth," are the best known of his church works, but many of his masses, psalms and chorals are wonderfully beautiful. His symphonies, rhapsodies and marches are exquisite compositions, and are among the most popular concert pieces to-day. The first symphony was dedicated to Richard Wagner, who married as his second wife the daughter of Liszt.

From all parts of the world came men and women to be his pupils, and his fame as a teacher was scarcely less great than his fame as a composer. He is regarded as the finest piano player that has ever lived. This gentle, world-renowned Magician of Hungary died at the age of seventy-five, leaving many sorrowing, loving hearts to mourn his loss—Adapted from A. A. Chapin's "Masters in Music."

Progress.—Here is a letter from a Parisian, a gentleman of some literary note in his own country, who states that he is learning English by the aid of a small text-book and dictionary, and that any other instructor, and he did not know any small time I can learn so many English as I think I will to come at the London and go on the scaffold to lecture.

Little Boy Had Eczema For Six Months. Salves and Ointments No Good.

Eczema is one of the most torturing of the many itching skin diseases, and also the most prevalent, especially in children. The cause is bad blood, aided by inactive skin, inflammation, etc. It manifests itself in small, round pimples or blisters, which later on break, and form crusts or scales. The skin has an itching, burning and stinging sensation. To get rid of Eczema, it is necessary to have the blood pure, and for this purpose nothing can equal

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Florence Benn, Marlbank, Ont., writes:—"My little boy had eczema for six months. I tried ointments and salves, but they healed for only a short time, when it would break out worse than ever. I then decided to give Burdock Blood Bitters a trial. I only gave him two bottles, and it is now two months since, and there is no sign of a return. I feel sure that as a blood regulator, nothing can equal it. I cannot say too much for what it has done for us."

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

A WOMAN'S SYMPATHY



Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill. I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me.

All you need to do is to write for a free box of the remedy, which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy, and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MISS, F. B. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

An Advertiser Can Reach

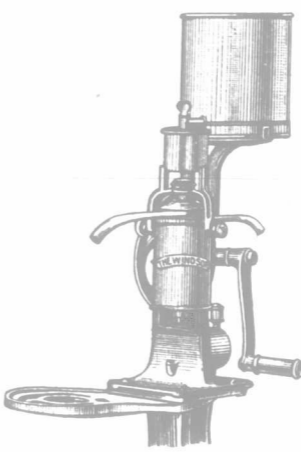
more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.

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

The Howard County (Mo.) Advertiser has this story of an absent-minded butcher. The man was asked by a young mother to weigh her baby. He put the little one on the scales, and, glancing at the dial, remarked: "Just nine pounds, bones and all. Shall I remove the bones?"

\$25.00 Buys a Cream Separator

All Sent Out on Free Trial.



WE ARE selling cream separators on the same plan as we have sold sewing machines and threshing supplies during the past three years; that is, we aim to sell a large number of them at a small profit on each. We have a strictly first-class cream separator, as hundreds of Canadian farmers who purchased them last year can testify, and our prices are so much below what agents charge that they are well worth looking into. Further, we send each separator out on free trial, and every one not satisfactory may be returned to us at our expense. We supply with each separator, except the smallest size, iron stand, milk-shelf and two cranks, one long one for easy turning for children, and one short one for men's use.

Our prices for the WINDSOR CREAM SEPARATORS are as follows: No. 0, capacity 115 lbs. per hour, \$25.00; No. 1, capacity 210 lbs. per hour, \$45.00; No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. per hour, \$55.00; No. 3, capacity 560 lbs. per hour, \$80.00.

We have dozens of testimonials from farmers in all parts of the country who purchased these machines last year. Every separator sold by us went to a thoroughly-satisfied customer, otherwise it would have been returned. Nearly all our customers took them on trial, and did not pay for them until after thoroughly testing. Mr. Henry Pruder, Purple Valley, writes: "The cream separator we purchased from you is giving immense satisfaction. We have eight cows, and are making 12 lbs. of butter more a week than we could the old way by using the milk cans. We also tested your cream separator by running the milk through that we had skimmed closely, as we thought, and we got two quarts of good rich cream. Mr. Schales, the man who got the separator when we got ours, is also well pleased. He says it half paid for itself the first summer over, what they could have made the old way." Mr. Pruder and Mr. Schales had No. 2 machines.

Mr. Taylor Hamilton, Locksley, Ont., writes: "The Windsor Cream Separator we bought from you last May is giving the very best satisfaction. I could not wish for a better separator, and my neighbors are also well pleased with it. It runs very easy and does its work perfectly."

Send for our separator pamphlet, fully illustrating our machine, showing pictures of the interior of bowl and of other parts; also testimonials, terms, etc. We have sold cream separators, sewing machines or threshing supplies in almost every part of Canada, and can probably refer you to some party in your own neighborhood as to the quality of our goods and our reputation for fair dealing.

WINDSOR SUPPLY COMPANY, Windsor, Ontario.

Land! In the warmest and choicest part of Land! OKANAGAN VALLEY LAND!

The following farm is for sale: Four hundred and sixty-seven acres, 60 acres arable, 30 acres plowed, 5 acres of orchard planted out to apples and peaches, a few bearing, 3 never-failing springs on property. 400 acres of the best winter range in the Valley. 150,000 feet of valuable sawlog timber in range. Nearly all fenced. One mile FRONTAGE on the beautiful Long Lake. Never freezes at this point in winter. Most beautiful lake in British Columbia. Steamboat communication. Stopping house for Kelowna stage every day. Immediate living from proceeds. Excellent opportunity for married man to run country hotel with license. Telephone communication to VERNON, 11 miles, New Midway Railroad surveyed through this property to Vernon. Construction work proceeding. Possibility of town-site within short distance. No irrigation required, but can be irrigated either from lake or springs. Plenty of seepage. Good soil. Log house and barn, plow, tools, hay, household effects, etc., go with property. Good private reasons for selling. A snap at \$9 AN ACRE, \$2,000 down.

Write W. R. POWLEY, Long Lake, Vernon, B. C.



HENS WILL LAY EGGS THAT PAY

PRUSSIAN POULTRY FOOD is simply immense. I fed it last year to my flock of 350 and not a single case of disease of any kind happened to them.—A. C. MEYERS, Mt. Morris, Ill.

Price 25 and 50c package; by mail 40 and 75c; Pails \$3.50. Keep your poultry FREE from vermin by using Prussian Lice Powder or Prussian Lice Killer (liquid). If your dealer don't have it write us. We will send you our Poultry Book Free. PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

G. OLAFSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba Province

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

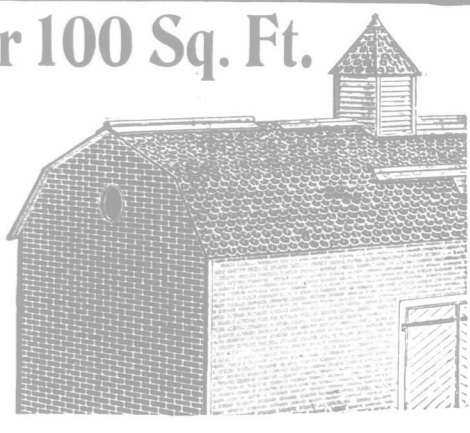
Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribs, etc. Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer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

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

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

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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



TRADE NOTES.

CARRUTHERS & POOLEY, KELOWNA, B. C.—To merely mention the name of Carruthers & Pooley, real estate agents, Kelowna, B. C., is to give a guarantee of fair dealing and proper representation. Anyone desirous of buying fruit and agricultural lands or residential property in the far-famed Okanagan Valley cannot do better than to get in touch with this reliable firm. Kelowna is charmingly situated on the Okanagan Lake and in the very heart of a district than which there is no finer in all the coast Province. The past few years have shown that settlers in this locality do well in every respect. What does this show, then, the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories can also do.

There is no doubt that prairie farmers can go across the mountains, pick out land around Kelowna, and never regret any steps they may take towards settling in this delightful section.

A BARGAIN IN PIANOS.—The day has come that nearly every farmer wants a piano. A splendid bargain is offered in this issue by Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., Montreal, who offer a range of assortment and value that should suit every purse. Besides the stringed instruments, are six organs at extra good value. This is one of those chances when dealers offer handsome bargains to clear out stock and make space. Write at once for particulars, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

THOMAS EASY WASHER.—If your wife has not a washing machine; if the one she has is about worn out, or even if she has a new one of inferior make, buy her a Thomas Easy Washer to lighten her work, and enable her to do her washing as thoroughly as it could be done by hand. A strong point of the Thomas Washer is the mechanical principle, which gives it more rub than other machines, and prevents it from bunching the clothes. Call on the local agent, or write Thomas Brothers, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont.

"The secret of bright faces and tranquil hearts, of work done cheerfully, of sorrow met bravely, is the conviction that all is well."

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

Vernon-Okanagan Land Company

Orchards Planted and Taken Care of for Non-Residents at Reasonable Rates.

Sole Agents for 300 acres of Choice Fruit Land adjoining City of Vernon, Subdivided in lots from 10 to 100 acres.

NOTICE

We are sole and exclusive agents for over 5,000 acres of Choice Orchard Land adjoining the City of Vernon and Larkin, in blocks of from 5 to 500 acres. Terms: One-Third Cash, balance in three years at 6 per cent. We are also planting out over 100 acres in orchard this spring—30 for ourselves, the balance for our customers, and that is 100 per cent. more than any other agent in Vernon can truthfully say. Therefore, we practice what we preach, and from these facts we have sold over \$200,000 worth of property in the past year. We also own an addition to the City of Vernon, and are sole agents for the Town-site of Larkin. We are pleased to show all comers that these are facts and that our prices are right. Give us a call.

Although we are by no means backward in blowing our own trumpet and usually know how to proclaim with proper effect, when we have a good thing, we must admit that it is much more satisfactory to have a proper share of deserved credit given us by an unprejudiced observer. For not only does such a complimentary reference reinforce our own opinion of ourselves and the undertaking we have in hand, but it has a great deal more weight with the public in general, as coming from one who cannot, in any sense, be said to have an axe to grind. It is, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure that we quote the following from the Vernon News of recent date:

A great deal is heard of the progress and development of the district, and there is a more or less definite general impression that the country is going ahead, but, perhaps, few actually realize the extent to which the settling and building up of the portion surrounding Vernon is proceeding. It would surprise those who have not driven out the Mission Road recently to note the changes that have taken place there during the last few weeks. The land on both sides of this road for some little distance has been in the hands of the Vernon-Okanagan Land Company, and a large part of it has been disposed of to settlers from the east, while Mr. D. R. Young himself has become possessed of some of the most promising sections.

At the request of purchasers, who were unable to leave their business in the east so as to personally superintend the work, the company undertook this spring to look after the putting in of trees on a limited area. This plan, however, proved acceptable to so many buyers that the amount of land now being prepared for the reception of fruit amounts to over 200 acres. Most of this has been surrounded by substantial fencing, and a gang of 25 odd men, with four three-horse teams, have been continuously employed during the past month in the various operations preliminary to the putting in of the orchard. It is estimated that about 15,000 trees will be put out this spring on land under the immediate control of the company, and that this will probably be doubled next year. These figures include the Wellington Ranch, a 300-acre property, owned by a Regina syndicate, 70 of which is being planted in orchard this spring, and comprising portions of the former O'Keefe estate. A. Best, recently of the Coldstream Ranch, an experienced fruit man, is in charge of all the work for the Vernon-Okanagan Company, and O. Dabb, who has had a great deal of experience with fruit-growing in Australia,

is in charge of the Wellington. Mr. Young, who is the moving spirit in the enterprise, certainly deserves a great deal of credit for his push and energy, which has had a great deal to do with awakening general interest in the possibilities of the district.

LARKIN.

The new town of Larkin, situated on the S. & O. branch of the C. P. R., is destined to become one of the most im-

portant towns in the Okanagan. It is unnecessary to add very much except as to developments. A map of the new town site has been completed, and a large number of lithographs of it are now being struck off at the coast so that it may be possible to show would-be purchasers the exact position of their lots without a personal visit. Lots are already selling quickly and applications should be made at once to secure choice locations. Arrangements have been made for the immediate erection of a hotel, and it is probable that in a very short

time an up-to-date hostelry will supply the needs of the public. A livery stable and accompanying buildings will be put up at once, and the offices of the Vernon-Okanagan Land Co. will be begun the first of next week. A sawmill will also start, about the middle of next month and 75,000 feet of logs are now ready to furnish lumber for the various building operations. A contract has just been let for piping two inches of spring water to the town site from a distance of about

A FEW GOOD THINGS ON OUR LIST.

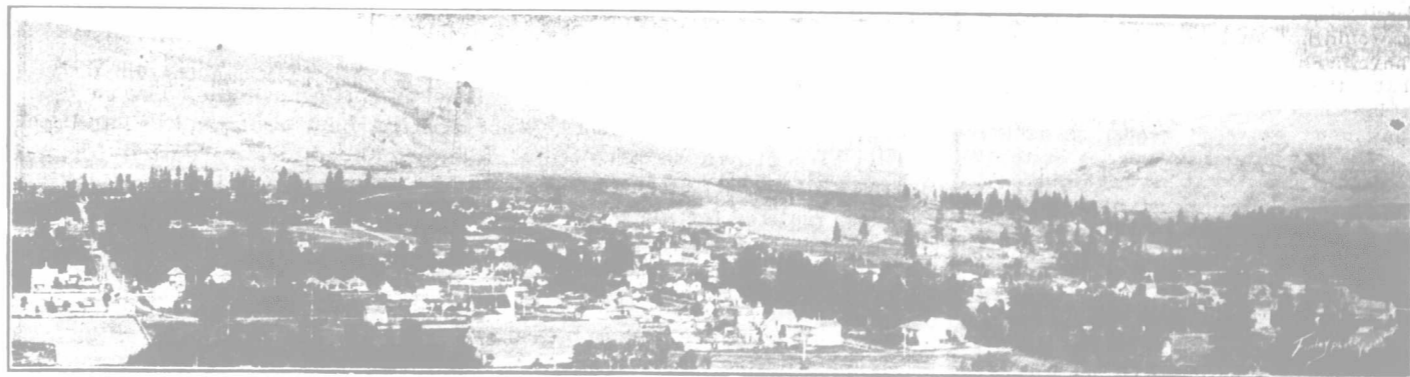
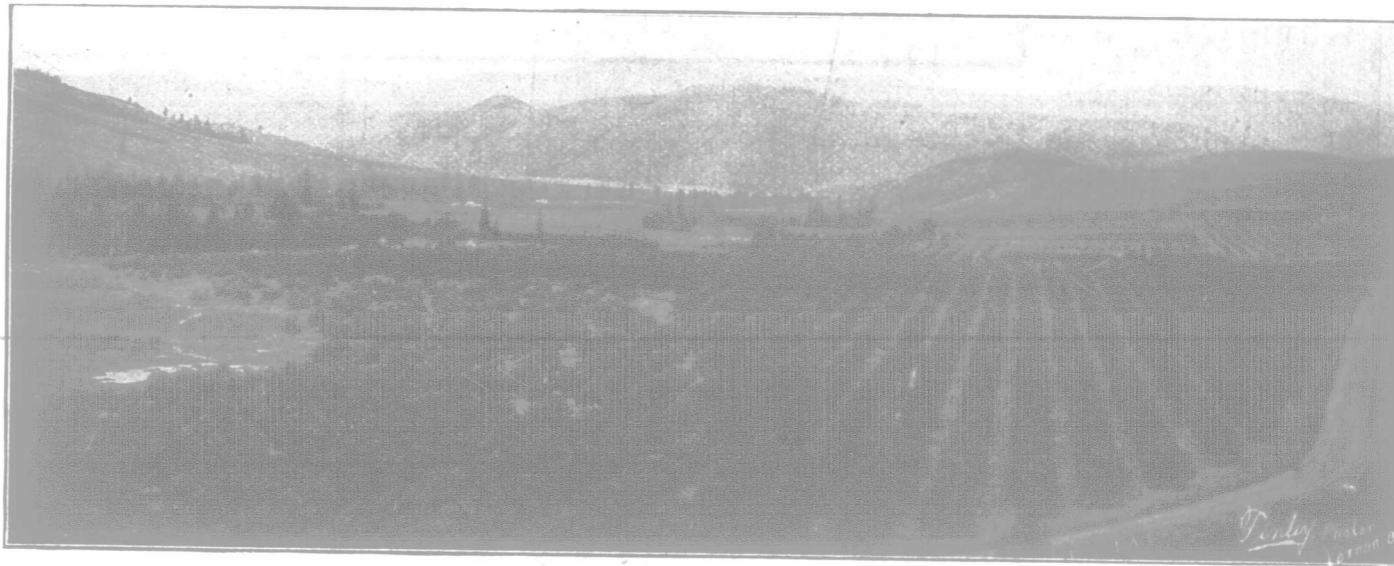
20 10-acre blocks, from one to two miles from city of Vernon, adjoining some 200 acres being planted in fruit trees this

spring at \$80.00 per acre. Terms: 1-3 cash; balance, 3 years, at 6 per cent.

Also 10 20-acre blocks, same locality and same price and terms.

The above property overlooks the city of Vernon and also Okanagan Lake, making it an ideal location for a home.

100 residence lots, facing on Seventh and Mission streets, at \$35.00 per lot. Easy terms and reduction to those who wish to build at once. This price is only good for 2 weeks from date. Vernon has a great future. Buy now and you won't regret it.



We are sole Agents for everything we advertise. For further particulars apply to

VERNON-OKANAGAN LAND CO., Vernon, B. C.

OR TO

Messrs. Christie & Heubach,
Sole Agents, WINNIPEG.

The Tracksell Land & Investment Co,
Sole Agents, REGINA.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS, RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN LOTS OF A SIZE TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. PRICES AND TERMS PUTTING IT WITHIN REACH OF ALL. ALSO TOWN LOTS. APPLY TO

CARRUTHERS & POOLEY, Real Estate Agents,
Kelowna, B. C.

TRADE NOTES.

A PLEASING COMBINATION.—The Okanagan Valley of British Columbia combines a Manitoba soil with a California climate. This gives all the advantages of earth and air, and makes living superlatively attractive. It is stated with the utmost authority that better fruit can be grown and better prices obtained for it in the Okanagan than in the famous Niagara district. This beautiful valley of British Columbia has no fruit pests, and enjoys free irrigation. If you are at all interested and will write to H. Percival Lee, Vernon, B. C., he will send you the largest list of farm properties in B. C.

CHILLIWACK, A FAMOUS DISTRICT.—Now that the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories have completed their seeding, it would not be a bad idea for those who have a little time on their hands to visit the banner district of British Columbia—Chilliwack. This famous section has good gravelled roads, splendid schools, the two largest creameries in the Province, and fruit that is beautiful in its perfection. Dairying, mixed farming and fruit-growing can be carried on here under the most ideal circumstances, and high prices realized for everything. The Provincial Government reports show full well that Chilliwack has achieved a splendid reputation for itself, and is adding to its renown daily. All last winter there was only five degrees of frost. The fruit trees were in bloom on April first, and the cattle feeding on rich pasture; in fact, summer had arrived. If you want a desirable home, write at once to Nelems & Scott, the real-estate and insurance agents, P. O. Box 279, Chilliwack, and they will send you a splendid descriptive catalogue, free of cost. However, the best thing for the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to do is to go out and see this charming country for themselves. Leave the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Harrison Station, 60 miles east of Vancouver, and cross the river to Chilliwack, via the ferry, or embark on the large river steamer at New Westminster for Chilliwack, the western terminus of the Fraser River service.

M. H. NELEMS

JOS. SCOTT

CHILLIWACK
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special Notice

To the FARMERS of the Territories, Manitoba, and Eastern Canada:

NOW IS THE TIME, after your seeding is over, to come and visit the BANNER DISTRICT of British Columbia. Good gravel roads, good schools, both Public and High schools. The two largest creameries in the Province operate here continuously, and FRUIT is grown to perfection. Conditions admirably suited for DAIRYING, MIXED FARMING and FRUIT GROWING. High prices realized for all kinds of farm produce. Look up the Provincial Government report, and see for yourself what has and is being accomplished here.

CLIMATE the very best, only five degrees of frost last winter. The fruit trees are now in blossom (April 1st), the cattle are feeding on splendid pasture and summer is with us.

DESIRABLE HOMES are being purchased fast.

Write for our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, and it will be mailed to you free of cost, or better still, come here and see for yourself before settling elsewhere, and when you do, leave the C. P. R. at Harrison Mills Station, 60 miles east of Vancouver, and cross the river to Chilliwack via ferry, or embark on the large river steamer at New Westminster for Chilliwack, the eastern terminus of the Fraser River service, and call on

NELEMS & SCOTT,

The Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

P. O. BOX 279.

Our catalogue is very complete and furnishes authentic statistics of prevailing conditions here. Write for ONE.

TRADE NOTES.

PRODUCTIVE FARM LANDS.—In this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" appears an advertisement of the well-known firm of Hope, Graveley & Co., Vancouver, B. C. This firm, as managers of the Vancouver Settlers' Association, are offering 20,000 acres in the Lower Fraser Valley at prices ranging according to location. This land is well adapted to mixed farming, dairying, fruit, hop and berry growing, poultry and hog raising, and everything produced on it is certain to find a ready market in the City of Vancouver, and in the Klondyke gold fields. The readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will do well to write Hope, Graveley & Co., 322 Cambie St., Vancouver, and secure a list of farms along with descriptive pamphlets.

RIVER HEIGHTS.—Any ordinary investigation will convince the reader that the purchase of lots in River Heights is undoubtedly a good investment. Howey & Borebank bought these properties in large acreage tracts, and now have over 500 acres inside the city limits and 300 acres adjoining the city, which they have surveyed into acre lots for market-garden purposes. Controlling so much, they are able to offer lots at lower prices in proportion than others can sell ten-acre blocks for. For instance, Howey & Borebank are selling lots at \$45 each, ten lots to the acre, immediately on the east side of ten-acre blocks, the owners of which have refused \$600 per acre, or \$60 per lot en bloc. This alone will show that prices are low. The property is situated on the south side of the Assiniboine, half a mile inside the city limits, and between the City Hall and the new City Park. The car line to same will pass through between Colquhoun St. and the river. During the summer, the road will be graded same width as Main St., 132 feet, for double line of car tracks, and Wellington Crescent will be boulevarded similar to Broadway, 150 feet wide for driveway to the New Park. Prep a post card to Howey & Borebank for plans and particulars of these properties.

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

Lower Fraser Valley Farms

British Columbia

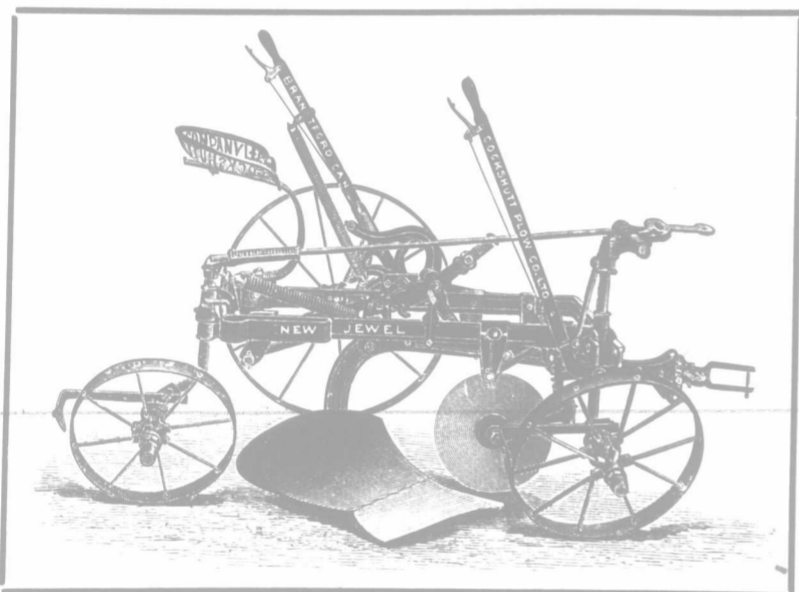
We have 20,000 acres to select from, from \$5.00 to \$150.00 per acre, none of which is subject to flood of any kind and none of which requires irrigation.

This land is particularly adapted to any kind of mixed farming, dairying, fruit, hop and berry growing, or poultry and hog raising, and will give as big returns per acre as any land in the Province, and owing to its unrivalled local market in the City of Vancouver and the Klondike Gold Fields, will give bigger returns per acre than any other land in the Province in most things a farmer has to sell. We have personal knowledge extending over eighteen years of the advantages of this district, and also know personally every farm on our lists.

No farm in this district is over fifty miles from Vancouver. Give us an approximate idea of your requirements and what price you want to go to, and we will mail you the list containing the farms most likely to suit you, together with our descriptive pamphlets.

HOPE, GRAVELEY & CO., LIMITED, Managers Vancouver Settlers' Association, 322 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.

THE JEWEL HIGH-LIFT SULKY



Made Especially for the Canadian Northwest Trade

With several improvements for 1905. Has new improved foot-lift, long thousand-mile dust-proof hubs. Furnished with our celebrated Y bottoms, which worked so satisfactorily in the sticky soils last season.

If you want the best, be sure and see the Jewel before buying.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED

Factory: BRANTFORD, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GOSSIP.

The Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., well known as the property of Wm. Martin, and the home of Canada's champion Gallopway herd, was recently sold in farm parcels of 160 and 320 acre blocks; prices ranged from \$30 to \$40 per acre. The purchasers were all wealthy Mennonite farmers from the Plum Coulee district.

Our first importation for 1905, consisting of forty-two Percherons and Belgians, arrived at Columbus, Ohio, safely. Every horse that started from France is now well in our stables. Mr. James McLaughlin has been in France nearly all of the present year, and has bought every good stallion he could find there for sale. He still remains on the other side, and will continue to buy every good horse that he can learn of for sale. His policy is to buy the best regardless of cost, because we believe that the best is none too good for the enterprising American farmers and breeders.—McLaughlin Bros.

OFFICERS FOR THE SASKATCHEWAN LIVE-STOCK ASSOCIATION

The stockmen in convention at Regina Fat-stock Show decided that it was advisable to form a live-stock association for the new Province, and elected the following as the provincial officers, same to serve as soon as the new Province was created: President—R. S. Sinton, Regina; Vice-president—A. Mutch, Lumsden; Directors—S. Shaw, Arcola; Dr. Creamer, Qu'Appelle; A. B. Potter, Montgomery; George Kinnon, Cotton-

wood; John McQueen, Carievale; J. C. Iope, Regina; F. Shepherd, Weyburn; D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake; J. Coffey, Dalesboro; L. W. Griffin, Moosomin; Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon; J. K. Miller, Salcoats. Other directors were named for several districts.

REGINA SPRING STALLION SHOW.

A fitting conclusion to a week of live-stock shows and judging schools was the stallion show of the Regina Agricultural Society. The heavy drafters were out in force, and some quite fair horses came under the ken of Dr. John Standish. Baron's Gem, the well-known Winnipeg winner, owned by Mutch Bros., was an easy first, second being got by Prime Minister (Neil Martin, Wascana), a brown horse of considerable scale and substance, in low condition, albeit evidencing greater width than his unsuccessful rival for the place. Blackguide, owned by Thos. Elliott, Regina, was third. This horse is a half-brother to Baron's Gem, both being by Baron's Pride, a shade narrower in front than Prime Minister. He was highly fitted. Other horses shown were General Charming, a big, young roan horse, by Prince Charming, owned by Thos. Brown; Royal Verdict, Jno. Juroskis; Canada's Pride, Jas. Main, and the Shire, Raydon Ambassador, T. King. The Standard-bred, Thoroughbred and Hackney classes were light in competition; the well-known old chestnut Thoroughbred, Wicker, being out in low condition. The outstanding imported Hackney of Jas. G. Mutch, Lumsden, attracted considerable attention. He is bred in the purple, being a son of Gany-mede, hence a grandson of that great sire, Danegelt.

REGINA FAT-STOCK SHOW AWARDS.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS.—Steer or heifer, three years and over—1, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden; 2 and h. c., Wm. Dixon, Grenfell; 3, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood. Steer or heifer, under three years—1, Geo. Kinnon; 2, A. & G. Mutch.

PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Three years and up—1 and 2, R. Sinton, Regina. Under three years—1 and 2, R. Sinton.

GRADE STEERS.—Three years and up to four years—1 and 2, Frank Shepherd, Weyburn; 3, A. & G. Mutch; 4, Jas. Elliott; h. c. and c., J. K. McInnis. Two years and under three—1, E. J. Martin, Regina; 2, Browne Bros., Ellisboro; 3 and 4, J. K. McInnis, Regina; h. c. Browne Bros. Yearlings, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter; 2, J. K. McInnis. Grade cows and heifers, four years and up—1, A. & G. Mutch; 2, Geo. Kinnon. Three-year-old heifers—No first awarded; 2, J. K. McInnis.

Grand champions for best beef heifer, any breed or grade, under four, and best beef animal, any age, pure-bred or grade—Both won by Geo. Kinnon.

The class for grade sheep was at the mercy of John McQueen, Carievale, who was awarded everything shown for.

Pure-bred swine, barrow or sow, nine months and under 18 months—1 and 2, J. C. Pope, Regina; 3, A. B. Potter. Barrow or sow (pure-breds), under nine months—No first awarded; 2 and 3, J. C. Pope.

Grade swine, barrow or sow, over nine and under 18 months—1, 2 and 3, A. B. Potter; 4, 5 and 6, J. K. McInnis; commended (7th), Thos. Elliott, Regina.

Grade swine, under nine months—1, 2 and 3, J. K. McInnis; 4, 5 and 6th, 1.

W. Griffin, Moosomin; commended, W. Dixon, Grenfell.

Grand championship (pure-bred or grade) went to the winning grade barrow belonging to A. B. Potter.

CARCASS AWARDS.—Beef—1, Frank Shepherd, with the second-prize (a grade Hereford) steer; 2, E. J. Martin, with a Shorthorn grade, first in two-year-old class; 3, Browne Bros., second in two-year-old class; h. c., Shepherd, with steer, first in class on foot; c., McInnis.

MUTTON.—Jas. McQueen.

BACON.—1, Dixon; 2, Potter; 3, Griffin; h. c., Elliott; c., Potter. (This class was judged from the standpoint of the local trade, and not according to the bacon market standards.)

Messrs. John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England, advertise in this paper high-class Shire stallions and mares for sale. This firm has a well-established reputation as careful and successful breeders of this grand class of draft horses. Canadian importers may do well to correspond with them for particulars, or call on them when in England.

Jas. Bray, well known to our readers as an old-time stockman, has tired of suburban life in Portage la Prairie, and will, with his son, work the 520-acre Richardson farm, which he has purchased, two miles east of the town. The breeding of pure-bred stock will be engaged in, we understand.

Accept the gift, though I doubt he who gives.
Rich. S. D. in the of the grateful mind.
—Burns.

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

VERNON

The Hub of the Fertile Okanagan, the Land of Fruit and Sunshine, the Garden Spot of the Pacific Province.

The Charming Home of Plenty and Prosperity.

The Okanagan has become so widely and generally known in Manitoba and the Northwest that it is scarcely necessary to preface a description of its principal city with more than the briefest reference to the fertile district which is attracting so much attention as a land unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil, the geniality of its climate, the range of its resources, and the charm of its scenery. Suffice it to say that the Okanagan comprises that productive section of the interior of the Province which extends in a southerly direction from Sicamous, on the main line of the C. P. R., some 125 miles to the foot of Lake Okanagan, and that its climatic, scenic and soil conditions are such as to fully merit the title bestowed upon it, both by partial residents and by disinterested visitors, that of the Garden of British Columbia. Nor should the eye of suspicion be cast upon the superlatives which are so freely used in any description of the Okanagan, for we assure our readers that there is far less likelihood of our being led into exaggeration than there is of our failing to convey an adequate impression of the natural beauties and almost ideal conditions of this favored district.

The district varies somewhat in breadth, averaging about 100 miles, while its total length must be in the neighborhood of 150 miles. It includes a number of smaller valleys—off-shoots, as it were, of the main depression—and also comprises a certain proportion of higher land, not so well suited to horticultural and agricultural purposes. The lands on the hillsides are of rich, sandy loam, while the soil in the valleys is, in the main, alluvial in character. While there are occasional abrupt breaks in the general surface, the country is for the most part gently undulating, and there is a sufficient variety from valley to plain and tableland to give a very pleasing aspect to the whole landscape. The hillsides are, for the most part, thickly wooded, the principal timber trees being the Douglas fir and larch on the higher parts, and yellow pine on the lower levels, intermixed in all cases with a great deal of birch and poplar, while along river bottoms, birch and willow grow profusely. The valleys are, in general, much more open, and comparatively little clearing is required. In their natural state, the ranges are well adapted to afford sustenance to cattle, and, indeed, grazing was the first industry of the early settlers, and is only now being displaced by the more productive fruit-growing and agricultural industries.

VERNON.

Beautifully situated, forty-six miles south of Sicamous, at a point from which radiate excellent roads leading to the northern towns and settlements, to Coldstream and White Valleys, to Kelowna, and the rich fruit-growing districts

of the south, and to Grand Prairie and Kamloops. Nature has endowed Vernon with as ideal a site as is to be found in the interior of British Columbia, and especially fitted it to hold the most important position among the flourishing towns and cities of the Okanagan.

Occupying a broad flat between higher portions, which serve admirably as locations for handsome residences, Vernon combines decided geographical and commercial advantages, with a charming situation in the midst of encircling hills, and in a region of pools and lakes. Scarcely two miles away is situated the beautiful Long Lake, whose beaches are covered in the summer time with camping parties, comprising whole families, who resort for a few weeks every year to this free life in the open, and also parties of young men who appreciate the pleasures of camp life sufficiently to walk or cycle to and from work morning and evening. Bathing, boating, fishing and attendant amusements are some of the attractions offered by this veritable summer resort of the Vernon people. Swan Lake, some two miles distant in another direction, does not offer the same facilities for camping and bathing, as its banks are low and swampy; but it forms a very attractive spot on the landscape, and is a resort of the huntsmen in search of ducks and geese.

Well wooded, naturally, and with shade trees adorning its streets, and orchards in flourishing condition on every hand, Vernon in summer forms a picture, the claim of which is increased by the many fire residences set in well-kept grounds, with flowers in profusion everywhere. The main residential portion of the city

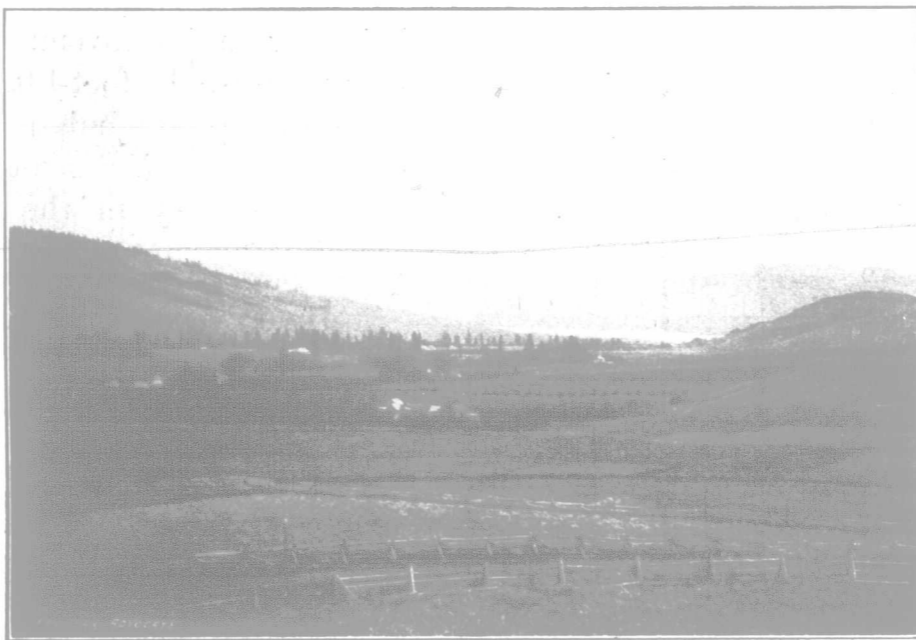
taste of those who have selected it as a site for their residences. In its adolescent stages, it used to be a common complaint that the town site was hardly compact enough, presenting a rather scattered appearance. This is being very rapidly amended, and present indications are that, at no distant date, nearly every available lot will be taken up and put to good use. During the



Threshing Scene.

past year a block of land across the creek to the south has been laid out into town lots and disposed of very rapidly. This section, frequently referred to as the Young Addition, may be partly held for speculative purposes, but several have announced their intention of building there in the near future, and it is likely that a number of residences will soon be put up there.

Seventh Street is a part of the city



Money-making Land.

is situated upon a terrace to the eastward, at the base of which a level tract of land forms an admirable location for the principal business avenue. On parallel and intersecting streets, cosy dwelling houses, in neat and attractive rows, present a very inviting appearance, which is increased by the quantities of beautiful flowers that are produced with a minimum of care and oversight. The terrace mentioned above, with its walk in some places almost embowered by surrounding trees and commanding a view of the lower town, is one of the prettiest parts of the city, and fully justifies the

that has been greatly improved during the past few months, and the indications now are that it will soon be one of the prettiest residential streets of Vernon.

Vernon is well supplied with modern conveniences, possessing a water system, which is one of the best of its size in the interior. The reservoir has a capacity of 250,000 gallons, while a pressure of 116 lbs. to the square inch gives ample power for effective streams for fire protection. A local telephone system, with fifty phones on the switchboard, has been arranged for, and will soon be in operation, and it is possible that long-dis-

tance connections may soon be made with Armstrong and Enderby.

Vernon also possesses a municipally-owned electric-light system, which is operated very successfully. Steps will probably soon have to be taken, however, to make use of water-power in place of steam as at present, and thus greatly reduce the expenses of the system.

Vernon has a great many important business houses, all thoroughly up-to-date and carrying heavy stocks, the range and variety of which are seldom equalled in cities of similar size. There are five general stores: The Hudson's Bay Company, W. R. Megaw's, W. T. Shatford's, W. F. Cameron's, and Megaw's; two drug stores; a book store, probably the brightest and most complete establishment in the interior; two butcher shops; a hardware store; a furniture store; three livery stables; a grocery store; two jewellers; a gunsmith; two firms of painters; a harnessmaker; three blacksmith shops; two auctioneers; two bakeries; three doctors; two dentists; three lawyers; four insurance firms; four real-estate firms, and a machine shop. It also has a well-conducted local paper, The Vernon News, which has grown up with the town, and two job-printing establishments.

Five hotels afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public, possessing all the modern equipments necessary to ensure the comfort of the guests.

The Bank of Montreal, which in the past has had a great deal to do with advancing the interests and furthering the development of the whole valley, affords every facility for the transaction of financial business, and provides a supply of cheap capital for legitimate enterprises.

One of the most important industries is D. Smith's sash and door factory, an establishment which has just been extended so as to make possible the manufacture of as many as a hundred doors a day, as well as a proportionate amount of miscellaneous products. This factory is supplying a large part of the lumber and fittings used in building operations throughout the valley.

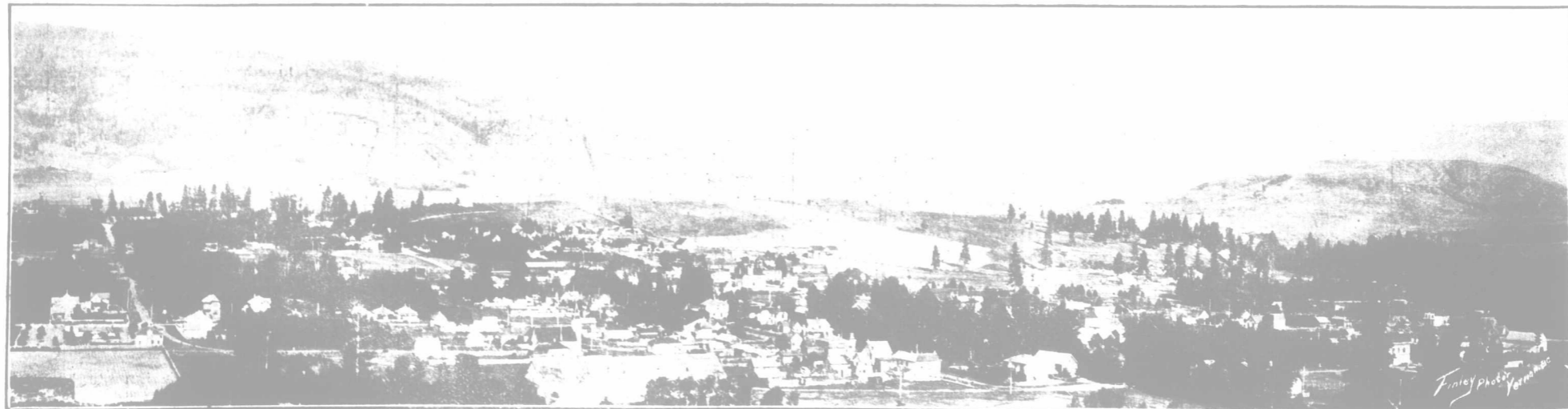
The local flour mill, under the management of the Columbia Flouring Mills Co., Ltd., of Enderby, supplies a large part of the flour consumed in Vernon and district, and affords the farmers of the neighborhood a convenient market for the disposal of their products.

There is also a cigar factory, where tobacco of Okanagan growth is utilized; and a pork-packing establishment, which will probably develop steadily, and become one of the most important industries of the district.

It may, perhaps, not be out of place to mention that there is every prospect of a large brewery starting in the city very shortly. This establishment, which would be conducted on a large scale, would do its own malting, and also aim to supply other provincial breweries with the malt, which they must now import from outside of British Columbia.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

There are few cities of similar size so generously endowed with public buildings as Vernon. Nor is it lacking in any of those institutions which pertain to every well-ordered, modern city, and which go far towards giving it a leading position amongst the other towns of the district. Not only is it the seat of the Provincial Government offices, the court house, and a branch of the hospital for the insane,



Vernon.

but it also possesses handsome school buildings, a city hall, and commodious churches, belonging to the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations.

The Vernon Jubilee Hospital, a most efficient institution, in charge of a staff of capable and experienced nurses, furnishes a refuge where the sick may receive the skilled attention and proper care which is frequently so essential to recovery. It is a large, roomy building, pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the city, and possesses three public wards, as well as a number of private ones, while what is known as the Queen Victoria Memorial Wing, added to the main building in 1901, serves as a maternity ward. The building is heated with hot water, and a complete septic-tank system, with bath rooms, furnishes necessary facilities. The Nurses' Home, a most comfortable little cottage, has just been built on the hospital grounds, and furnishes excellent accommodation for the nurses. The hospital receives the usual grant from the Government, of fifty cents a day for each patient, and is further maintained by the payment of the patients themselves, when possible, and by public subscription. The nursing staff consists of five, of whom some are probationers, or nurses in training. The institution ministers not only to the needs of the city, but also to the surrounding district, and its efficiency is a source of pride and comfort to the whole Valley.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first considerations confronting thoughtful parents seeking a home in a new country is that of educational advantages, and no single inducement of greater importance can be offered to the homeseeker than the facilities for providing his children with at least the foundations of a good thorough education. However rough, uncultured and illiterate a man may be, he appreciates the advantages conferred by good training, and he is willing to sacrifice a great deal to secure to his offspring those privileges which have been denied to himself. In this respect, however, Vernon's position is fully as assured as it is with regard to soil and climatic conditions. Not only does it possess an efficient and fully-equipped public school, offering, free of charge, the benefits of an excellent common school course, but these advantages are further supplemented by the recently-started high school, where pupils may be prepared for college matriculation at a very moderate cost.

The public school building is a handsome brick structure situated on the outskirts of the city in spacious grounds, which afford plenty of room for recreation purposes. There are at present five departments, in charge of capable and experienced teachers, and nearly two hundred pupils. The attendance has recently increased very rapidly, owing to the great influx of population from the East. The institution is provided with all necessary equipments, and ranks with the best of its kind in the Province.

The high school prepares for colleges and the B. C. certificates, and is open to all who have passed the entrance examination. It has already accomplished results that are highly creditable, and with the increase of equipment and facilities that will follow growth in the number of pupils attending will take a high rank among the best high schools of the interior.

In the surrounding districts there are also good miscellaneous schools so distributed as to deprive no settler of the privileges of education for his children.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

The various fraternal orders are very much in evidence in the city, the Masons, Oddfellows, Woodmen of the World, Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Orangemen all having large memberships and well-organized and active lodges.

CLIMATE.

One of the most valuable assets of Vernon and surrounding district is undoubtedly its delightful climate, which forms one of the principal attractions, and frequently has a great deal to do with the decision of the visitor to locate in our midst. It is free from the excessive humidity of the coast districts, and yet is far from being as dry as the true bunch-grass country. The spring opens early and almost immediately merges into summer, and both spring

and autumn seasons are delightfully mild. The heat of summer is never excessive, and the temperature invariably drops at sundown, ensuring cool evenings and entire freedom from the discomfort associated in the minds of Eastern Canadians with hot summer nights. Cloudless skies and the most delightful sunshine prevail for weeks at a time, and furnish general conditions which are almost ideal for the enjoyment of summer pleasures. Nor are there extremes of cold in the winter time. This season only lasts about four months, from the middle of November till the middle of March, and its temperature does not average over ten degrees of frost. The air possesses a clear, crisp quality, which gives it an invigorating, snappy effect, rather than the depressing effect so common in damper districts near the coast, and has earned for the Okanagan the name of the great Canadian sanitarium.

Generally speaking, the rainfall is very light, and although irrigation is not an essential, a rancher who possesses the proper facilities is in a very much safer position, compared with his less fortunate neighbor, in view of the possibility of a particularly dry year.

A better idea of the climatic conditions will be gained from the appended meteorological records at the Coldstream Ranch Station, taken from the last year-book of British Columbia, and from reports of the Department of Agriculture:

Monthly Days of Snowfall.											
J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
2	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monthly Days of Rainfall.											
0	0	0	2	7	9	2	2	9	0	0	0
No. of Inches of Rainfall Each Month.											
April	May	June	July	August	Sept.						
0.42	0.55	1.41	0.50	0.12	1.25						

According to the same records, the highest annual temperature occurs in July, and is 93 deg. to 96 deg.; the lowest is 13 deg. below zero. The number of inches of rainfall is 11. The snowfall is light in the immediate vicinity of Vernon, and while it varies in different localities, enough generally falls to maintain good sleighing for several weeks during the winter months.

THE LARGE HOLDINGS.

In the past, a great drawback to the development of the district and its expansion in population and importance has been the fact that large areas of land, secured by the early settlers, were held by the individual owners, who refused to sell, and thus, to a great extent, kept the small rancher from gaining a foothold in the valley.

During the past eighteen months, however, conditions in this regard have undergone a great change. Realizing the value of their hitherto largely unproductive estates, the large holders have broken up and re-surveyed their properties, placing the subdivided areas on the market, and disposing of them to prospective settlers, who are coming to the country in continually increasing numbers to plant orchards and make homes for themselves where they can live in the enjoyment of an almost perfect climate, and under pleasanter conditions than the rigorous life of the Territories. There is a large and growing class of well-to-do settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest who have stood the severe winters of the Eastern climate for a sufficient number of years to acquire a comfortable competence, and at the same time such a distaste for the cold that they are now casting about for some district where they may have an opportunity of making a fair living under more pleasing climatic conditions than they have been obliged to put up with in the past. This class is very largely represented among those who have located in the Okanagan during the past year, and it is this class who are most likely to feel thoroughly satisfied with their change of residence. For the Okanagan is emphatically the district for the man of some little means, not for the big capitalist, but for him who has, at least, the wherewithal to tide over the first few years, while his orchards are maturing.

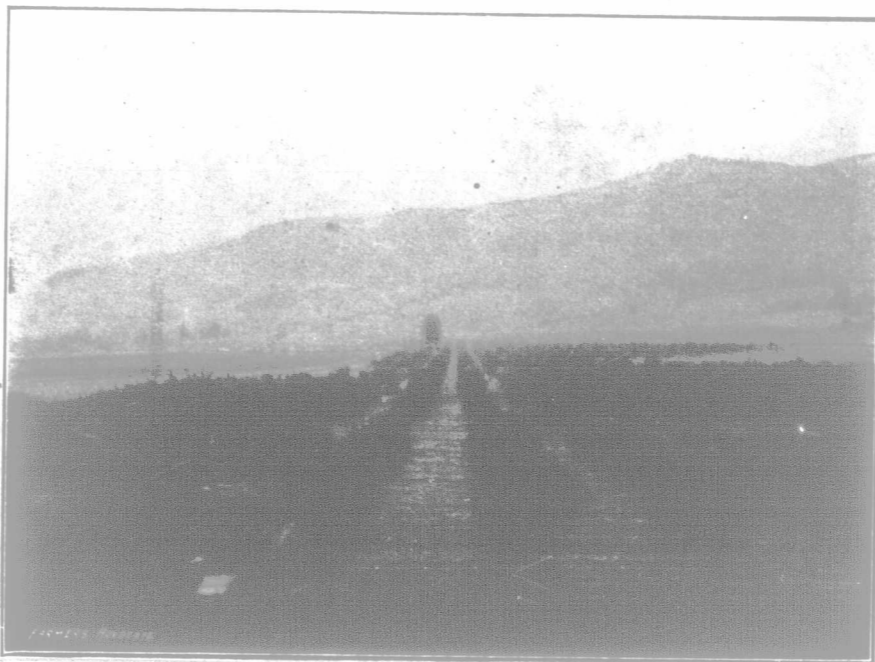
The influx of settlers during the past year, resulting from the subdivision of the big holdings, and the adoption of energetic and up-to-date methods of advertising and pushing real estate, has been surprising, and has resulted in a great increase in the total cultivated area of the valley. Visitors have joined the residents of the valley in outspoken enthusiasm over the horticultural and agricultural possibilities of the Okanagan. Pamphlets and illustrated descriptions of the valley have been freely distributed, and the general enthusiasm aroused has had its effect in bringing the district prominently before the people of the Northwest, and in inducing a tide of immigration, that is building up the country with unparalleled rapidity. Although the prices of land have gone up, so as to make buying for purely speculative purposes scarcely a profitable thing, there seems to be no decrease in the number of purchases by those who wish to make their homes in the district, and every train brings new landseekers, to locate themselves, or perhaps, to "spy out the land" for friends in the East.

THE TEN-ACRE RANCH.

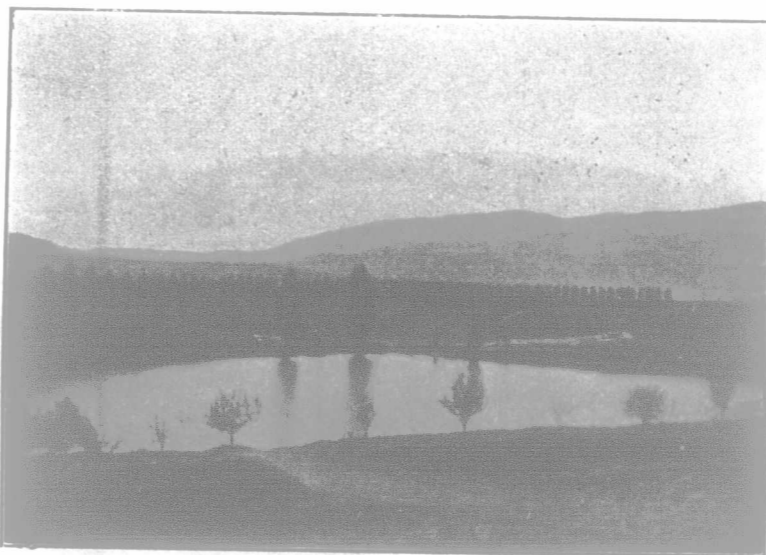
The Okanagan is emphatically a district for intensive farming, and the Eastern rancher, who, perhaps, has barely managed to make both ends meet from the results of the working of his immense area of wheat land in the Northwest, is frequently astonished at the results pointed out to him by the small fruit-grower, whose little ten-acre plot nets him profits far in advance of what might have been expected. Of course, these are the results after the orchards come into bearing, for it is as well to realize that a living cannot be assured from a ranch of small area right from the beginning.

THE COLDSTREAM RANCH.

No description of Vernon would be complete without a mention of the Coldstream Ranch, Lord Aberdeen's splendid British Columbia estate, which has been the greatest benefit to the valley, both as one of the principal factors in calling



A Pleasing Vista.



Scene near Kelowna.



McKenzie & Martin at Long Lake.

attention to the many advantages it possessed as a fruit-growing district, and also as a sort of unofficial experiment station, where a great deal of necessary information as to the selection of proper varieties, the peculiar climatic and soil conditions of the district, the husbandry of the trees, the picking and marketing of the fruit, and other features of the fruit industry requiring special knowledge, has been gathered by the slow and frequently unprofitable process of experience, and are now placed at the disposal of the small grower.

It is probably unnecessary to say that the Coldstream Ranch affords one of the most striking and convincing examples which the country possesses of the capabilities of the Okanagan soil and climate when utilized under an intelligent and systematic method of cultivation, and has demonstrated, emphatically, that the district is pre-eminently suited for the production of fruit of the finest quality and the most delicious flavor. The products of the ranch have won a reputation for themselves, and have probably spoken more convincingly to many of our readers than we could possibly do.

The ranch comprises some 13,000 acres, of which 8,500 are range land, 2,000 under cultivation, and the remainder more or less timbered. Of the cultivated portion, the most interesting to the visitor will probably be the orchard of 200 acres, of which over 100 acres are now producing. This is being steadily increased year by year, and it is not unlikely that, at no very distant period, the Coldstream Ranch may develop into one of the largest fruit farms in the Dominion. Apples are the chief product, though pears, plums, prunes, cherries, etc., are also grown. As to output, it may be said that in 1963 there were shipped from this orchard 505 tons, and, in addition, 188 tons were purchased from neighboring growers, and were marketed along with the Coldstream fruit. The Northwest Territories and Manitoba provide the principal markets, though packages bearing the well-known brand of this ranch have found their way to Dawson City, and may even be met with in Australia. A small nursery is being enlarged to contain 200,000 stock trees of the various varieties which experience has shown to be best adapted to this district.

Another important feature of the ranch is to be found in its extensive hop-yards. There are now in cultivation under hops about 100 acres, from which were shipped last year 552 bales, containing in all 113,436 pounds. The area of the hop fields, like that of the orchard, is being yearly increased, and the facilities for curing and preparing them for market are of the best.

Of the arable land, 484 acres were devoted to grain in 1903, and yielded 300 tons. Of roots, 386 tons were raised, and potatoes, 574 tons. Most of the cultivated area of the ranch can be reached by a system of irrigation, though, to a large extent, it is hardly necessary to employ this during an ordinary season.

The live stock includes a herd of about 1,000 cattle, of which some 300 head are shipped each year to Alberta as yearlings, where they are grazed and fattened. The average crop of calves is fully 75 per cent., which speaks well for the excellent breeding conditions existing in this district. A few sheep and Angora goats are kept, and about 300 hogs are sold each year, realizing about \$3,000. About 25 men are employed in winter, and in summer this number is increased to 50 or 60.

Some years ago a few 40-acre lots on this estate were placed on the market, and are now occupied by prosperous farmers and fruit growers. Another subdivision has since been made, and a limited number of twenty-acre plots on Long Lake are offered for sale. The purchaser, if he desires, may have this lot planted with fruit trees under expert management, and cared for till it reaches producing age.

NEIGHBORING RANCHES.

Vernon owes much of its importance to the rich and extensive agricultural district which surrounds it, and upon which it depends very largely for its support. So much has been said about the Okanagan as a fruit-growing district, that one is apt to lose sight of the fact

that much grain is produced in the vicinity, and that mixed farming is also prosecuted to a considerable extent. Some details of work of the large ranches of the neighborhood may correct any false impression in this regard which may be prevalent.

The Lanington Ranch, situated in the White Valley, about ten miles from Vernon, consists of about 940 acres of a rich loamy soil, unequalled in the valley. Four hundred acres under irrigation are put down to hay and clover, while there is about 90 acres of meadow land. From 250 to 300 acres are devoted to wheat-growing, from which about 250 to 300 tons of grain are harvested yearly. A young orchard of 1,000 apple trees, and some 150 plum and cherry trees, recently put out,

promise good returns in the future, while there are a hundred or more trees already bearing. The stock kept consists of about 60 head of Shorthorn cattle, and a small herd of pure-bred Jerseys, about 150 pigs, and some fifty pure-bred Shropshire sheep.

C. O'Keefe's ranch is one of the largest in the neighborhood, and it was this gentleman who took the initiative in the subdivision of great holdings, which has gone on ever since. The O'Keefe estate comprised some 11,000 acres, of which about six or seven hundred were wheat fields, and about a thousand acres fine meadow land, much of the rest being used as range for cattle. Since placing his land upon the market in small lots, about a year ago, Mr. O'Keefe has sold a great deal, and his enterprising agents

are now pushing part of the remainder with characteristic energy. Mr.

O'Keefe has about 800 head of cattle and some eighty horses. It might be mentioned that some 200 acres of the O'Keefe property, on both sides of the Mission Roads, is being put into orchard, under the management of the Vernon-Okanagan Land Company, and has found a ready sale at good prices.

Messrs. Greenlow's splendid property adjoins Mr. O'Keefe's, comprising about 8,000 acres, of which about 1,000 is in wheat, and 250 meadow land. Eight hundred head of cattle feed on the extensive ranges.

FRUIT-GROWING.

Fruit-growing is unquestionably the great industry of the Okanagan, and it is the fact that such unlimited markets are opening up for the fruit-grower in the Kootenays, the Northwest, and the Old Country, that is one of the principal factors in giving impetus to the settlement and development of the valley. Okanagan fruit is establishing a reputation for itself which will stand it in good stead in the future, and which insures a steady demand for the trainloads that will be shipped out of the valley in the future for every carload that is now produced. The apples compare very favorably in flavor, size and appearance with the choicest products of Ontario and Nova Scotia, and possess, besides, a superiority in firmness and lasting quality which admirably adapt them to supply a distant market, whenever the nearer ones may fail. The success met with by Okanagan fruit at the Royal Horticultural Society Exhibition this year has attracted the attention of the English dealers to the products of this valley, and thoroughly established their reputation as first-class fruit.

The climate of the district is eminently favorable to fruit-production, and pears, plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, and small fruits, attain a perfection which commands top prices wherever they are sold. The natural advantages of soil and climate are all that can be desired, and the application of care and skill to the business of fruit-growing may be relied upon to produce fruit which will equal or excel that of the most favored sections.

A great point in favor of the district is the total absence of those destructive enemies to the orchard, the codling moth and the San Jose scale.

A FRUIT-GROWER'S EXPERIENCE.

The facts and figures of actual experience are always worth very much more to the practical seeker for information than any amount of loose generalities, or "hot air." We cannot do better, therefore, in our endeavor to present Okanagan conditions before our readers, than to quote once more the much-quoted letter of one of the best known fruit-growers of the Okanagan, whose estimates of costs and possibilities are of the practical type required. The letter is as follows:

The cost of setting out an orchard of apple trees would figure out somewhat as follows:

20 acres, at \$60 per acre	\$1,200 00
Fencing, about	200 00
Plowing and fixing, at \$5 per acre	100 00
Trees, set 30 feet apart, 968 at 15c. a tree	145 00
Freight on same, about	20 00
Setting out and planting, at 4c. a tree	38 72

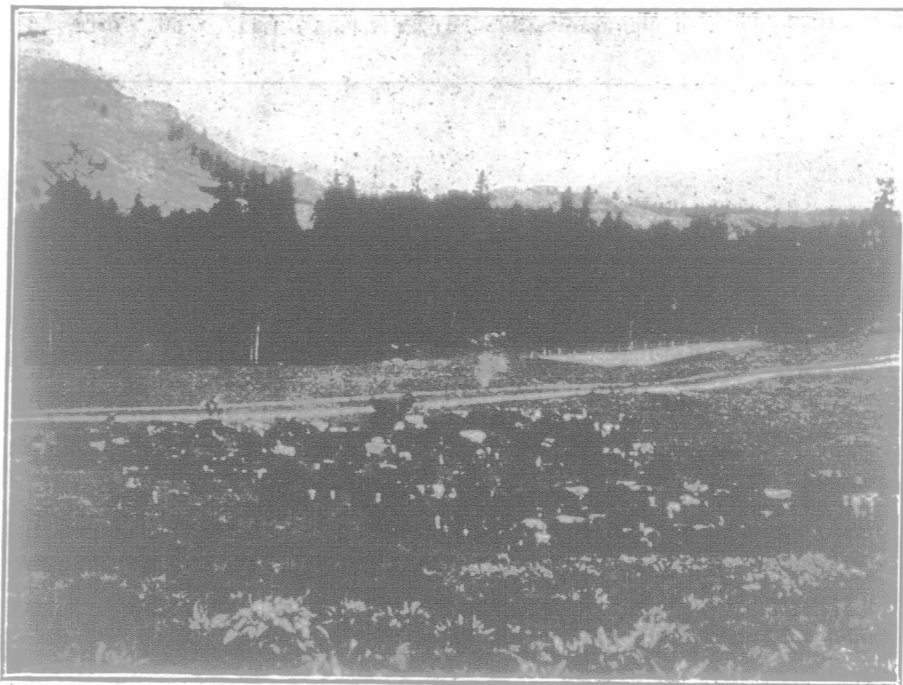
Total cost\$1,703 72

The trees will occupy about one-fifth of the ground the first year, about one-fourth the second and third, about one-third the fourth, etc. Leaving out the cost of working the land between the trees, because this should at least be paid for by the crops of roots, potatoes, etc., raised upon it, the cost of working the land where the trees are will be somewhat as follows:

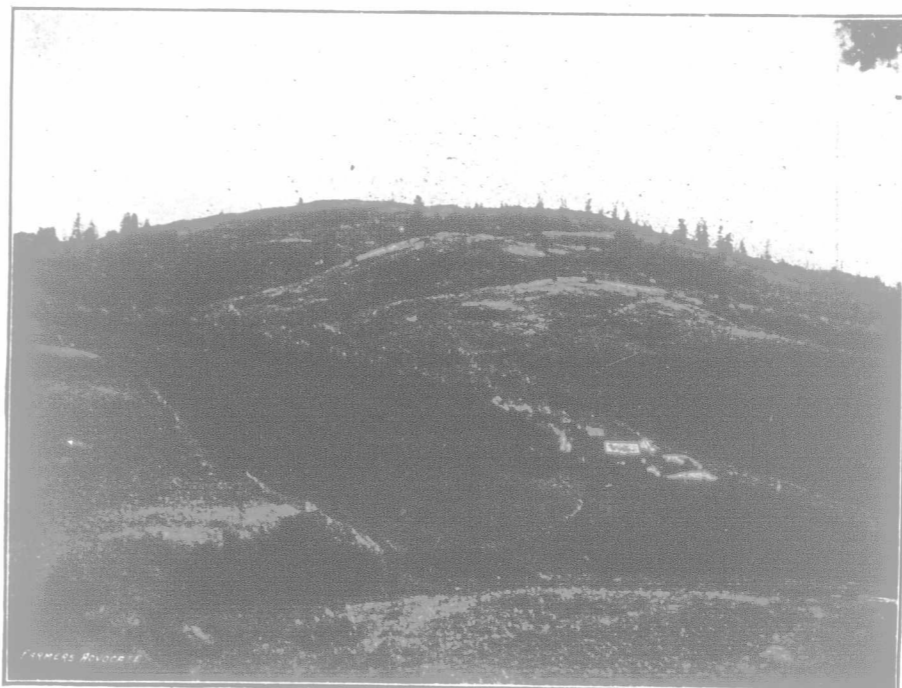
Cultivating, spraying, pruning, etc.—	
First year, at \$10 an acre	\$ 200
Second year, \$10 an acre	200
Third year, \$15 an acre	300
Fourth year, \$20 an acre	400
Fifth year, \$25 an acre	500

Total\$1,600

The above figures are ample for giving thorough care to the orchard in every way. The land that was used for other crops—that is, the space between the trees



Round-up of O'Keefe Cattle.



A. Birnie's Ranch. 500 Feet Above Vernon.



B. X. Orchard, Vernon.

—might well be worked so as to more than pay for the initial cost of the trees. For instance, in the fourth year, if clover was grown, there would be about 14 acres, which should yield in two cuttings 40 to 45 tons, worth \$300 or \$400. The trees should also produce some fruit in that year, perhaps \$100 worth.

Leaving out, however, what might have been made from root crops, clover, etc., on the unoccupied part of the ground, the total cost of the orchard up to the beginning of the sixth year would be \$3,302.92, or \$165 per acre. After this the orchard should pay its expenses out of the fruit it produced, and about the ninth year there should be a crop amounting to about seven tons per acre, worth on the trees, perhaps \$150.

An orchard of apple trees may be expected to have an average crop of 8 to 10 tons per acre per year, if properly cared for, and it is possible that this average might be considerably exceeded. Some trees in a garden, planted about 14 years ago, which have had good cultivation right along, have averaged 600 pounds over some years.

To sum up: To plant an orchard is to get into an investment that takes ten years to properly mature. The property is improving all the time. For about the first four or five years, it will be a charge and an expense. Afterwards it should pay expenses. The total money sunk in it might be from \$150 to \$200 per acre. The returns from it should average \$150 or so above expenses.

FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

The following figures will give some idea of the growth and present proportions of the fruit industry in the Okanagan, and also of the relative position of the Vernon district as a fruit producer. Shipments by freight during the months of August, September and October, in pounds:

From.	1903.		1904.	
	Apples	Other Fruits	Apples	Other Fruits
Armstrong....	72,000		70,000	
Vernon.....	788,000	420,000	924,000	458,000
Kelowna	761,000	250,000	746,000	308,000
Other points	38,000	12,000	22,000	12,000
Totals.....	662,000	682,000	1,762,000	778,000

In addition to the above, large quantities of peaches, berries, cherries, currants and other soft and perishable fruits were shipped from the Okanagan during the past season by express, and of such fruits, the shipments mentioned in the following table are for the most part made up:

	Lbs.
Armstrong	15,578
Enderby	3,300
Kelowna	99,085
Okanagan Landing	16,325
Peachland	70,320
Summerland	70,590
Vernon	85,222
Other points on lake	85,000
Total	445,415

TRIBUTARY DISTRICTS.

The central position of the city makes it the natural supply and shipping point for a number of rich agricultural sections, whose progress and development promise to advance with rapid strides in the very near future.

Leaving Vernon by a wagon road lead-

ing in an eastern direction, we enter the Coldstream and White Valleys, which, with tributary depression, comprise considerably over 75,000 acres. All along the way, till we reach the Coldstream Ranch, are found productive farms, on which fruit-growing is the main consideration, and which comprise some of the finest orchards in the district. Everywhere we see evidences of prosperity, and that general aspect of comfort which is the inevitable accompaniment of success. Beyond the Coldstream, not very much fruit-growing is done at present, the district being better suited to the growing of grain, hay, etc. Indeed, it would, probably, not be too much to say of the upper part of the valley, that it is one of the best and most productive hay

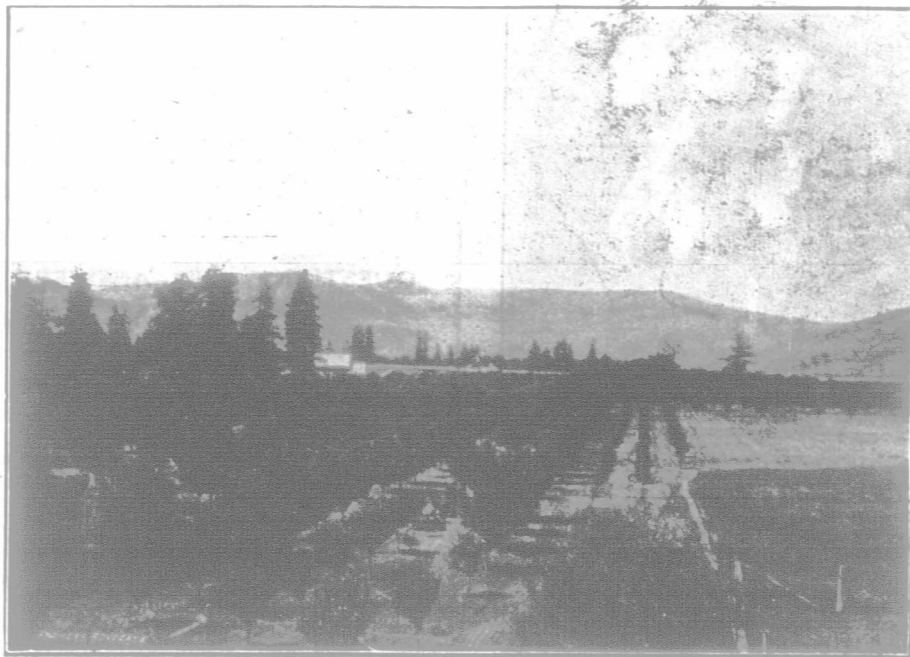
meadows in the interior. This part of the valley is mainly settled by French-Canadians, many of whom have transformed rather doubtful propositions into properties which yield them first-rate returns.

Lumby is situated some sixteen miles from Vernon, and is a prosperous settlement, possessing two churches—Roman Catholic and Presbyterian—a sawmill and a general store. A creamery, to be conducted on a co-operative basis, has just been organized, and, when it is in operation, should do much to encourage dairying, for which industry, indeed, the district is specially adapted. The creamery is expected to handle the milk from 300 cows. The position of Lumby, at the junction of the roads leading to Sugar and Mabel lakes, to the Monastee and Cherry Creek mines, and to Creighton valley, ensures its steady growth, and railway transportation facilities would make it one of the leading towns of the Okanagan. It is estimated that there must be over 40,000 acres of the good land immediately tributary to the town, and there are many indications that increased settlement and consequent development of latent resources will make the region one of the most flourishing in the country.

A short distance to the south of Vernon is a large tract of land known as the "Commonage." For a number of years the land in this district was considered suitable only as a range for cattle. This unfortunate impression greatly retarded the development of the region, and it is only in comparatively recent years that the practical experiment of enterprising farmers has resulted in the development of one of the most prosperous settlements in the valley. Mixed farming is now carried on most successfully in places formerly given over to cattle pasture, and excellent wheat, barley and other grains are grown. One of the main errors in the old idea was the opinion that nothing could be done without irrigation, which the height of the land rendered practically impossible. It is found, however, that the soil, on deep, black loam, from two to five feet deep, naturally retains sufficient moisture, and artificial irrigation is, therefore, unnecessary. A great deal of hay is also grown, first-class timothy being produced on many of the farms. Dairying receives some attention, much of the butter used in the city coming from this district. Very little has yet been done in fruit-growing, but several young orchards have been started, and it is expected that in this respect the "Commonage" will not be far behind other parts of the valley.

FISH AND GAME.

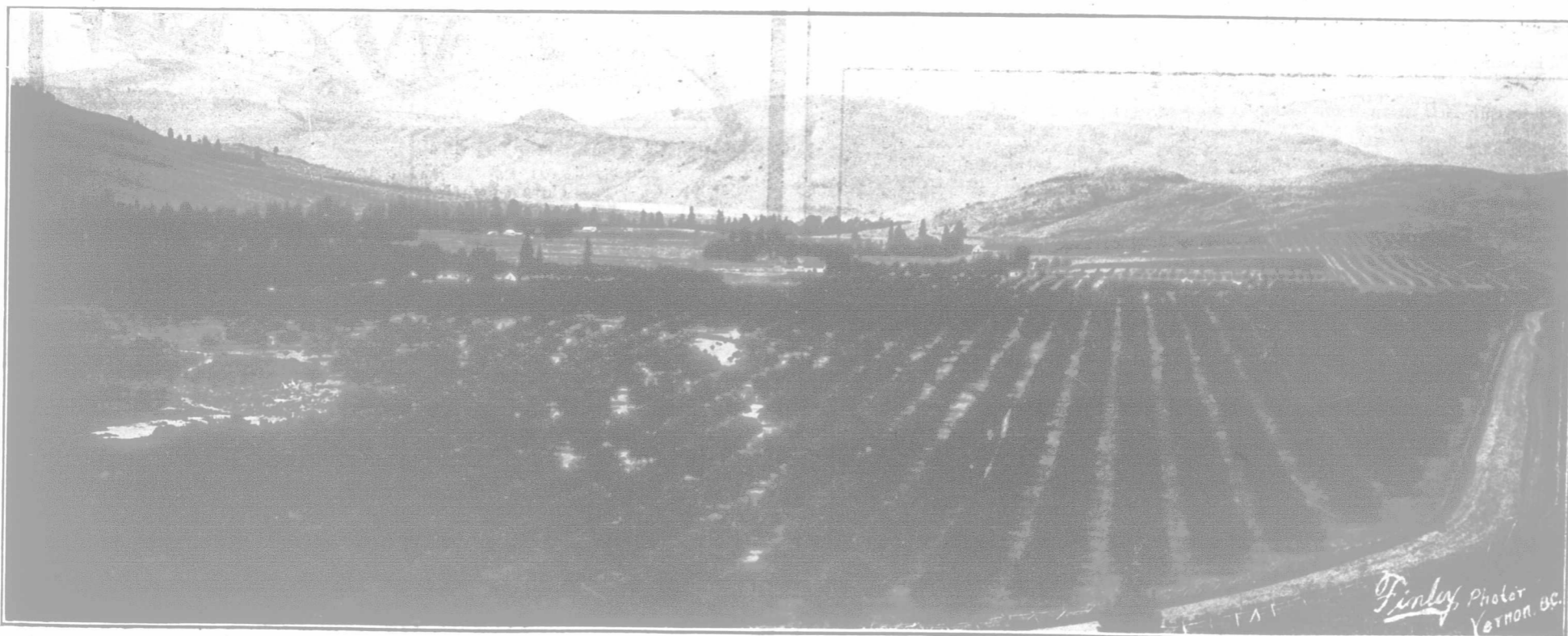
To the sportsman, the Okanagan offers attractions which are not equalled in many parts of the Dominion, as all kinds of game, whether big or feathered, fur, fish, flesh or fowl, await the hunter, who makes the city a starting point for excursions that may be made to the mountains and valleys of the surrounding country. The lakes and streams, which



Orchard near Vernon.



A Pleasing Variety of Landscape.



Coldstream Orchard.

the remainder
gy. Mr.
ad of cattle
It might be
acres of the
sides of the
put into
ment of the
company, and
ood prices.
property ad-
about 8,000
is in wheat,
ght hundred
the extensive

onably the
gan, and it
ted markets
it-grower in
st, and the
he principal
the settle-
the valley.
g a reputa-
stand it in
d which in-
the train-
out of the
ry carload
apples com-
r, size and
products of
nd possess,
mess and
ably adapt
rket, when-

The suc-
ruit at the
Exhibition
attention of
products of
established
fruit.
is eminent-
ction, and
s, peaches,
perfection
erever they
antages of
can be de-
care and
wing may
it which
the most

the district
destructive
ddling moth

RIENCE.
actual ex-
very much
or informa-
e generali-
ot do bet-
or to pre-
before our
more the
of the best
Okanagan,
possibilities
red. The

orchard of
mewhat as

\$1,200 00
200 00
100 00
145 00
20 00
38 72

\$1,703 72
one-fifth of
out one-
out one-
t the cost
the trees,
paid for
oes, etc.,
rking the
be some-
etc.—
\$ 200
200
300
400
500

or giving
in every
for other
the trees

are dotted profusely all over the country, furnish trout that may weigh twenty pounds or more, while fish running from two to eight pounds are the common reward of the angler. Within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles from the city may be found deer in abundance, cariboo, mountain sheep and goats, grizzly and black bears, etc., while feathered game, including geese, duck, grouse, blue and willow, and prairie chicken, are to be obtained in all parts of the Okanagan.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Vernon is connected with the main line of the C. P. R. at Sicamous by the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway, a branch railway, which makes daily trips over the fifty-mile line during the summer months, and tri-weekly trips during the winter. The growth of the district, and the consequent increase in the amount of shipments, has increased to such an extent during the past eighteen months that there is now every probability that the daily service will be continued throughout the year. Another railway has been projected for some time to connect the fertile agricultural districts of the Okanagan with the populous and growing mining country of the Boundary, and should it go through, it will be a great boon to the valley, and a great incentive to its growth and progress. This road, the Midway and Vernon, has been bonused by both Dominion and Provincial Governments, but, so far, it has been found impossible to finance it.

MARKETS.

The market for fruit, hay, vegetables, hops and other produce is practically inexhaustible. The Northwest Territories readily absorb any fruit we can supply, and the large influx of settlers into that country, now steadily going in, and likely to continue for some time, will further increase the demand. The mining towns of the Kootenays furnish a more local market, and consume our beef, mutton, pork, poultry, tomatoes and early vegetables, while large shipments of produce are annually made to Vancouver and other coast cities. Railway connection with the Boundary country, which is still a possibility, would open up another great market in the populous mining sections of the South, with their steadily increasing demand for various agricultural products. If, for any reason, these should fail, we have England and Scotland to fall back on. Recent experiments of Okanagan fruit-growers have demonstrated that apples can very profitably be shipped to the Old Country, while even Australia has received fruit from the Okanagan.

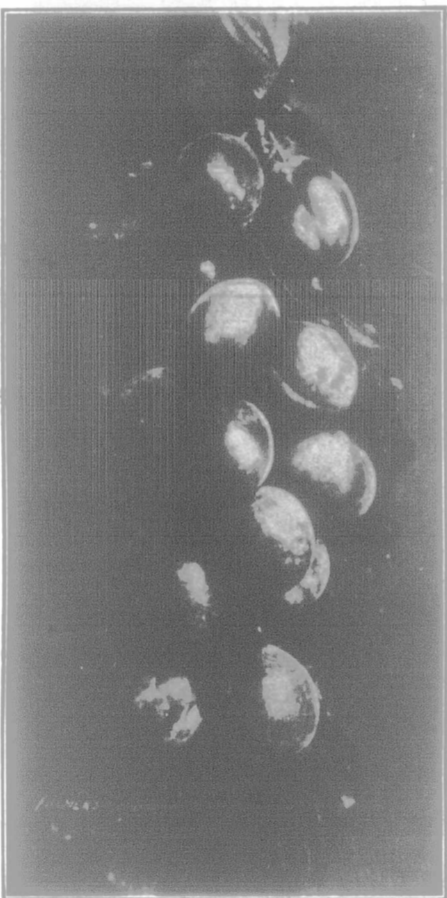
RETAIL PRICES.

The following figures, giving the retail prices at Vernon of ordinary necessities, will furnish some idea of the general cost of living:

Retail prices at Vernon of ordinary necessities for farmers (supplied by Mr. W. R. Megaw).—Flour, \$3.75 to \$4.50 per bbl.; beef, 8c. per lb. by the quarter (10c. to 12½c. retail); bacon and ham, 16c. to 18c. per lb.; lard, 13c. to 15c. per lb.; butter, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; tea, 25c. to 50c. per lb.; sugar, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs.; overalls,



Branch of Crabapples.



Branch of Plums.



Hop Yards.

75c. to \$1.25 each; shirts, 40c. to 75c. each; boots, \$1.25 to \$4.00 per pair; walking plows, \$14 to \$22; harrows, \$17 to \$24; two-horse farm wagons, \$75 to \$120; sleighs, \$30 to \$35; cutters, \$35 to \$50; buggies, \$70 to \$100; democrat wagons, \$90 to \$110; double harness, \$35 to \$45; single harness, \$15 to \$24; saddles, \$10 to \$40; binder twine, 13½c. per lb.; binders, \$160; mowers, \$65; hay rakes, \$30 to \$35; farming tools of all descriptions, about ten per cent. above Manitoba prices (fifteen per cent. above eastern); dry goods in general, eight per cent. over eastern prices; hardware, ten per cent. over eastern prices.

MARKET PRICES OF FRUIT.

The following are given as the prevailing prices for fruit: Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 40 lbs.; pears, \$1.35 to \$1.50 per box of 40 lbs.; cherries, \$1.60 to \$1.85 per box of 16 lbs.; plums, 80c. to 90c. per crate of 20 lbs.; prunes, 65c. to 75c. per crate of 20 lbs.; strawberries, 10c. per lb. per crate of 24 lbs.; raspberries, 10c. per lb. per crate of 24 lbs.; crab apples, \$1.50 per 40-lb. box; tomatoes, 14c. per lb. to start, to 6c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEYS.

Turkey hen has her head twisted almost around, and holds it upside down on her back. Her bowels were very loose, and she passed a milky substance. I fed her a few drops turpentine, also some castor oil, two or three times a day, a teaspoonful, also five drops of peppermint. She got no better, and yet no worse. I fed her that way three times a day for a week. She would whirl round and round, and then topple over; didn't seem to have any strength; was very heavy, from eating too many oats, I think. I looked into her throat. It is white, but I guess that is natural. She has a cold, for she snuffles some. A week ago I bought some International Poultry Food, and gave one teaspoonful three times a day in one-third cup of

lukewarm water. Her excretions are dark now, and more solid (not liquid). She does not seem to get any better. I have another turkey hen. You will probably say it's roup, but around her eyes gets full of watery stuff and puffs up like a balloon with air in it. I gave her a roup pill, and she is getting better. C. B.

Ans.—The turkey with the head twisted round must have some sort of brain trouble. If the turkey did not have the which has been so fatal in turkey flocks in the East. I do not know that any better treatment can be given than that mentioned in your letter, particularly the turpentine. I would not under any circumstances advise your correspondent to breed from either one of these birds. There are enough turkeys get sick without breeding from those that are weaklings. Reading the letter closely, one is led to believe there is something wrong with the general management of the flock; either the turkeys are housed too closely, or they are not properly fed. I would like your correspondent to write me stating where he houses his turkeys, what he feeds them, or if they have ever had roup or black head, which he would probably call cholera. Turkeys require abundance of pure, fresh air, and I do not think they should be housed closer than in an ordinary open shed; that is, where they are protected from the wind on three sides and open to the south. To place turkeys in a warm building, simply means to ruin their constitution. W. R. GRAHAM.

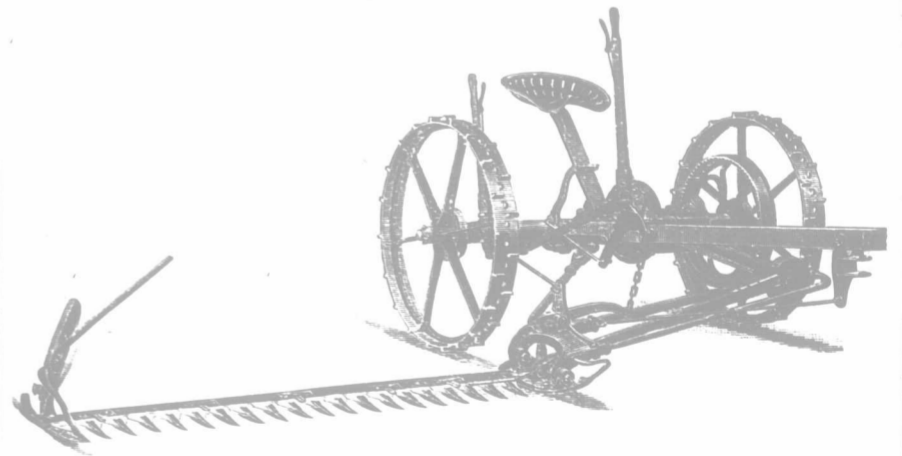
EAR LABELS.—With the pasture season approaching, farmers will be interested in ear labels as a means of designating animals running on commons, roadsides, or wild pastures. These labels are cheap, and are useful in keeping a record of the breeding of pure-bred stock. For particulars, address F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.

—Herrick.

ARE YOU TRYING

to decide what is the best MOWER to purchase? A copy of our Catalogue, describing in detail our No. 8 Mower, would aid you. We would like you to ask your neighbor why he uses FROST & WOOD Machines in preference to all other makes. We have satisfied customers in every corner of the Dominion who swear by F. & W. Machinery, and would be glad to let others know their reason.



Cuts a swath 4½, 5 and 6 ft. wide.

Built Well. Wears Well. Cuts Well. Looks Well.

Experience in the building of Mowers has enabled us to turn out a Mower which we guarantee to cut any kind of grass that grows on any land. This is equipped with all the latest devices for saving TIME, labor and trouble.

Spring Foot-Lift, Internal Gear, Roller and Ball Bearings, Forged Steel Pitman Connections, Durable Finish.

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS. - SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.
Winnipeg. Brandon. Regina. Calgary.
T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B. C.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- A. D. McDONALD, Napieka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
A. B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery Assn., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3. sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.
C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Bred Plym., mouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
C. H. OBOOKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
C. O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaise Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
E. D. BROWN, Boissevain.—S liver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.
ELTON & WATF, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Olverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds' Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
E. T. GRIFFITHS, Neepawa, Assn.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
F. J. COLLYER, Wabryn Station, Assn. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
GORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks, Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.
J. G. WA HINGTON, Nings, Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Four choice young bulls. One sealin two years. Good one.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tanworths. Stock for sale.
JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.
J. MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale both sexes.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
J. H. REID, Moomin, Assn.—Breeder of Hereford. Young bulls for sale.
J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assn.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
J. CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
JAS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assn.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
L. E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assn. Gallows.
LUM CREEK STOCK FARM—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
R. A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Esresford, Man. Stock for sale.
R. A. & J. A. WATF, Slem P. O., Ont., and tele graph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females: also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer hounds, B. Rocks, B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napieka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assn.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assn.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
R. P. STANLEY, Moomin, Assn.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Keeney, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assn.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assn.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. Winnipeg), Marchmont Hill, 1 Scotch Shorthorns. Bulls all ages from imported stock. Telephone 1041R.
YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.



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 figure for two words. Name and address arranged. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.
BESWAX WANTED.—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Iron, Min.
CHOICE Time by seed—Fancy, red and, no weeds; \$2.40 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Dominion City. B. Brewster, Green River, Man.
FOR SALE.—Pine station, with mark less than 2.20, Standard-bred and registered. Will sell worth the money or exchange for land. Address, H. K. B. x 1226, Winnipeg.
FOR SALE.—Up-to-date piano, Cabinet Grand, 3 pedals, mahogany case; used during winter months. Reduced from \$325 to \$161. A bargain. Call or write, Layton Bros., 114 Peel St., Montreal.
FOR SALE.—Brass grass seed, \$8.50 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Baldur. Shipped in good grain bags. Cash must accompany order. James Stiang, Baldur, Man.
FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.
FOR information about the rich Dauphin country, write this Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.
FOR snaps in improved and unimproved farms on the Gilbert Plains, apply to Far & Nichol, real estate agents, Gilbert Plains.
FARM for sale.—Between Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C.; 44 acres of land, 20 in high state of cultivation, 4 acres of strawberries, yielding \$1,200 per annum; 6-room dwelling, with all conveniences; barn and other outbuildings; water right, 330 inches. Situate 7 miles from Vancouver and 3 1/2 miles from New Westminster. Terms liberal. Address, Alexander Bell, Elard Block, New Westminster, B. C.
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River.
PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B. C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon.
RANCH for sale.—260 head of cattle. One of the best locations in Southern Alberta for horses or cattle. Well watered; excellent shelter and grass; 9 miles of fence; good buildings. Write for particulars to P. O. box 96, Medicine Hat, Alta.
SHEPHERD wanted for drive of B. C. Elderly person preferred. Apply, Metropolitan Meat Market, Nicola Lake, B. C.
SEEDS.—Try my Atlantic to Pacific collection. The best seeds; earliest; heaviest package ever offered in Canada for 27 cents, postpaid. One cure each peas, beans, corn and onion sets. One package each, best cabbage, carrot, cucumber, lettuce, radish and tomato, earliest and best kinds. If you send 50c, I will send four times as much peas, beans, corn, onion sets, best red carrot seed. McNicol, Gad's Hill near Stratford, Ont.
WANTED.—Bookmen, baggage men, operators and bookkeepers on Canadian and U. S. railroads, \$45 to \$100 per month. Pay after you have a position. Home study. Catalogue free New York State Correspondence School, Elmira, N. Y.
WANTED at once.—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, design-drawn for Western men, free. Sprig canvass now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.
YOUNG English millster desires position as private secretary, teacher, or anything similar in Canada, near Winnipeg preferred. Apply to Rev. A. C. W., care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.
\$280, 200 carried by one trapper in seven weeks. How? Read North American Trapper Illustrated magazine. Send 10c for copy; \$1 a year. Boys can trap North American Trapper, 100 Community Bldg., Oneida, N. Y.

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

Alberta Herefords

FOR BEST VACCINATION AGAINST BLACKLEG "PASTEUR" "BLACKLEGNE" is the best and most convenient. Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., Chicago, New York, San Francisco.

Hodkinson's Barred Plymouth Rocks AGAIN IN THE LEAD. At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won 1st-prize pen, 1st and 4th cockerels, 3rd cock and 4th pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting, or two settings for \$5. Send for circular. H. H. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

The Rev. John Allen, a Methodist preacher of Farmington, Me., grandfather of Mme. Nordica, was a zealous attendant of camp meetings throughout that State. Indeed, his reputation for attending more of these open-air meetings than anyone else in the country gave him the name of "Camp Meeting John." One day as he was walking down the main street of Farmington, he met High Sheriff Luther Curtis, from New Sharon, known throughout the county for his quick wit. As they shook hands, the Sheriff said: "It gives me great pleasure to grasp the hand of an honest man." "Camp Meeting John" replied: "I wish I could say the same." Quick as a flash came the retort: "You could, if you told such a lie as I did." People who were present smiled at the little passage-at-arms which took place between two young ladies at a popular cafe yesterday afternoon. One of them, a bride, shaking hands in her characteristic cordial way, said to the other: "I'm so glad to meet you. You have afforded me so very much amusement just lately." "Amusement?" said the other. "Oh, yes," went on the bride. "I've been through my husband's desk and I've read all his old love-letters from you, and I enjoyed reading them, really, ever so much." "Oh, I am so glad you enjoyed them," purred the other. "But do come and see me very soon. Here is my card. I have the answers to all those letters, and you might like to read them as well. Mr. X's letters are so much more affectionate than those I wrote to him. I know you'll enjoy reading them ever so much more than you did mine."

THINGS WORTH THINKING ABOUT. The man who puts off generally gets put off. Only he who keeps his honor can never be discredited.

The most stones are thrown at the tree with the ripest fruit. The word "impossible" should not be in any one's dictionary.

Every moment is the right moment for the man who has luck. Any fish can swim down stream, but it takes a live one to swim up. A wise man doesn't wait for opportunity to come along; he goes after it.

The best you have ever done is not good enough to be your ideal for the future.

The accident of energy has made more millionaires than the accident of birth. The moment a man is satisfied with himself everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

Be pleasant until ten o'clock in the morning; the rest of the day will take care of itself. There is nothing so strong or safe in any emergency of life as the simple truth.

Columbus would not have discovered America if he had been guided by precedents. It's a good deal easier to sit up straight in church than it is to walk upright in the world.

The ability to turn stumbling-blocks into stepping-stones is often worth more in a pinch than a fat purse. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

It is seldom wise to do a thing merely because another has done it. Perhaps different circumstances were involved. Successful people usually find that shades and easy chairs are few and far between on the road to success.

It is not a sign of weakness to seek advice of the man who has had experience—it is a sign of good judgment. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well; and doing whatever you do without a thought of fame.

At the auction sale on April 4th of a draft of Shorthorn cattle from the herd of Mr. H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., an average of \$185 was realized. Bapton Countess made the top price on females, going to W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio, at \$430. Several others sold up to \$400, which was the top price for a bull.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FILING. Impossible to produce sore or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Tuttle's Elixir. Is a quick and permanent cure for distemper, founder, lameness of all kinds, pneumonia, thrush, cuts, bruises, collar and saddle galls, colds, stiffness, etc. It is used and endorsed by the Adams Express Co. We offer \$100 Reward for any case of Colic, Curb, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Spindly, recent Shoe Boils or Callous that it will not cure. Tuttle's Family Elixir is the best household remedy that can be used for rheumatism, sprains and all other pains and aches. Saves doctor bills and stops pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Familiar Experience," free. Send for it. Tuttle's Elixir Co., 65 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all so-called imitations. Get Tuttle's, the only genuine. For sale by druggists or sent direct. LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE The gem of the Rocky Mountains, a pure white PERCHERON HORSE. Foaled in the foothills, weighing 1500 lbs. when in condition. This horse has a mane 7 feet 3 inches in length and an immense tail, which makes him one of the most valuable show horses on earth. In consequence of business engagements I am offering this wonderful moneymaker at a bargain. Address: JAMES WILSON, Sunny Slope, Alta.

POULTRY AND EGGS. Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. BUFF ORPINGTONS. At Central Canada Exhibition my Orpingtons won ten prizes; and again at Eastern Ontario Exhibition they won 9 prizes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa, Ont. BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs for sale, \$3 per setting; imported direct from William Good, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assn. BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pens headed by pure E. B. Thompson also, \$1.60 per setting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. McPherson, Heddingley, Man. EGGS for hatching—Pure-bred Plymouth Rocks. Write for price per setting or hundred. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Glenora, Man. EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3 for 15. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

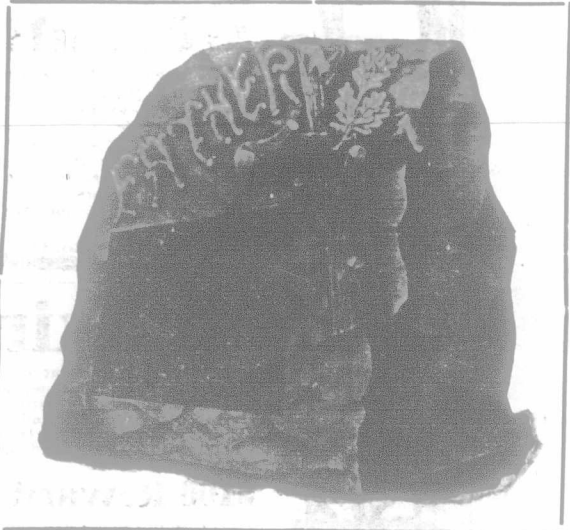
FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching from the best stock in America, E. B. Thompson's Ringlet Barred Rock—get the best—\$2 per 15. Geo. D. Melkie, Morrisburg, Ont. VIRDEN Duck and Poultry Yards. Eggs for hatching from Mammoth Pekin Ducks, White Wyandottes and Black Orpingtons, \$1.50 per setting, \$8 per 100. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Virden, Man. WANTED to buy—One hundred sheep for breeding purposes. Write, stating how many you have, what kind, and price. A. E. Gardiner, Shoal Lake, Man. WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.

A. J. Carter, Breeder and Barred Rocks and Silver-laced Wyandottes. A few cockerels of each variety for sale. Eggs now ready, at \$2 per 13, from my prize-winning stock. A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man. JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon, Box 397 Breeder of WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclusively. Ten cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Must be sold quick to make room for breeding stock. Eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 settings for \$5. Advertise in the Advocate

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

The Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co. LIMITED.

Capital \$60,000.00
Head Office: 248 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.
Branch—REGINA.



Would you like us to quote you prices on any style of

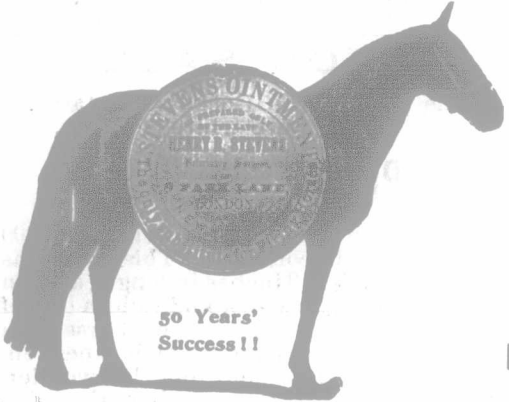
MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES or TABLETS

We have imported the largest stock of Granite and Marble Monuments that has ever been brought into Western Canada, and with our new warehouse and its modern workshop we are in a better position to handle our rapidly-increasing trade.

Write for our latest catalogue, or see our representative, before placing your order.

Address: Dept. F. 248 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN

INSIST



on having **STEVENS' OINTMENT**

as used in the Royal Stables, once, and you will always insist on having it. It is a reliable article. Veterinary doctors to the Royal Stables use it. Cures

Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone,

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

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

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

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



Summary of Winnings:

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

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

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

ALEX GALBRAITH & SON

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

Write for Catalogue to

BRANDON MANITOBA

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SMALL HOOF.

Heavy three-year-old filly has small, brittle hoofs. How can I make them grow large and tough? D. A. G.

Ans.—Small, brittle hoofs are congenital in some cases, and in others they are due to too much standing on hard, dry floors. The growth and quality can be improved by blistering repeatedly around the coronet or by poulticing the feet, or standing for a few hours daily in a tub of water. Avoid, as far as possible, standing on dry floors, without moisture to the feet. V.

PREMATURE ACTIVITY OF MAMMÆ.

About ten days ago, I noticed milk escaping from an aged mare, due to foal in June. The gland is quite full. A. R.

Ans.—Premature activity of the mamme occasionally occurs without appreciable cause. It is not infrequently seen when the fetus dies in the womb, and is occasionally seen where this accident does not occur. In cases where it continues for a long time, the foal is usually weak when born, and in other cases it is quite strong. As stated, we cannot, in all cases, account for the phenomena, and all that can be done is to feed on small quantities of dry food; give regular exercise, and give 1 dram iodide of potash, night and morning for a week in feed. V.

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN AND LAME MARE.

1. Ten-months-old colt has puffs on both sides and in front of hock. He is a little lame.
2. Seven-year-old mare goes lame on one fore foot on hard roads, or when she steps on something hard. J. N.

Ans.—1. This is bog spavin and thoroughpin. Get the following blister: 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ozs. vaseline. Tie the colt so that he cannot bite the parts. Clip the hair off; rub the blister well in. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let his head loose now, and oil every day, until the scale comes off. Repeat the blistering once every month for 4 or 5 times, even though the puffs disappear, as, unless this be done, they will probably reappear. Keep him in the stable for a week each time after blistering.

2. This may be due to ringbone, and if so, will need to be fired and blistered by a veterinarian. I think it probably due to navicular disease, and if so, a cure cannot be effected, but by blistering the coronet all around the hoof once monthly the same as No. 1, and giving her a long rest the symptoms will improve. If you cannot give rest, put on a bar shoe, and poultice the foot every night. V.

LYMPHANGITIS, ETC.

1. Mare had lymphangitis in January. How can I prevent a future attack?
2. Will grease heel turn to grease leg or lymphangitis?

3. Sow had a litter of pigs. We have bred her three times since, but she will not conceive. J. B. O.

Ans.—1. By giving her exercise every day, and feeding lightly on bran instead of oats when not doing much, she is not likely to suffer again, as the disease is usually preceded by a day or more rest and good food.

2. Grease heel is fortunately rarely seen. It is very hard to treat, and is liable to extend and involve the leg, but will not turn into lymphangitis. It is probable you mean cracked heels or scratches. If so, and it is of long standing, dress once daily for three applications with butter of antimony, applied with a feather; then poultice for two days and nights with a warm linseed meal poultice. Apply a fresh poultice every 5 or 6 hours. Then get the following lotion, and apply three times daily, viz., 1 oz. each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, 2 drams carbolic acid, and 1 pint water.

3. I cannot suggest anything, as the sow is too small to operate on. I would advise you to feed her for the butcher. She may breed after getting a run on grass. V.

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

Now cures, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, cases where firing has failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



ACCIDENTS will happen. The colts will get hurt. Any Soft Inflamed Bunch can be removed in a pleasing manner with

ABSORBINE

No blister. No hair gone. Comfort for the horse. Profit for you. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 4-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Removes the black and blue from a bruise at once. Stop Toothache, Reduce Swellings. Genuine manufactured only by

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

FOR SALE: Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to

P. O. BOX 539.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



A chance of a lifetime to buy a well-bred 3-year-old

Clydesdale Stallion

right. CANADA'S PRIDE (4947) C. O. S. B. Bay, with white star, near fore and both hind pasterns white. Acclimated and sure. Write, or come and see him.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Box 91, Neepawa, Man. C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations.



FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one forehead both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 8 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Eight stallions and stud colts by the famous sires, Benedict, Baron's Pride and Lord Lyndoch, ranging in age from two to seven years, for sale during the next six weeks. Prices, \$500 to \$1,000, cash. Address,

BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY Fort Wayne, Ind.

KELWOOD STUD FARM Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS: "Kellton," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mare, \$25 to 1 sure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

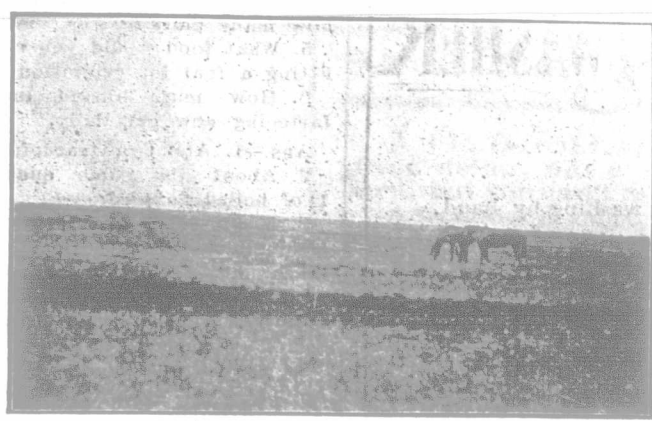
Last Mountain Valley

Steamboat Service On the Lake.

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

Railway in Operation
This Summer.

WRITE FOR FREE MAPS, BOOKS, ETC.



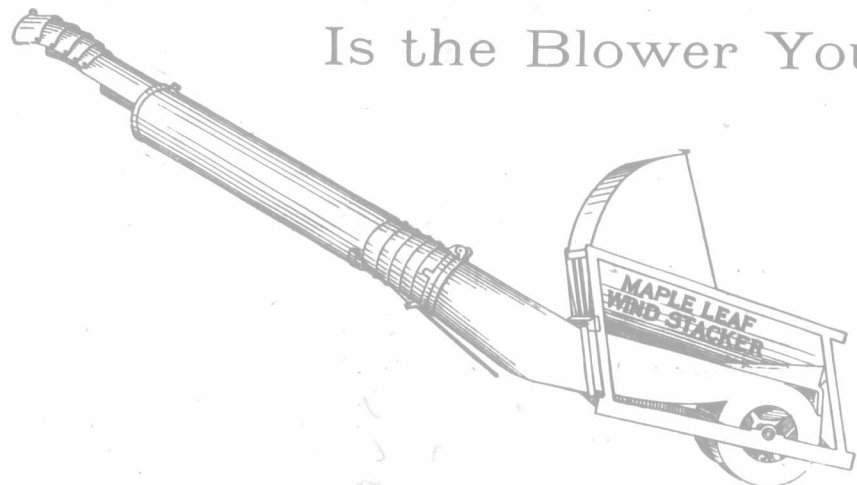
The Finest Wheat Land in North-east Assiniboia.

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

Wm. Pearson & Co.,
WINNIPEG.

THE MAPLE LEAF WIND STACKER

Is the Blower You Want.



Take no chances. We guarantee it. The Maple Leaf Wind Stacker will handle more straw than any blower on the market. Requires less than half the power to drive it. Can't choke it. Straw or chaff can not get into the fan. Small fan, 22 inches in diameter. Powerful blast. No loss of power. Straw drops into blast at most advantageous point. No suction on sieves. No gears. Weight equal on separator. Light weight. Strong and durable. Interchangeable. Easily attached to any separator. Put a Maple Leaf Wind Stacker on your separator instead of buying a larger engine. It takes no more power than the ordinary carriers.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.
DOW-WADGE IMPLEMENT CO., Ltd.
127 Princess, WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Veterinary.

COW POX.

Cow had small sores on teat last fall. They appeared like blisters, burst, and left sores and scabs. My other cow contracted the same. I milked the affected one first, and then the other. This spring, after calving, the trouble has reappeared.

J. C.

Ans.—This is cow pox, and is contagious. Milk the sound cow first, and then be sure to thoroughly wash and disinfect your hands before next milking. Dress the spots three times daily with an ointment composed of four drams boracic acid; twenty drops carbolic acid, and two ounces vaseline.

V.

COW POX.

We have two grade Jerseys with sore teats. Small lumps appear, break and form scabs, and refuse to heal. T. J. G.

T. J. G.

Ans.—This is pox, and the virus is easily carried from a diseased to healthy cows, hence the same person should not milk them. Get an ointment made of four drams boracic acid, twenty drops carbolic acid and two ounces vaseline. Dress the sore parts three times daily with this, and milk very carefully. If the teats become very sore, use a teat siphon (a milking tube), carefully dipping it in boiling water each time before using.

V.

UNTHRIFTY COW.

Cow in good condition commenced to fall about a week after calving. She has lost her appetite, and gives very little milk.

J. B.

Ans.—It is probable she ate the after-birth, and in some cases this interferes with health. If she is not too weak, give her a purgative of one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. If very weak, do not purge. Give her one dram each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica three times daily in a pint of cold water as a drench. In addition give separately four drams hypsulphite of soda in half a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily. If she will not eat, you must drench her with boiled flaxseed and ale to sustain and nourish her.

V.

SKIN DISEASE AND FEEDING.

1. Mare has lumps the size of peas on neck and back. They are itchy, and when the scab is picked off, the hair also comes.

2. With oats at 55c. per bushel; wheat bran, \$21 per ton; corn meal, \$28.80 per ton; shorts, \$22 per ton; middlings, \$22 per ton; linseed meal, \$33, what shall I feed my horses for a grain ration? Horses weigh about 1,350 lbs. each.

3. How soon after farrowing may a sow be bred?

G. J. C.

Ans.—1. Pick the scabs off, and dress the raw surface with butter of antimony once daily for three days; follow up by dressing three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts.

2. Feed about five quarts of oats each feed, and give a gallon of bran extra at night twice weekly.

3. It is not wise to breed in less than six or eight weeks after farrowing, if the litter has raised, not till after the pigs are weaned.

V.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 two-year-olds; all are of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. Singly or in a bunch. Address, O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

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

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.

BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Breeder of Registered

HEREFORDS

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

A Sure Money Maker On the Farm



When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, repairs and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose. Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs. Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

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

H. V. CLENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

Advertise in the Advocate

AND GET BEST RESULTS.

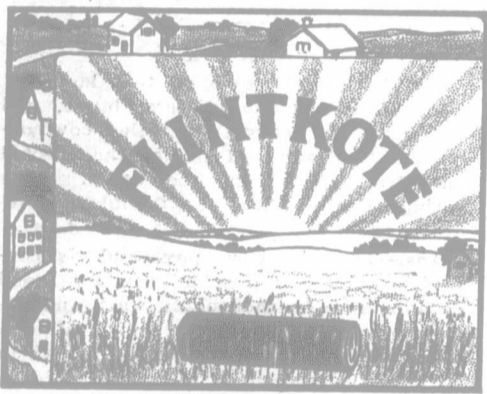
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Turns mother's drudge
Into child's play.

Rubs the clothes naturally—the way a woman does washing by hand.
Takes the dirt out of wristbands, neckbands, collars and cuffs, just as thoroughly as it cleanses blankets, sheets or pillow cases.
Has eight inches more rub than any other machine, and positively will not bunch the clothes.
The children think it great fun to operate it—no work.
If your dealer doesn't sell it, write

Thomas Brothers, Limited, - - - St. Thomas, Ont.



THE ROOFING FOR THE WEST.

There is More
**REX
FLINTKOTE
ROOFING**

sold in Western Canada than all others combined. Let us tell you what your neighbors have to say about it—or ask your dealer what he thinks of it—that's fair.

SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Write,

Mackenzie Bros., - - - Winnipeg.

Look for the Boy on Every Roll.

A Word in Season About
CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

The care of horses and of the little pigs is of great importance at this season. This gentleman is alive to the fact, and has tried Carnefac, and adds his unsolicited testimonial to our already enormous list:

The Carnefac Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.; Delt, Ont., Feb. 25th, 1905.

Dear Sirs,
In regard to the value of Carnefac, I think that it cannot be too highly recommended. I have used it both for little pigs and horses, and it gave the best of results. For little pigs I think it cannot be beat.
(Signed) LOROZO WILTSE.

If you are not using it, it will pay you to procure it at once from your dealer, or write us for a trial.
The CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Ont.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

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

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

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

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA

GREAT FOR CALVES

You can get calves in good condition if you give them an occasional dose of

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

In with some skim milk or other food. It keeps them free from scours and puts them in splendid condition.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 25c. per package.

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.**

FEEDING LINSEED MEAL

1. How much linseed meal should a horse get daily?
 2. How much flaxseed?
 3. Is molasses good for a horse, and how much?
 4. Are eggs good for a stallion, and how many daily?
 5. What food would you recommend for fitting a foal for exhibition?
 6. How much linseed meal should a fattening cow get daily. J. D. M.
- Ans.—1. About a teacupful.
2. About the same quantity as No. 1 of boiled flaxseed.
3. Yes; commence with a pint and gradually increase the quantity, until you reach half a gallon. If this does not tend to purge, you can continue with the quantity. Dilute with hot water, and sprinkle or mix with food.
4. Yes; eggs are good food for mostly any animal. A stallion could take a dozen daily.
5. All the finely chopped oats he will eat, and, of course, the dam's milk. Give regular exercise.
6. About the same as No. 1, if it is flaxseed meal. If it is ground oil-cake meal, about one pound to begin with, and increase to two pounds. V.

SCALY LEGS.

We have a small flock of Barred and Buff Rocks which have been laying well this winter, but some of them have a disease in their feet and legs, which, we think must be the "scaly leg." They seem to be quite painful. In the morning, sometimes they can hardly walk around for awhile. We have been feeding them mostly buckwheat, a little oats and some vegetables and meat.

1. What is the cause of this disease?
 2. Is it contagious?
 3. What can be done for the diseased hens? J. A. S.
- Ans.—1. Scaly leg is caused by a mite, which burrows under the scales of the feet and shanks.
2. Scaly leg is contagious.
3. The crusts may be loosened by soaking in warm soapy water, or by vigorous brushing with an old tooth or nail brush. When they have been removed, apply sulphur ointment, or a mixture of lard and kerosene.

GOSSIP.

At a combination auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, the last week of March, 59 animals sold for an average of \$174. The top of the sale for bulls was \$710, paid by L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington Ill., for Imp. Lord Fretful 62234, bred by Sir George McPherson Grant, and owned by O. G. Callahan. The top of the sale for females was \$700, paid by C. J. Martin, Churdan, Ia., for Blackbird 23rd 44727, bred and owned by M. A. Judy.

While marrying a Walworth couple recently, the Rev. A. W. Jepson, the vicar of St. John's (who told the story at a board school last night), pointed out to the bride, who refused to say "obey," that if she did not say the word there would be no marriage. "Oh, that's all right," said the bridegroom. "I'll see about that when I get 'er 'ome."

Among official records of 39 Holstein-Friesian cows tested from March 25th to 30th, 1905, are the following owned in Canada: Maple Grove Belle Pauline 75592, age 2 years 8 months 24 days, days from calving, 26; Milk, 401.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.48; fat, 14.001 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. Canary Calamity Countess 67566, age 2 years 2 months 10 days, days from calving, 9; Milk, 296.6 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.94; fat, 11.676 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont. Bessie Covert Rose 66544, age 2 years 5 months, days from calving, 7; Milk, 303.8 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.29; fat, 10.015 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont. Countess Calamity Queen 67567, age 2 years 2 months 2 days, days from calving, 17; Milk, 254.5 lbs.; her cent. fat, 3.65; fat, 9.283 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont. Calamity Jane 2nd's Countess 63885, age 2 years 11 months 10 days, days from calving, 11; Milk, 219.9 lbs.; per cent. fat, 3.88; fat, 8.522 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Sharple's Tubular Separators

Tubulars Find Gold in Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.

TUBULARS Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-166.

Canadian Transfer Points Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N. B., Calgary, Alberta. Address: The Sharple's Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharple's West Chester, Pa.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for spring litters
The females in our herd in 1904, at the Dominion Exhibition, took two first prizes, two seconds, one third and the Junior Championship.
We have still a few Barred Rock cockerels left. Prices reasonable while the supply lasts.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, - - - Manitoba

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief = 20044 = and Golden Standard = 34835 =, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnieps winners in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken.
Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times.
Roland, C. N. E., Carman, C. P. R., Pomeroy P. O.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
P. TALBOT & SONS, - Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.)—28878—and General—30899—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. "With your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one 10 years old, and had previously been served repeatedly, to no purpose"—says M. E. Reder, Muncy, Pa. Particulars from **L. F. BELL-COCK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52666 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times.
J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

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

A farmer during a long-continued drought invented a machine for watering his fields. However, the very first day while he was trying it, there suddenly came on a downpour of rain, and he was heard to remark, "Ye can dae naething noo-a-days without competition."

What is better than presence of mind in a railway accident? Absence of body.

Why is a good soldier like a fashionable young lady? Because one faces the powder, and the other powders the face.

A gardener, seeing four birds destroying his fruit, fired a gun at them and killed one. How many remained? None. The others flew away.

While out for a walk one bright summer morning a well-known Chicago minister passed a house where a parrot's cage was hanging in the sunshine. Noticing the bird, in his usually mild, even tones, the minister said, "Good morning, Polly." To his amazement the parrot answered: "Well, good morning, but for heaven's sake don't ask me if I want a cracker!"

"I bet I get into more trouble than any man in this State," volunteered the young fellow who had come in and ordered a Scotch highball. "Nothing in the trouble line overlooks me. Why, I'd be afraid to marry—"

"What, ain't you married!" ejaculated the red-nosed elderly party who was hovering over the gratis lunch. "Boy, you don't know what trouble is."

Mark Twain was visiting H. H. Rogers, and was led into the library.

"There," said Mr. Rogers, as he pointed to a bust in white marble, "what do you think of that?"

The work of art pictured a young woman coiling her hair, a very graceful example of modern Italian sculpture.

Mr. Clemens looked at it a moment, and then he said, "It isn't true to nature."

"Why not?" inquired his host.

"She ought to have her mouth full of hairpins."

A man in Central Kansas, according to the Kansas City Journal, had trouble with his wife and more trouble with his mother-in-law. The wife died. On the day of the funeral, the undertaker started to put the man into the same hack with his mother-in-law. The man balked. "I won't ride with her," said he. "But you must," replied the undertaker. "The other hacks are all full." "Well, if I must, I will," said the man, "but it will take away all the pleasure of the trip."

The dinner proceedings of a certain Reading family were interrupted the other day by the father detecting his little daughter in the act of taking meat into her fingers. This departure from good manners brought forth quite a lecture from the parent.

"If we were among strangers," he concluded, impressively, "I would have to say that I found you in the woods and that you were brought up by a monkey."

The little one listened attentively, and then, after a pause, said:

"Father, are you a monkey?"

An Irishman had received employment as a freight brakeman upon a railroad in a mountainous section of Pennsylvania, and was to receive so many cents for each mile he travelled. Upon one of his first trips the engineer lost control of his train, and at a dangerous rate it was speeding down the steep grades. Suddenly the conductor saw his Irish companion standing up a few cars ahead.

"Don't jump! You'll be killed!" he shouted.

"And do you think I'd be after jumpin' when I'm makin' money as fast as I am now?"



DE LAVAL

SEPARATORS

SAVE \$10.00 PER COW EVERY YEAR.

A FIVE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECE is not as large as a silver dollar, nor a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR as big as a barn, but you can't estimate the value of either from its size. A separator is valuable in proportion to its profit-earning powers, not the amount of iron and steel which enters into its construction. The DE LAVAL SEPARATOR in its present simple and compact form guarantees an interest of 25 p.c. to 100 p.c. on its cost and lasts a lifetime. Will your largest implement do as much? The number of DE LAVAL SEPARATORS daily in use exceed by ten times all other makes combined. Send for catalogue.

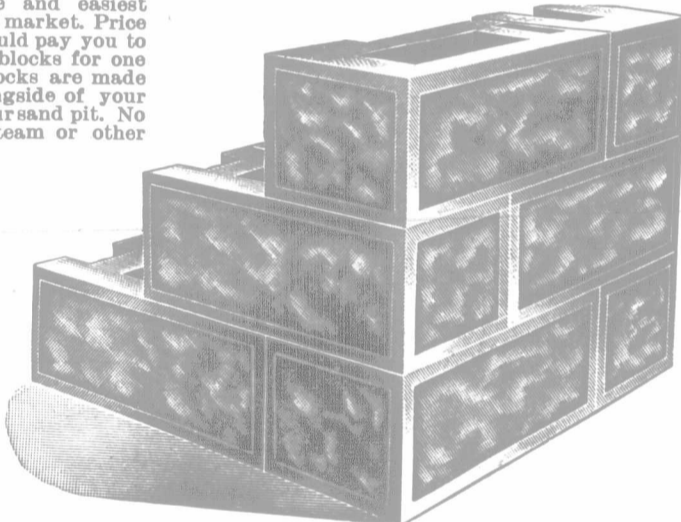
The De Laval Separator Co.,

MONTREAL TORONTO NEW YORK CHICAGO

248 McDERMOT AVE.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
PHILADELPHIA
SAN FRANCISCO

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine


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




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

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

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

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM
Sharthorn Bulls and Tamworth Pigs for Sale
MASTERPIECE—23750—is a rich red-roan, and is a sure and good stock bull. His sire, Grand Sweep (Imp)—17059—(64121) was champion bull at World's Fair, Chicago, Dam Mina Wilson 1925. Also three young bulls, 18 to 20 months old. Also pure-bred Tamworth pigs both sexes. If you want something good, call and see us, or write. Stables in town.
A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Grandview Herd.

Scotch Shorthorns.
 Herd headed by Crimson Chief—24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAN WILSON,
 Innisfail, Alberta.
 Farm 3 miles south of town.

ONTARIO'S LARGEST HERD OF

HEREFORDS

Buyers will find our prices reasonable, considering the quality of 15 young bulls, 20 heifers and 30 cows. Correspondence invited.
A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ontario.

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

COOPER SHEEP DIP

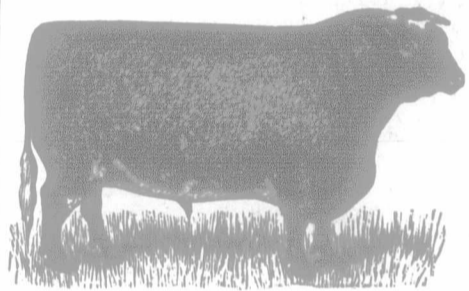
Standard of the World

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. **One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits.** No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.
Dipping Tanks at cost.
 Send for Pamphlet to Chicago.
If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to
MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg, Man.
SOLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man.
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM
 ROOKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.
 Breeders of choice
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 and **SHROPSHIREs.**
W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.
JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager. om

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
 1854.
 Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.



Arthur Johnston
 GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers the following:

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


SHORTHORNS

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

H. OARGILL & SON, OARGILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager. om

MAPLE SHADE

SHORTHORNS


 Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.
 Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.
 Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P. O., Ont.

14 Shorthorn Bulls

Choice Scotch-bred ones, for sale at moderate prices. For particulars, apply to
J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.
 Yonge St. trolley car from Union Station, Toronto, passes the farm. om

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
 Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to
FITZGERALD BROS., Mt. St. Louis P. O.
 Glenvale Sta., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

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

TRADE NOTES.

WM. PEARSON & CO.—Owing to the enormous increase in their business, Wm. Pearson & Co. have moved their real estate offices from 383 Main St., to still more commodious quarters at 228 Portage Ave., corner of Fort St. The premises now occupied by these enterprising land salesmen have every appointment and every facility necessary to the carrying on of their business, which has assumed great proportions. In writing William Pearson & Co. kindly bear in mind their new address.

SUNNY ALBERTA'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS.—The Calgary Colonization Company, Limited, of Calgary, Canada, who, under the name of the Canadian Land & Investment Co., have been operating successfully during the last two years in procuring new settlers to the High River country, are now directing their attention to the disposing of a hundred thousand acres of first-class winter wheat farming lands near the City of Calgary, having practically disposed of their holdings in the High River country. As one result of their success in bringing well-to-do farmers from the States into the High River district, it is noted that over forty carloads of emigrant movables, consisting of horses, cattle, farming implements and household goods, have been unloaded at High River from one locality alone in Southern Iowa during the 30 days ending April 1st. These represent only a small number of the persons who have purchased lands in the High River district recently. What has chiefly attracted these well-to-do farmers from the States is the fact that they can get first-class winter wheat lands in Southern Alberta at prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per acre; that the climate in Southern Alberta is so mild that these farmers from the States, who have always "stall-fed" their cattle in Iowa in past years, find that they can allow the same stock to run on the range all winter without any protection in Southern Alberta, and that the stock comes out in better condition, fed upon the native grass and hay only, than it formerly came out in Iowa, fed on high-priced corn.

Winter wheat growing in Southern Alberta is now safely past the experimental stage, and it has been proven that it is an absolutely safe crop, as well as a good yielder in every case. A system of gathering statistics was recently inaugurated by which private letters were sent to each individual farmer in Alberta who had grown one or more crops of winter wheat during the last three years, and the average yield for the entire acreage of winter wheat in Southern Alberta during the past three years was a little over 30 bushels to the acre.

While this region is becoming world-famous as a winter wheat country, winter wheat is only one of the numerous crops which are grown successfully in Southern Alberta from year to year. For the past twelve years, since farming was first introduced into Southern Alberta, the oat crop has yielded from 45 to 140 bushels to the acre. The small yields are invariably the result of poor and careless farming. The careful farmer who properly cultivates his ground and selects his seed never need expect a yield of oats of less than 75 bushels to the acre, and 100 bushels is no uncommon yield.

Sugar beets also promise exceedingly well, and alfalfa-growing will in time double and treble the agricultural wealth of the district. The prices of Southern Alberta land are low now, but when one crop of winter wheat will yield in value from three to five times the first cost of the land, it can be very readily seen that lands which are now worth from \$10 to \$15 an acre will be eagerly sought after at \$40 to \$50.

The Calgary Colonization Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Calgary, duly incorporated under the laws of Canada, are to-day the largest land owners in Southern Alberta. The Company is composed of men from the States having large experience in handling farm lands, both in Canada and United States, and are offering their lands to intending settlers at low prices and on easy terms. They will gladly mail one of their booklets to anyone inquiring, and furnish any other information desired.

Page Metal Gates=Good=Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

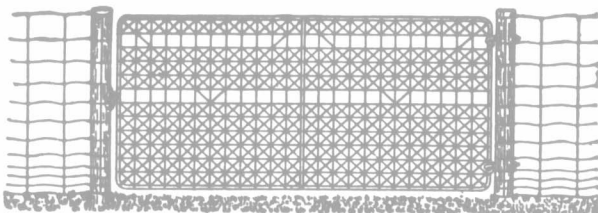
These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT:—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$3.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$6.50. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

Price List of Single Gates.

Actual Height of Gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance posts should be set apart.											
	3 Ft.	3 1/2 Ft.	4 Ft.	4 1/2 Ft.	5 Ft.	6 Ft.	7 Ft.	8 Ft.	10 Ft.	12 Ft.	14 Ft.	
36 inches.....	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 75	\$ 3 00	\$ 3 25	\$ 3 50	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 50	\$ 5 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 7 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 8 50
42 inches.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50
48 inches.....	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 50	7 50	8 00	8 50
57 inches.....	3 50	3 75	4 00	4 25	4 50	5 00	5 50	6 00	7 00	8 00	8 50	9 00

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gates same as that of two singles. Scroll Tops 20c per running foot extra



NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. WALKERVILLE, ONT. LIMITED 302W

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts

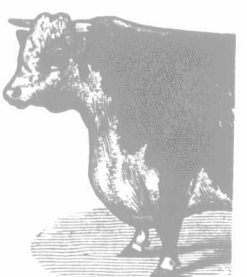
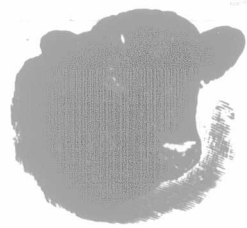
By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on

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

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

For entry forms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARY

The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.



Spring Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Roxy Morning, and White Hall Ramden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns, Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choice-bred bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

PRIZE-WINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland, head of the herd of 75 head. Won prizes for 1906 at Toronto and Ottawa; 1st gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—13 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 3 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and beef is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 2 1/2 miles west of Montreal.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

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—Sheepsote, London.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered. O. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Varicocele—Hydrocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.

Correspondence 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 books and lectures mailed FREE on application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I will show you FREE how to cure yours

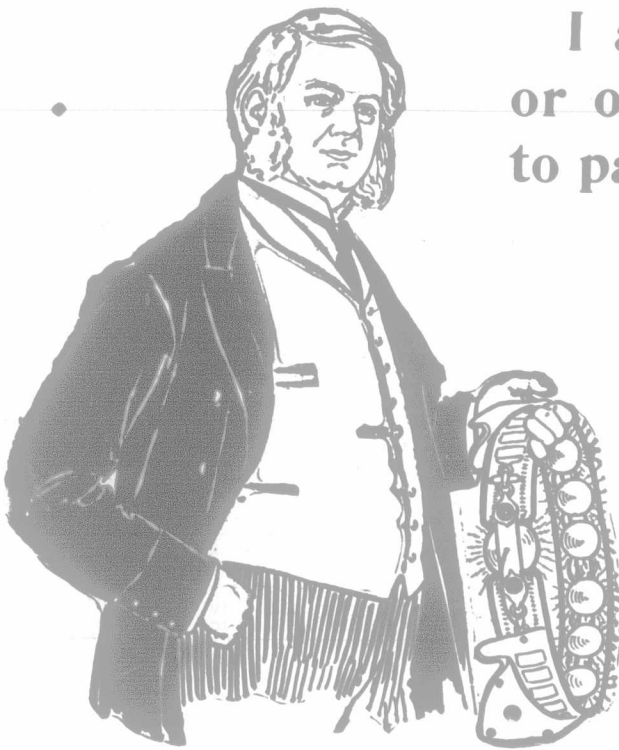
"I was helpless and bedridden for years from a bad rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by the Rice Method. I advise all ruptured persons to use this method," writes Mr. Robt. Howard, Muskoka Co., Ont. A Free Trial of this marvellous Method sent Free to all who write at once, giving description of their case. Thousands have been cured and IT WILL CURE YOU. Write to-day.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. Block (285) Toronto, Ont.

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

Men Try my Cure Free!

I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

hilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anæmia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhæa |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuralgia |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quiassy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Catarrh—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dyspepsia | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |
| Fevers—Gall Stones | Tumors—Ulcers |
| Goitre—Gout | Varicocele |
| Gonorrhœa—Gleet | Women's Diseases |
- All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.
- In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

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

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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

.....
.....

D 351
Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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

GOSSIP.

"Hello," said the first merchant, "how do you find business?"
"By advertising," replied the up-to-date man. Same with the stockmen.

One of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid; nor can there be anything more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont., the largest breeder of Whitefaces in Ontario. Breeders will find a large number of choice young animals, while farmers desirous of grading up with Hereford blood will doubtless find serviceable young males at prices within their reach. Write for particulars, pedigrees and prices.

Miss Helen Gould recently entertained at luncheon at her residence a number of little girls from a charitable institution. At the end of the luncheon Miss Gould showed to the children some of the beautiful contents of her home.

She showed them books, carved Italian furniture, tapestries, and marbles.

"Here," she said, "is a beautiful statue, a statue of Minerva."

"Was she married?" asked a little girl.

"No, my child," said Miss Gould, smiling. "She was the goddess of wisdom."

WHEAT SUPPLIES IN BRITAIN.

The British correspondent of the N.-W. Miller gives his paper the following interesting data:

So far this season the United Kingdom has not felt the want of American wheat and flour (except on the ground of "strength" which no other wheat seems able to replace) because of the great increase in the supplies from other quarters.

The following record of the weekly average imports in the six months from September 1st to February 28th in the past three years will go to demonstrate this point (in quarters):

	1904-5	1903-4	1902-3
India	144,700	104,300	39,200
Russia	139,500	93,700	67,800
Argentina	73,900	31,500	8,800
Australasia	55,600	950	700
Atlantic ports—			
United States			
and Canada	60,400	260,500	292,400
Sundries	45,800	59,050	72,100
Total foreign	519,900	550,000	480,500
Total English	100,000	95,000	130,000
Grand total	619,900	645,000	610,500

For the first time on record, India heads the list of our sources of supply, so that the probable failure of the Indian crop as indicated by the official news, has a distinct bearing upon the future of wheat, especially in the case of America again finding herself next season with only a moderate export surplus.

TRADE NOTE.

THE HOOVER POTATO DIGGER.—Special farming requires special tools. The Hoover Potato Digger is perhaps the most important tool that inventive skill has devised for the help of the man who grows potatoes in any quantity. The Hoover Potato Digger came as a great boon to tired backs. It enables the farmer to harvest his crop of hundreds of acres easier and quicker than he used to his small patch for family use. And he may also sort the crop by machinery. By employing a Hoover Potato Sorter, the labor of the old, slow, tedious hand-sorting process is entirely done away with, and a new method that is easy, quick and efficient takes its place. With it two men and a boy can sort and put in a wagon from 80 to 100 bushels per hour, or it may be operated by one person, if necessary. The Hoover Potato Digger and Sorter are made by the Hoover-Prout Co., of Avery, Ohio. Their advertisement appears in another part of this paper, and we advise you to read it carefully, and then write them for one of their interesting catalogues, fully illustrated and describing these two machines.

BIBBY'S "CREAM EQUIVALENT"



THOMAS: "That calf seems to be doing all right, Mary?"
MARY: "Yes! I have never had any trouble raising calves since using 'Cream Equivalent.'"

FOR CALVES

It is used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce; and to enrich skim or separated milk when these products are available, or, if necessary, for raising calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. A farmer can, by its means, rear good calves and pigs, and sell his milk or the butter and cheese fats. It contains no chemicals, and can be fed with perfect safety to high-class stock. Calves take to it readily and thrive well on it. No other production does the work with the same effectiveness. If you are short of milk or have only separated milk for your calves make a trial of "Cream Equivalent."

MADE IN ENGLAND—SOLD IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA—BY LEADING MERCHANTS.
Canadian Representative: WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.
Distributing Points—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and St. John, N.B.

Pure-bred Cattle Sale

Under the auspices of

THE TERRITORIAL CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

at CALGARY, on

MAY 16, 17 and 18, 1905

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

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS!

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

For catalogues and further information, apply to

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

Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while

prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc
Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

"How many meals did you have on the ocean voyage?"

"Gross or net?"

HEREDITARY FRIGHT.

Teacher—And why was Moses so frightened when he saw the burning bush?

Isaacstein, Jr.—Maype der bush vasn't insured.

Hobo—Excuse me, lady, but I can't chop no wood for yer. I'm superstitious about beginnin' any work on Friday.

Housekeeper—Well, you can come back to-morrow, then.

Hobo—To tell yer the truth, lady, I'm so awfully superstitious that all days look alike to me.

"I fear my husband doesn't love me any more!"

"What makes you think so?"

"He didn't get home until 3 o'clock this morning."

"Is that anything new?"

"No, but this time he didn't take the trouble to fake up a single excuse."

The committee appointed to select horses for the Government Experiment Station in Colorado has determined to breed the carriage horse, which they are seeking upon a trotting foundation. Sixteen mares have been purchased, all of which have been bred in trotting lines. The sire, Thunder Cloud, is a Standard-bred trotting stallion, registered as Carman 32917.

Corn meal, bran, cut hay and molasses may safely be counted on to fatten thin horses more quickly than any other combination, but a feed of dry grain should be given at least once every two days for the sake of variety, says an exchange. Cracked corn with sometimes a feed of oats, if possible, will prove the best for this. Of course, they must not be given more than they will clean up, for then they will get stalled, and it will take some time to get them back to full feed again, and it is here that the eye of the master must govern.

A ration of two pounds of molasses, four pounds of cracked corn and two quarts of bran, with plenty of cut hay, will be found a great flesh-former. The molasses is reduced with water, poured over the cut hay, and the ground grain is mixed all through the mass. This makes a heavy ration, and so is the same amount of barley meal fed in precisely the same way, but it will do the work. A feed of the grain as described in the morning, one of the boiled barley at night and a ration of dry ground barley at noon would make an ideal combination for the purpose named. If oatmeal is to be had at anything like a moderate price, a little of it may be used; but if it is high, it should not be purchased. The corn and the boiled barley may be mixed in equal proportions if desired and fed with the bran and molasses and cut hay. As stated, variety is always good.

TRADE NOTE.

PLANT TREES, DON'T WAIT.—Do you live on a prairie farm with no trees around? If you do, you have our sympathy, we have put in a few winters on the bare prairie, and we know what it is, but now we live in amongst the shelter of trees, which have been grown from seed, and which are from 20 to 30 feet high, and we never feel the winter storms or cold winds nearly so much as those living out on the open prairie. We find trees for shelter are best in single rows planted about one to two feet apart in the row, you get quicker growth with less labor, and they are not so liable to be broken down by heavy snowdrifts as would a belt of trees planted in a block. You will find, too, that the land between the hedges is most valuable because in it you can grow products which it would be little use to plant without their protection, and these hedges are profitable. We have some 13 years old, and they will yield now 20 poles to the rod, averaging 6 inches through and 20 feet long. We have tried planting wind-breaks in square plantations, and find they do not grow so fast, and cost too much in land and cultivation.—H. Patmore, Nurseryman, Brandon.



Sick Pigs

Overfeeding retards growth and is productive of many stomach ailments in the young stock, such as fever, internal inflammation, indigestion, flatulence and scours.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Given regularly with the ordinary food prevents all disorders of the stomach, promotes digestion, assimilation and good health. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), which promotes appetite and aids digestion, thus decreasing the time and cost of fattening, besides keeping the animal in a perfectly healthy condition.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25-lb. pail \$3.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.



CONSTIPATION.

Although generally described as a disease, can never exist unless some of the organs are deranged, which is generally found to be the liver. It consists of an inability to regularly evacuate the bowels, and as a regular action of the bowels is absolutely essential to general health, the least irregularity should never be neglected.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

have no equal for relieving and curing Constipation, Biliousness, Water Brash, Heartburn, and all Liver Troubles.

Mr. A. B. Bettes, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"For some years past I was troubled with chronic constipation and bilious headaches. I tried nearly everything, but only got temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me completely.

Price 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.00, all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.



Lump Jaw

Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free illustrated book on Lump Jaw and other diseases and blemishes of cattle and horses. Write for it today.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

Advertise in the Advocate