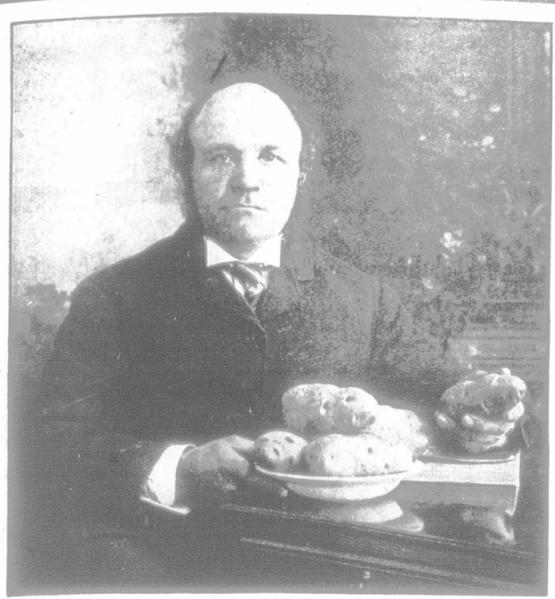


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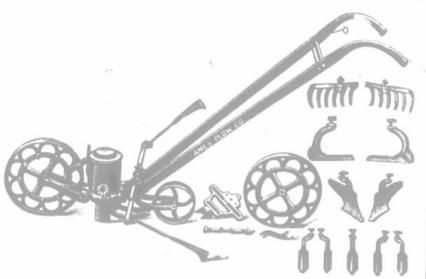
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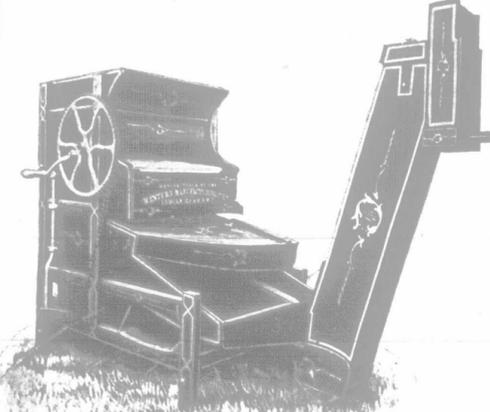
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MARCH 9, 1904.

No. 598

Editorial.

Convention Whispers.

No one can say who's who while the ballots are being counted—Anonymous!

A grain of wheat is rather slim diet for stockmen.—G. H. Clark.

The stockmen's banquet amazed the Ottawa contingent.

Establish a horse-breeding farm in connection with your Agricultural College.—W. S. Spark.

Straws show which way the wind blows! Stockmen seem inclined to rename the C. E. F. Agriculturist—President Grisdale, Manitoba Agricultural College.

If ladies understood the fascination of bee-keeping—farm life would be all bread and honey.—Supt. Bedford.

Professor Grisdale is not yet expert in roping range steers.—The Editor.

As Secretary of the Horse-breeders', the Cattle-breeders', the Sheep- and Swine-breeders', the Agricultural Societies, and the Dairy Associations, George H. Greig is an extremely busy and versatile man.

There was a National Record landslide.

The lady reporter of one of Winnipeg's dailies is an expert judge as to the salient points in addresses and speeches. The associations are deeply indebted for such useful advertising.

Provincial autonomy and expert judges are essential to the Territories' welfare.—Dr. Elliott.

Statistics may not lie, but they are mighty deceptive.—Geo. Steel, M.P.P.

Manitobans will soon be beef hungry, according to the member for Lakeside.

Mayor Sharpe laid the foundation for a political career by a course in henology. His Worship knows pressed fowl when he sees it.

The Provincial Weed Inspector poses as an authority on stockmen's pedigrees and morals.

Deputy-Minister McKellar undertook to score up an ideal Manitoba stockman, but overlooked the regions of the valuable cuts.

President McGregor, Neepawa, went under the table early in the banquet—his chair collapsed. G. S. G. is a heavyweight.

Assistant Live-stock Commissioner Ketchen finds that Manitoba ozone makes him light-headed.

The man of the hour is George H. Greig.

The Farmers' and Breeders' Convention.

The meetings called by the secretary of the live-stock, dairy and kindred associations brought out a gathering of the backbone and sinew of the country never before excelled.

It was indeed fitting that Canada's great agricultural city should open her doors to the sturdy yeomen of the plains, in view of the fact of the approaching Dominion Exhibition.

These meetings were of manifold character, the special features being the attention given to organization and education. First and foremost was the nationalization of breed societies and records, a project on which all the sometime warring factions united for the good of the cause—that of live-stock husbandry. The elections for the various offices are of little moment to the outsider, especially when we consider the increasing number of men able to fill the positions. Lobbying, if done, was sub rosa, and the impression one gets is that never before was such harmony exhibited, nor such prospects in view. The detailed reports of the meetings, to be found in another column, are sufficient evidence as to the work done, and yet even these do no more than indicate the vast amount of work performed by the secretary. Mr. Greig has, undoubtedly, demonstrated beyond cavil his fitness for the position he now holds, and it is only to be regretted the Provincial Department of Agriculture is not alive to the fact that assistance rendered the Dominion official will not only help the agriculture of Manitoba, but also the Local Government—unity is strength, and we are of the opinion that the Provincial Government has nothing to lose and everything to gain by a more generous assistance to the interests represented at the conventions.

The speakers mainly relied upon were from the East, reinforced by that doughty champion of the farmers from the N.-W. T., Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture. Our meetings would seem incomplete without Supt. Bedford, and he was on hand to advise and inspire to greater and renewed effort.

The bell wether of the Eastern flock was the Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and as evidence of his growing popularity we cite the spoken desire of many Western stockmen to see him take the Presidency of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Messrs. Spark, Ketcher and Clark made their initial bow to the Manitoba and Northwest farmers this season, and have not only been the means of diffusing a vast amount of useful knowledge, but have themselves benefited by contact with the vigorous Western mind. It is an axiom, that the nearer the northern limit of cultivation a grain or fruit is grown, the better that fruit or grain, so it is with men, and although the visitors in complimenting the breeders had in view the proprieties of the situation, they were undoubtedly impressed with the evidence of agricultural progress everywhere to be seen. While we have much to congratulate ourselves upon, it must not be forgotten that much yet remains to be done.

We suggest that the stockmen give more tangible assistance to the secretary in procuring suitable live stock for future meetings, and that less score-card and more comparison judging work be done. There is a slight tendency for the card to bulk too largely in the minds of beginners, and it is placing the cart before the horse to attempt to use the score-card to back up a decision arrived at by comparison. The Winnipeg meetings we submit have passed the score-card stage. There is, however, scope for the use of the score-card

at the meetings in the outlying districts, where elementary work has yet to be done. To summarize, the meetings held at the fine Cockshutt building, so kindly loaned for the occasion, were the culmination of a campaign of education along agricultural lines, the like of which the West has never before seen. Edmonton, Lacombe, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Oxbow, Yorkton, Indian Head, Neepawa, Brandon, and, finally, Winnipeg, were the points favored. Bigger things are in the air, it being stated by Mr. Greig that there is a strong probability that the C. P. R. will—which corporation has, by the way, always endeavored to meet the wishes of the live-stock associations—erect a building suitable for winter fair and fat-stock show, live-stock sale and other purposes, in time for the 1905 convention.

The Library and the Buying of Books.

The ambition to obtain knowledge and culture is not confined to the townsman, and we find nowadays on the farmer's table magazines, papers and other forms of literature dealing with general topics, or the agriculturist's special work, all of which are sedulously conned under the evening lamp.

The bookmakers have risen to the occasion, and by various means bring their wares either in single volumes or in sets to the people's notice.

Unfortunately, the buyer does not stand to profit from the purchases to the extent he thinks he will at the time of making the purchase, and it is a common thing to find in many houses expensive sets of books, the pages of which are never turned. An exception may be made, perhaps, for a good standard dictionary or encyclopedia. A short time ago the writer fell in with a band of men exploiting the country with a sort of home-doctor book; expensive to buy, and so loaded heavily with technical terms as to render it out of place except in an M. D.'s office. Yet, big sales were being made daily. For the home, a standard work on nursing would be of far greater value to a farmer's wife. The ambition in any person to possess a library is most laudable, yet economy and common sense need to be practiced in book buying as in the purchase of implements.

Farmers, as a rule, do not purchase implements with a view to making a collection. Farm tools are bought to be used, and books should be bought for the same purpose, and bought only when the need or desire is felt. The artificial stimulus of the agent it will be better to overcome. Unless a book or books are bought to meet a need, such will be shelved and practically wasted.

The book agent has been held up to ridicule for years, consequently people have not treated him seriously—a neglect to their own hurt. Books usually handled by the travelling agent are inferior in matter, style, composition and letterpress. Standard authors can be bought at almost any price, consequently are within the reach of all. It is a mistake, usually a costly one, to purchase sets, especially on the credit or time system, such as are advertised in the press. We believe in buying books as some housekeepers buy furniture, piece by piece, instead of complete suites, thus meeting the needs arising from time to time. A single book, such, for instance, as a seventy-five cent Shakespeare, will, if read, give better satisfaction to the owner as he views it on his library shelves than will the twenty-dollar set. The sting from extravagance is bound to be felt at some time, and the number of tomes on a person's shelves is not a fair criterion as to the literary tastes or breadth of vision of the owner.

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The Veterinary Standard is to be Raised!

The agitation in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," editorially and otherwise, for a higher standard of veterinary education in Canada, has borne fruit. The Agricultural Committee of Toronto University drafted recently a curriculum for the approval of the University Senate, which provides for a three years' course leading to a diploma in veterinary science (V. S.).

The holder of the V. S. diploma may after the expiration of one year be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science (D. V. S.) on presenting an approved thesis on the result of special research in a scientific laboratory. A significant fact is that all examinations will be conducted by examiners appointed and under the regulations approved by the Senate of the University.

At a later date we shall take up the proposed course and discuss the details.

It is now in order for the Veterinary Associations of Ontario and the Northwest Territories to perfect their organization and have legislation enacted similar to that in force in Manitoba, which insists on the licensee to practice being a graduate from a three-year school. Such legislation at a goodly cost resulted in a better average veterinary education being available to the Canadian farmer and farmer than anywhere in the Dominion.

Horses.

The Selection of Sires.

To the thoughtful man who has given considerable attention to the problem of breeding, the selection of a stallion to which he will breed his mare or mares is a more or less serious question. Of course, when a mare is pure-bred, there should be no hesitation whatever in regard to the breed of the stallion, but his individuality should be carefully studied, as the selection of a sire, even when both sexes are pure-bred, should be largely influenced by the individuality of the mare. The point becomes more complex when the mare is of composite breeding. When the mare is large and heavy, approaching the draft type, with one or more crosses of some of the draft breeds, it certainly is wise to select a sire from the draft breeds, choosing, when possible, that breed of which the mare possesses some blood, but at all events a pure-bred sire of some recognized draft class. Then there are many mares that cannot be said to belong to or approach in general characteristics any recognized class; they are simply good, useful animals, with no well-marked characteristics or peculiarities that indicate their breeding. When a man decides to breed a mare of this kind, the selection of a sire is somewhat difficult, and to a certain extent will be influenced by the class of horse he is desirous of producing, as there are many mares too small to be bred to a draft stallion, that give reasonable promise of producing a useful colt if crossed with a good sire of any of the lighter breeds. If the mare be of fair size and quality, her appearance indicating that she has some hot blood, although we may be unable to trace it, the selection of a sire will depend upon what we want to produce. If we want to breed saddlers or hunters, we must select a Thoroughbred sire; if, on the other hand, we wish to produce roadsters, we select a Standard-bred; if we want heavy harness or carriage horses, we will choose a Hackney or Coach sire. If the prospective dam, while being too small to cross with a draft sire, shows an evident absence of hot blood, there is only one choice, and that is the Thoroughbred. He is the only sire that has sufficient prepotency to overcome the coarseness or cold-bloodedness (if we may use the word) of the mare, and impart to the progeny sufficient energy, quality and ambition to make him a useful light horse. Many serious errors are made in breeding by mating mares of this description with sires of either the light or heavy harness classes. How often do we notice instances when a man with a mare such as described wants to produce a roadster, and breeds her to a Standard-bred; or wanting a carriage horse, selects a Hackney or Coach sire, the progeny in either case being, with few exceptions, a disappointment and often a non-descript. Mares of mixed breeding must have considerable hot blood to give satisfactory results when crossed with sires of the lighter breeds, other than the Thoroughbred, and even here too violent crosses should not be attempted. In fact, one important point a breeder must always keep in mind is to avoid violent crosses. We are strongly opposed to the use of any but a pure-bred sire in any case. As already stated, when the mare is pure a sire of the same breed should be chosen, but, as is the usual case, except with large breeders, when the dam is of composite blood and an impure sire is used the progeny must, as a consequence, be more mixed still; hence, it is always wise to breed to a pure-bred sire. Fortunately, this is usually done; the most frequent exceptions being in the use of carriage sires, many of which, while good individuals, are impure, and, as a consequence, have not the necessary prepotency to be valuable as sires. We think it is a mistake to use in the stud any sire that is not registered in some recognized studbook of his class. A man wishing to breed one or more mares often breeds to a stallion belonging to a friend, because he thinks he should patronize his friend. In the selection of a sire, friendship should not be considered, but the selection be governed by the points already noted. Having decided upon the class of sire that should be chosen, we must not breed to him simply because he is of that class, but carefully consider the mare. If she be just about what we wish to produce, we should select a sire as near to her type as possible, but, as is usually the case, she does not quite come up to our ideal, and, therefore, we should select a sire that is strong where she is weak, or light in the points where she shows hyperdevelopment. If she be too rangy, breed to a very blocky sire; if, on the other hand, she be too blocky, select a rangy sire. If she be too short and upright in the pasterns, select a sire that is long and quite oblique; while if she be too long and oblique, select a sire that has rather the opposite conformation. It is not always possible to exactly suit ourselves in all points, but we should make the best selection possible out of the sires that are obtainable, always, of course, being very careful to select a horse that is absolutely sound, so far as diseases that have an

hereditary tendency is concerned, such as blindness from cataract or amaurosis, heaves, roars, ringbone, sidebone, spavin (either bog or bone), and, in fact, all bone diseases, navicular disease, buttle, shelly hoofs, deep, narrow heels, etc., etc., and also being careful to not breed to a sire that has any well-marked undesirable characteristics of gait, manners, temperament, etc. "WHIP."

Stock.

Finishing Mutton on Pulp.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE RANGE COUNTRY.

The pulp of the beet-sugar factory at Raymond is being made good use of. One of the drawbacks to ranching is that the cattle and sheep of the range are marketed almost exclusively in the two or three months of fall after the grass has cured. At this time they are usually in good condition, but their being on the market all at once is one reason why the price of range meat is not very high. Another reason for the low price of range stuff is that with shipment for long distances the shrinkage of grass-finished stuff is very great, and our stuff reaches the British markets as feeders or stockers, rather than as finished meat. This does not apply particularly to mutton, as we do not ship a great deal to the British markets, but there is no reason why we should not ship mutton more extensively to the Old Country, if we could make it of higher finish. Feeding for local markets is likely to be attended with good profits, for the supply will be distributed all through the year, and its improved quality will help the demand.

The roomy character of the sheep fits it for the utilization of large quantities of rough, cheap foods, and it is specially capable of rapid gains under succulent feeding, and can be put in good shape in a period of a hundred days. In the United States it is principally lambs that are fed, and these require four or five months, and they keep growing right along during the fattening period. We have not got to lamb feeding yet, but it will doubtless come.

Messrs. Gray, Ackers and Green, three local sheepmen, have drawn to the pens from their range stock a bunch of thirty-five hundred sheep, of ages from one year up, and of both sexes, and started at Christmas to finish them for delivery before the middle of April. Their corrals are quite a feature on the opposite side of the St. Mary's railway from the factory. There are half a dozen of them twelve feet wide, and separated by alleys, the same width between, and stretching away three or four hundred feet. Sheds are not used, as the climate does not require them. The sheep have little extra space, beyond what is necessary to move about, and they are not let out for exercise. Water troughs are placed at the end of each pen, and a constant supply is raised by windmill from the factory reservoir fed by the irrigation canal, but when the sheep have reached their full ration of pulp they do not touch the water.

Pulp is only good when fed with grain and fodder, and each side of the food plots has large stacks of oat and wheat sheaf and good oat straw. The sheep are fed twice a day, and eat from the ground by reaching between the two lower bars of the pens. It takes only three weeks to get mature sheep on full rations, and they will then consume ten pounds of pulp a day, with about three pounds of the oat or wheat sheaf. The food is thrown from wagons which are driven between the pens, and the attendants keep the rough food up to the side of the pens by passing up and down the lines constantly, and pushing the fodder up with a fork. This method seems wholly satisfactory, and there is no waste by tramping.

The sheep are reported to be already sold to P. Burns, of Calgary, and they will go principally into British Columbia, and the feeders are confident of deriving a satisfactory profit from the enterprise. Certainly, even at the present time, the sheep seem loose and thrifty, and in nice full flesh already. There is a considerable sprinkling of smut-faces among them, though the majority are grade Merinos. They will average close up to a hundred and twenty pounds when they are shipped.

The large extension of beet-sugar manufacturing promised by the very large number of contracts already closed for growing the beet next season indicates that a good deal of feeding will be done in future near the factory, and the sheep business particularly will be stimulated in the neighborhood.

On account of its weight, beet pulp cannot be profitably shipped to great distances from the factory, and it is no good when fed alone or with coarse fodder. When it is combined with grain, however, it is highly valuable for rapid gains, and is very cheap. The pulp this year was obtained for fifty cents a ton.

J. McCAIG.

Manitoba Stockmen's Convention.

The Manitoba Live-stock Convention week is always a busy one in the City of Winnipeg, and this year proved to be no exception. Although the crowd did not appear large in the spacious Cockshutt warehouse, which was kindly loaned by the company for the conventions, yet the attendance showed a substantial increase as compared with the last annual meeting.

Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

The first meeting of the convention was held on Monday evening, Feb. 22nd, when the Sheep- and Swine-breeders transacted their annual business. The President, F. W. Brown, in opening the meeting, reviewed the progress of the association during the past year. In speaking of the Winnipeg Exhibition, he regretted that the show of swine had not shown that improvement which it should. The fact was that most of the breeders had been able to dispose of their best stock at remunerative prices for breeding purposes. This, however, he did not consider a discouraging sign; it rather showed that the demand for pure-bred swine was increasing, and he trusted that the West could give a good account of itself at the Dominion Exhibition to be held this year in Winnipeg.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

In his annual report the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Greig, pointed out that while the association had not accomplished all that they aimed for during the past year, a great deal had been gained at the annual meeting of the Dominion Swine-breeders recently held in Toronto, the sum of \$300 had been granted to supplement the prizes at the Dominion Exhibition this year, and \$40 to Brandon. He was also in possession of information to the effect that the C.P.R. had in prospect the building of a sale barn for live stock. He suggested that the association lay before the C.P.R. the advisability of erecting that barn on the Exhibition grounds, where it would render the double purpose of a sale barn and provide housing and showing accommodation at the annual exhibitions or winter fairs. He gave a synopsis of his own work during the year. He reported on his trip through the West with the American agricultural editors—Calgary Spring Show was visited, and two trips had been taken to the East, and on one of these he had visited Guelph Winter Fair.

The Secretary also reported on the attempt on the part of the joint executive committees of the live-stock associations to establish a Winter Show and sale, which had not been successful. He deprecated the action of the Department of Agriculture in withholding from publication a full report of the addresses and discussions delivered and engaged in at the last annual meeting, only a short synopsis of the transactions having been published. He pointed out that it was a matter of great importance that delegates should be sent to Ottawa from Manitoba in connection with the formation of a National Live-stock Association, and that such delegates should be men who would express the views of the West and of Western breeders, and not personal sentiments. The financial statement was submitted and approved. The accounts were as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.	
Receipts.	
Cash on hand	\$178.79
Government grant	200.00
Membership fees	58.00
Refund convention expenses, per	29.17
	\$465.96
Expenditures.	
Office rent and furnishings	\$ 62.48
Convention expenses	78.42
Stenographer, stationery and postage	45.05
Diplomas	47.12
Directors' expenses	17.10
Secretary's salary	100.00
Cash on hand	115.79
	\$465.96

NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Secretary then intimated that in accordance with previous arrangements he had drafted a new constitution for the association. The need for such a constitution was apparent to every member, and the aim of the new draft was to have a constitution uniform in all essential points with the constitutions of kindred societies in the Dominion. Two clauses in the draft were changed. It was resolved to dispense with the

office of 2nd Vice-president, and on the motion of Mr. Bray it was resolved to alter the clause making the calendar year the year of the association to read, that officers be elected to hold office until the installation of their successors, the calendar year to remain as the financial year of the association. On the motion of Mr. And. Graham, the constitution as amended in those two clauses was approved, and accepted as read.

EXHIBITION REFORM.

Mr. W. C. Johnstone stated that the matter of accommodation for the attendants of live stock in the exhibition buildings was far from satisfactory. In fact, the places allotted to men to sleep in were filthy, and in every respect inadequate.

The following resolution was then moved by W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate": "That the Director of Experimental Farms be asked to increase the facilities for experimenting in the feeding of hogs for market at the Brandon Experimental Farm." In support of the motion, the mover pointed out the great need for increased education and light on the subject. He had met a few farmers who, even in these days when hogs were selling at 4½c. a pound at country points,



Mr. G. H. Greig.

Live-stock Commissioner for Manitoba and the Territories

could make a profit. Many, however, were unable to make the industry pay at such prices, and a great many who continue in the business admit that they do not know whether hog raising is leaving them a profit or not. Under these conditions it was highly necessary that increased facilities for becoming possessed of reliable information be established by enlarging the work on the Experimental Farms. Mr. E. R. James, Rosser, seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Chester Thompson, representative on the Winnipeg Fair Board for last season, submitted his report, which showed a satisfactory state of affairs.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being elected:

- President—Jas. Bray, Longburn.
- Vice-president—Chester Thompson.
- Directors representing breeds:
 - Berkshires—F. W. Brown.
 - Yorkshires—And. Graham.
 - Tamworths—W. E. Baldwin.
 - Poland-Chinas—J. Klassen.
 - Chester Whites—A. E. Thompson, St. James.
 - Sheep—Cotswolds and Leicesters—A. D. Gambley.
 - Shropshires—D. E. Corbett.
 - Oxfords—J. B. Jickling.

Hampshires and Southdowns—W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

Representative on Winnipeg Fair Board—W. G. Styles, Rosser.

An additional Hon. Director was appointed to the Winnipeg Fair Board, the occasion for which had arisen through the extra work which the Dominion Exhibition will entail. Mr. W. G. Washington, Ninga, was elected to the office.

The question of the National Live-stock Convention at Ottawa was then considered, and it was agreed to appoint a delegate to take the position of either of the two ex-officio delegates in the event of either of them being unable to attend. Mr. And. Graham was appointed to act in case of such an emergency occurring.

The meeting was attended by a large number of breeders, and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

Horse-breeders' Meeting.

The Horse-breeders met in annual session on Tuesday morning, with President J. A. S. Macmillan in the chair, who in his opening remarks congratulated Secretary Greig for his interesting programme. He believed that for the population no country possessed a larger number of horsemen than Canada.

The Secretary-Treasurer then read his report, which was in its main features similar to the report presented at the meeting of Sheep- and Swine-breeders.

The financial statement was as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand	\$ 5.41
Government grant	200.00
Membership fees	68.00
	\$273.41
EXPENDITURES.	
Expenses of 1903 convention	\$ 62.76
Stenographers, stationery and post	37.18
Office rent and furnishings	72.94
Secretary's salary	100.00
Cash on hand	53
	\$273.41

A question arose as to the advisability of imposing a duty on horses imported from U. S. the same as that charged on horses crossing from Canada to the United States. Mr. Greig explained that at the time the delegation representing different associations approached the Government, his association was unable to send a delegate to Ottawa on account of a low state of the exchequer. They had hoped to have had Mr. N. Boyd, M.P., to represent them, but, unfortunately, at the time the matter was brought up he happened to be away from Ottawa. Nothing had been done in the matter, and it was still under consideration by the Government.

R. I. M. Power, representative director on the Winnipeg Fair Board, submitted a comprehensive and instructive report. He congratulated the association on the quality of the horses and the number of entries at the Industrial Exhibition. He stated that it was doubtful if a better collection of Clydesdale stallions could be got together in any part of the world than that shown at Winnipeg Fair. The increased number of entries was the cause of a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of exhibitors in the horse classes. Accommodation was inadequate to the requirements, and criticism of the management of the board was freely expressed. The directors remedied the conditions and removed the grievance, however, by building a lean-to as soon and as quickly as it was possible to do so, and matters came off smoothly afterwards. In that connection he believed that the exhibitors could remove a good deal of prevailing perplexity on the part of directors, and facilitate preparatory work generally, by making their entries as early as possible. He had made a strong representation to the board to enlarge the racing stables, and compel the owners of race horses to occupy these stables only, the trouble now being caused by a large number of race-horses occupying the exhibitors' stables. Under the materially increased prizes and other extra inducements to accompany the Dominion Exhibition, he (Mr. Power) anticipated a great impetus being given to the furtherance of the interests of horse-breeding in the West.

Dr. Henderson reported a good show at Carleton Place. There were many good horses in that district, and there was every indication of a good show next year.

Dr. Thompson, representative to the fair at Killarney, reported that the show, in spite of some drawbacks in the way of unfinished buildings, was a good one, and there were some good horses there.

The matter of the omission on the part of the Provincial Government to print the full transactions of the association, was taken up in the following resolution, moved by Mr. Stephen Benson, Nepeawa, and seconded by Mr. And. Graham, Pomeroy:

"Whereas, in printing the last annual report

of this association the Manitoba Department of Agriculture eliminated from it all the papers and matters of an educational nature, leaving only a record of the business transactions; and whereas we consider such an abridgment out of harmony with the aggressive spirit of this association and the way in which its work should be prosecuted, therefore we respectfully urge upon the honorable the Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba the desirability of publishing in the annual report as full an account as possible of the educational work undertaken by the Horse-breeders' Association, and we further direct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture."

The Secretary submitted the new constitution, which was passed with but little discussion. The amendment adopted at the Sheep- and Swine-breeders' meeting the previous evening was carried, with the additional proviso that members continue in office, with power to hold a general meeting, up to the installation in office of the new executive.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—W. W. Fraser, Emerson.
Vice-president—S. Benson, Neepawa.
Hon. President—N. Boyd, M. P.
Representative to Winnipeg Fair Board—Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James.

Directors:—Clydes—J. G. Washington, Ninga. Shires—James Weightman, Westhall. Percherons—J. G. Barron, Carberry. Standard-bred—Dr. Little, Winnipeg. Hackneys—J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon. Coach Horses—John Wishart, Portage la Prairie. Thoroughbreds—R. I. M. Power, Carberry. Suffolk Punch—Alex. Galbraith, Brandon.

Hon. Director on Winnipeg Fair Board—R. I. M. Power.

The proposal of the C.P.R. to build a sale barn in the City of Winnipeg was presented by Secretary Greig, who suggested that the Horse-breeders, in conjunction with the other live-stock associations, approach the C.P.R., with the object of inducing them to erect those barns on the Exhibition grounds. He thought it would be in the interests of the company to do this, and if approached by the associations he thought they could be induced to comply with the request. A plan of such a building had been seen by him, and he was sure it would, if erected, fulfil all the requirements of a sale barn, show- and judging-ring, lecture and auction-sale arena; and on the top floor a poultry show could be held. The arena could be economically and effectively heated, and the building would in every way be a valuable acquisition to the country. The site would cost the Railway Company nothing, and they would, by its erection on the Exhibition grounds, reserve the valuable lands in the vicinity of the stock-yards.—The site would be easily accessible from the car track.

It was moved by Mr. A. E. August, and seconded by Mr. J. G. Barron, that the thanks of the Horse-breeders' Association be tendered to Sir W. Van Horne and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that a delegation representing the various live-stock associations wait upon the C.P.R. Co., and put the matter of erecting a sale barn on the Exhibition grounds in the light suggested by the Secretary. The motion was unanimously carried, and with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to the Cockshutt Plow Co., proposed by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, the meeting adjourned.

Cattle Breeders' Association.

The meeting of the cattle-breeders was held on Tuesday afternoon. The attendance had been growing at each session, and this one proved to be much larger than any previously held. James Bray, Longburn, President, took the chair, and dwelt briefly in his opening remarks on the general aspects of the pure-bred cattle industry, and the prospects for the future as indicated in its condition at present.

The secretary's report was then read, and the financial statement submitted, as follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 40.78
Government grant	200.00
Membership fees	163.00
Transportation of stock, N-W. T.	119.95
	\$523.73
EXPENDITURE.	
Office rent and furnishings	\$ 73.01
Convention expenses	56.24
Stenographer, postage, stationery, etc.	40.17
Advertising for Territorial trade	25.30
Transportation expenses of stock ship- ..	114.95
Advert. for N-W. T. stock sale lists.	10.00
Printing	26.00
Secretary	100.00
Diplomas	27.88
Balance on	49.98
	\$523.73

The furtherance of the interests of the pure-bred

cattle by the Association in conjunction with the Territorial Government was reported on by the secretary: A list of stock for sale by the breeders had been compiled, published, and widely distributed. These lists and the transportation facilities given by the Territorial Government were widely advertised. The secretary's report further dealt with the possibilities for selling Manitoba stock in the West, showing that as Manitoba stock becomes known the greater will be the demand for their cattle on the ranges. Report also dealt with the recognition which the Western breeders received at the instance of various Dominion Associations. It read, in part, as follows:

"Through the efforts of a sub-committee of this Association, a director was last year elected on the board of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and this recognition of the growing interests of the West is further acknowledged by the election at their annual meeting in January last of the two directors from Manitoba, and the handsome grant of \$1,200 towards the prize list of the Shorthorn class at the Dominion Fair to be held in Winnipeg this year. Other associations are also contributing generously toward the prize list. The Holstein Association offers \$100, the Ayrshire Association also gives \$100, and the Canadian Hereford Association."

And, Graham, representative of the Winnipeg Fair Board, gave a report of the exhibits of pure-bred cattle at that fair. The show last year in Shorthorns was probably not so good as that of the previous year. The show of Herefords was the best ever seen in the Province. The Polled Angus breed was well represented with good animals, and the show in that class was an improvement on former years. There was an increase in the number of animals of beef grades. Holsteins and Ayrshires were increased in numbers. There was an increase in all classes of dairy cattle of twelve animals, and an increase of 239 in the entries of all classes of cattle. The accommodation was far too limited, and exhibitors were by that condition greatly inconvenienced. Another very annoying circumstance was that cattle had to be brought to the judging-ring through the ground occupied by the machinery in operation, and even in the arena they could not be out of hearing of the noise made by engines and threshing machines.

Mr. J. G. Barron gave a short report on the Carberry Fair. He was not sure if a show would be held at Carberry this year, as they would reserve their efforts to make the Dominion exhibition a great success.

The new constitution was then read, and some points in it came in for discussion. One clause provided that agricultural societies incorporated under the Agricultural Societies Act would have the privilege of joining the Cattle Breeders' Association on the payment of fifty cents for each member of such societies. After some discussion, and a satisfactory explanation by Mr. Greig, the clause was adopted, with the additional proviso that agricultural societies incorporated otherwise than under the Agricultural Societies Act should have the same privilege of affiliation with the Association on the same terms.

Mr. W. J. Black, "Farmer's Advocate," moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

"That whereas it would be in the interest of cattle-raising in the Province of Manitoba to have the herd of pure-bred cattle at the Brandon Experimental Farm enlarged and greater attention paid to experimenting in the cost of producing cattle for market under Manitoba conditions, therefore be it resolved that the directors of Dominion Experimental Farms be requested to consider this matter and have such changes made as will be in the interest of cattle-raisers."

The resolution passed in the morning by the horse-breeders, deploring the abridgment of the annual reports by the Department of Agriculture was endorsed by the cattle-breeders.

In support of this resolution, the mover said the present accommodation was quite inadequate to the requirements of the industry in its importance in Manitoba. He pointed out that a great many people visited Brandon Experimental Farm to get information on all subjects dealt with there, and they were often disappointed in the meagre amount obtainable regarding pure-bred cattle, and feeding of beef types. It was a branch of agriculture which should have more prominence there, and he trusted that the meeting would express itself in favor of the resolution. A great many farmers were anxious for definite information on the cost of feeding and caring for live stock.

Dr. Hopkins, "Farmer's Advocate," submitted the next resolution, which resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to place the care of and instruction in all classes of live stock in connection with the Manitoba Agricultural College under the charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry. In support of the resolution, Dr. Hopkins said that in some American institutions all kinds of trouble had resulted from placing that branch of instruction under other departments than that of animal husbandry. He had learned that the same thing might be perpetrated here, and he moved the resolution with a view to having precautions taken in time. It carried unanimously.

The election of officers was proceeded with in a most thorough manner. A number of the officers were settled by ballot, and while the balloting was proceeding the time was occupied in the lively discussion of several subjects. A resolution was moved by Mr. Geo. Batho which read:

"Whereas we note that through the representatives

of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, charges upon feed wheat being transported between local points within Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have recently been lowered; and whereas the lowering of the tariff rate upon the interlocal shipment of such grain must add much profit to the business of stock-feeding, as well as secure better prices to the growers of such grain; therefore, we desire to express our pleasure that such a reduction has been made; and would respectfully urge upon the railway companies a still lower interlocal rate upon feed grades of wheat, if possible."

The resolution carried.

Mr. Styles, Rosser, moved that, in the interests of the encouragement of agricultural education, the Provincial Government be requested to publish full reports of the transactions of the Cattle-breeders' Association. This motion also carried.

Another resolution, which brought forth considerable discussion, was moved by S. Benson, and was as follows:

"Whereas many head of range cattle are now shipped to the market in a condition which permits of improvement; and whereas we believe it would be in the interests of both the ranchers and farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that such transportation arrangements should obtain as would allow of the stopping for some months of cattle shipments within the country for feeding and finishing; therefore, it is resolved that the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association respectfully urge upon the railway companies the desirability of granting such a lay-off privilege."

Mr. Austin thought there was no call for such a resolution. The ranchmen came down here and bought our cattle at a good price, and he did not see that we should bother any more about them.

Mr. John Graham, Carberry, said he did not think Manitoba ever was or ever would be a good place to finish beef cattle. He had seen it tried very extensively at Carberry, and it had to be abandoned, as it could not be got to yield a paying profit.

Professor Grisdale said he was surprised to hear such a statement from Mr. Graham. He would be surprised to hear such a statement from any man of Mr. Graham's nationality. He (Prof. Grisdale) did not know of any country better adapted to the fattening and finishing of beef cattle than Manitoba. It stood to reason that with cheap wheat, cheap freight rates on it, and cheap transportation of cattle, Manitoba was bound to be a good place for fattening cattle. They had bought Manitoba feed wheat for the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and had found it to pay well. If it paid to feed Manitoba produce in Ontario, it should pay better to feed it at home.

Dr. Hopkins said he had seen shipload after shipload of grass-fed cattle arrive in the Old Country, and their condition was really a disgrace to the country. It went far to prove that cattle could not be finished satisfactorily on grass. He thought cattle-breeding associations had not done their duty, or such a condition of shipping cattle would not be allowed to exist. There was no doubt but cattle could be profitably fed on coarse grain in Manitoba. He called upon Mr. Grisdale to again express his opinion on the subject.

Prof. Grisdale said the matter was one decided by him long ago, and he was surprised that the opposite view was expressed. The best-fed cattle he had ever seen in Canada were in Manitoba.

As a practical breeder, Mr. S. Benson, Neepawa, said he had taken cattle off the ranges two years ago and fed them. He had also taken cattle from there last year, with the same result. The profits which he made, however, would be considerably increased were the expressions in the resolutions before the meeting materialized.

Mr. H. Mackellar said that cattle were going west in thousands to be fed, which would pay the Manitoba farmers far better to keep and feed themselves. He advised building good houses, and feeding at home. The lumber question was one which required reform, and he would like to see the attention of farmers drawn to that important question.

Mr. Styles said that Manitoba farmers got \$20.00 for those calves which had been sent west to the ranges. They were now coming off the ranges at the price of \$35.00, being a return of \$15.00 to the ranchman for two years' keep. He thought the Manitoba men had the best of the bargain.

Mr. Graham thought when such conditions existed, he could not see how it would pay to feed here.

On the demand of the meeting the resolution was put, and carried.

Then the following officers were elected, after balloting for a considerable time: President, James Yule, East Selkirk; Vice-president, Dr. S. J. Thompson, St. James; 2nd Vice-president, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin. Directors—Shorthorns—E. R. James, Rosser; Herefords—E. J. Hanman, Grisdale; Polled Angus—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn; Galloways—Wm. Martin, St. Jean Baptiste; Holsteins—M. Oughton, Stonewall; Ayrshires and Jerseys—Geo. Steele, Glenboro. Additional Directors—J. G. Washington, Ninga; W. S. Lister, Middlechurch; and James Bray, Longburn. Representative on Winnipeg Exhibition Board, James Bray; Honorary Director on that Board, A. Graham.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers, and an equally hearty vote to the Cockshutt Plow Company, the meeting adjourned.

Agricultural Education.

A public meeting, which was well attended, was held in the Convocation Hall of Wesley College on Wednesday evening. Mr. Geo. Steele, M.P.P., Glenboro, was in the chair, and in his usual humorous style presented the speakers of the evening in a most dramatic manner.

PROF. GRISDALE.

The first to be called was Mr. G. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Ottawa, who had as his subject "What is Agricultural Education?" This, he declared, could be summed up as the development of those faculties of the human mind that are employed by the farmer in his every-day work.

In the development of these faculties, the true aim should be to train the mind of the farmer so that it will be of the most use to himself throughout life. The first question to be asked was how much time should be given to this training? This, he believed, would depend upon the length of the course which was to be taken up. As the course lengthens, so must the amount of education imparted be increased, and the imparting of exact information should be the chief object.

In the second year's course there was an opportunity to go down to the base of things. Such a course might begin about November 1st, and continue to April. In such a course one of the first things to be taken up was the proper management of the farm, and this should be done by the students themselves. Everything that is practical about farm work should be gone into. By this he did not mean training to plow, harness horses, etc., but systems of feeding and managing live stock, ventilation of buildings, etc.

With the practical training should come the theoretical. The student should be taught to observe results. Every farm, he declared, has conditions peculiar to itself. The farmer may know how to manage one particular soil, but one that is entirely different may require considerable experience on his part before he is able to manage it. A stockman may know that one animal will feed well, but of another he may not be certain as to its ability to transform feed into flesh. A student should be taught to apply those deductions drawn from his observations. This, Mr. Grisdale declared, was where many institutions fell short. Another important feature was the development of business ability. Too many farmers were lacking in this respect, and considerable practice was necessary before many young men were able to acquire a reasonable amount under ordinary conditions. Another requisite of agricultural colleges was the ability to develop energy among the students. He knew very well that it is not always possible to develop energy in men, but it was at least worth trying amongst students. The live-stock department in agricultural colleges should be strongly equipped. He believed live stock would be the salvation of this country in future, as it has been of other countries. A good institute should develop moral training. By this he meant the development of the best that is in us; the love of truth, etc.

Students should also have independence highly developed. Another faculty was thoroughness, and every college should strive to develop the individuality of its men, as only through this channel would the farming classes become the responsible factor in this country's welfare that they should. In conclusion, Mr. Grisdale declared that farmers should be led to lean upon their own resources; to be able to select from their numbers men that would be able to represent them with credit in the legislative halls of the country.

HON. DR. ELLIOTT.

The Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, was the next speaker, and in making his first bow to a Manitoba audience he expressed the very great pleasure that it gave him. Something had been said regarding the severe climate of the Territories, but he wished to remind those present that in some districts of the Northwest cattle which had been running on the open range and were not ready for market in the fall, had during the winter improved in flesh and were now being offered for sale. In regard to the management of the local shows, which was his subject for the evening, he had noticed that in other countries where the agricultural society and its work had been abandoned years ago, no improvement had been made, while on the other hand where an honest effort had been made to do good work the results had been very satisfactory.

The object of holding the local show should be to educate the people, and the Government of any country was entitled to support the local show by a suitable appropriation, but no Government in Canada had money that they could afford to distribute without receiving good value therefor. He believed that farmers should take more leisure and devote more time to the study of their work, for in no part of Canada would intelligent farming bring better results than in Manitoba and the Territories, but there were, unfortunately, as elsewhere, men who could not be taught. In the Territories they had established judging institutes, for the purpose of affording the people an oppor-

tunity of acquiring a knowledge of animal form, but, unfortunately, only the best farmers attended, and old men came and left the boys at home. This, the Honorable Commissioner did not believe was the proper course; not but what he thought the old men should come, but the boys also should be afforded an opportunity.

To make the show a success there were several important items that should be carefully considered. The first essential was a good secretary-treasurer, and he should be remunerated for his work, but this official should not have all the work to do himself; the directors should consider themselves responsible, and should not cease to do their part. As a rule he had found that secretaries did good work, but that directors generally did not. Secondly, it was the duty of the Government to employ competent judges. To do this it was necessary to have a meeting of representatives of the agricultural societies along each railway line called at some central point, and the fairs arranged in circuits, so that time and expenses might be saved in bringing competent men to do the work. "A judge should be a judge," he declared, "he should understand animal form and characteristics, and his politics should not make any difference. He should also be a man of good appearance and good physique. When beginning his work he should give a short lecture on what was required in the animal he is about to judge, and then he should award the prize according to merits, and be able to give satisfactory reasons. Another very necessary qualification was to be able to give satisfaction to those who did not get a prize. In speaking of the best methods of drawing a crowd, he declared that a

the present methods of handling and growing this staple commodity, it bids fair to deteriorate, a tendency that it will pay all Western agriculturists to endeavor to arrest.

Varieties with undesirable qualities have been allowed to mix with the standard wheat of Manitoba and the Northwest, and, as a consequence, samples of clean, pure Red Fife are hard to obtain. Red Fife is the standard variety in the big spring wheat belt, is very hard, stands the early spring frosts better than other varieties, is unexcelled in milling qualities, due mainly to its hardness and richness in a gluten of the best kind. Goose wheat is rich in gluten, but that gluten is inferior to the gluten obtained from Red Fife.

Preston wheat is a bearded variety that has grown in favor among farmers in districts where Red Fife has frequently been injured by early fall frost. It is from two to five days earlier than the Red Fife. If the weather be unfavorable at the time when ripening takes place, it may ripen even ten days earlier than the latter variety. Some Canadian millers claim to have made careful milling tests of Preston wheat, and condemn it as much inferior to the Red Fife. Results of tests carried on under the direction of Dr. Saunders, who originated the variety, indicate that it is only slightly inferior to the Red Fife.

PURE SEED PAYS.

One of the results of mixing other wheats with Red Fife is that many mature early and shell heavily before the variety furnishing the bulk of the crop is ready to cut, thus constituting considerable loss to the farmer, in addition to furnishing material for a volunteer crop.

There is a bright future for the farmer raising pure seed, and still a brighter one for the man growing pedigreed seed of the best varieties. This is particularly a field for private enterprise, to which, however, the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture is willing to lend aid in the way of advice from its experts. The establishment of Government seed-farms is not considered advisable, and rightly so—a spoon and pap fed agriculture would soon become a sterile agriculture, barren in ideas and results.

SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Department of Agriculture advises, however, the formation of Seed-growers' Associations, with a view to the production and use of seed of the best quality. The rules, as already drafted, require each member to guarantee the purity, vitality and freedom from noxious weed seeds of all lots of seeds sold by that member. The association will issue a certificate showing the numbers of years the variety has been grown and selected by hand.

Members are required to keep their seed pure by operating a hand-selected plot of not less than one-quarter of an acre. This "stock-seed" plot must be sown each year with seed taken from large heads of grain that are gathered by hand from unthreshed grain, preferably from the standing crop. By following this continued system of hand selection, on a small plot, the variety is not only kept pure, but the productive capacity of the seed is much improved. The heads of grain are selected each year from the special seed plot.

To assist in the sale and distribution of seed produced by members, the association proposes to issue a catalogue each year, giving the names and address of the members, the kinds and varieties of seed produced by them, the amount for sale and the price per bushel.

The holding of seed fairs will aid in effectively bringing this important work to the public notice. The railway companies are ready to assist the work by granting special rates to each association on registered seed. The market for high-class seed is never glutted, and will undoubtedly pay to cater to by those willing to give the time and trouble necessary.

A. P. KETCHEN.

Mr. A. P. Ketchen, B.S.A., gave an outline of the live-stock association work as a factor in the scheme of agricultural education. He showed that Canada had just completed the greatest year in her history, and that agriculture was the main item in our commercial prosperity, and of this the largest sum was the animal products. Hog-raising, he showed, was one of the main items. The Province of Ontario had made good progress in this respect. Mr. Ketchen believed that it would not be possible to feed cattle with profit were it not for the adoption of improved methods; the old system would be entirely too costly.

He paid a splendid tribute to the educational work of the Guelph Winter Fair. At no institution of the kind was a greater interest manifested, and there was not a solitary attraction except the lectures. He thought the stock-judging classes had a high educational value. A good stock judge should have plenty of decision. This characteristic was, unfortunately, lacking in many public men.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. of the Brandon Experimental Farm, followed, with what he con-



W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

President Manitoba Horse-breeders' Association.

horse-race was a grand thing, but it was not the best thing for an agricultural show. At the horse-race the people sit in the grand-stand from morning to night, and this is not educating the people. He did not wish to be placed on record as unreservedly opposed to horse-races, but he did think it should not be one of the leading features of an agricultural show. He would prefer to have athletic sports, including ball games by local teams. "What is the advantage of having a large crowd," he said, "if the people are not receiving any agricultural education at the show?" He believed that directors should arrange the prize-lists better. For example, in districts where beef cattle predominate, the same amount of money should not be given in the dairy classes. He was very much in favor of giving prizes to those showing the most ability in live-stock judging, and he hoped to see the day when that would be one of the features of every country show.

A FORWARD MOVE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF SEED.

With a view to the improvement of the quality of the seed used by farmers in Western Canada, organization has been decided upon by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as the means by which to accomplish this end.

Chief of the Seed Division Clark has the following to say on this important question:

Wheat from the Western Canada prairie lands has an enviable reputation in Europe and the U. S. on account of the quality of its gluten. Under

considered the farmers' view of the Agricultural College, and he spoke not as the Supt. of Brandon Experimental Farm, but as a farmer. In the first place he was sure that every farmer in Manitoba expects that the college must be practical. Practical work was a characteristic of the West. It must also be popular with the farmers. A good deal will be expected, and a great deal will have to be done by the institution and its faculty. The Farmers' Institutes of the Province were not in the shape that they ought to be. One reason was because there were not sufficient good men to lecture on agricultural topics throughout the country. Farmers expected that the agricultural college will prepare judges in live stock. There should be men turned out who could manage institute work, agricultural fairs, and even agricultural papers. He favored the short courses—from three weeks to three months. They should be such that the farmers would appreciate them by attending.

Agricultural colleges should also help the dairy industry, which he regretted was not in a better position to-day, and had not made better progress. The college would also help in the improvement of grains. Being located in the Red River Valley, it would be a great help to that section of the country.

DR. HOPKINS.

Dr. A. G. Hopkins, "Farmer's Advocate," followed, with a discussion of the college course. He said he had put in a good deal of time in different agricultural colleges, and that he had learned more as an instructor than as a student. There were too many highly educated people making a pet experiment out of agricultural studies, and they were false friends of the cause. He would be sorry to see the Agricultural College put under the Manitoba University, for if it were he would unhesitatingly say that it would be doomed to failure. A student should be fairly well acquainted with farm work before going into an Agricultural College, and the short courses would be the best for him. Farmers could not be expected to send their sons to the college if the courses were so long that the work of the farm would suffer by their absence. In the short courses, even the hired man would have a show. He hoped domestic science and a lot of other things of equal usefulness would be taught in the college, and above all, that the course would be such as to increase the student's love for agriculture.

J. A. M. AIKENS.

Mr. J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., was the next speaker. He said he had a great interest in agricultural education. Hundreds of our best young men, who had taken a course in arts instead of agriculture, had gone over to the United States, because there was no demand for their commodity. He then proceeded to point out the qualifications required of a practical farmer. He believed that agricultural education should begin at an early age, and should continue throughout the public school course. The same qualifications that would make a practical lawyer or doctor made a practical farmer. A successful farmer must be industrious. "Seest thou," said he, "a man diligent in business he shall stand before kings." By industry he meant earnest work. Men should be taught to think, to read, and come to conclusions. We all ought to know the object for which we are working. He had observed throughout his life that men might be divided into three classes. First, the man who thinks he knows, but does not. Second, the man who does know, but does not know that he knows. This man never had confidence in himself, and might succeed in the end. The third was the man who knew, and knew he knew it, and he was always a success.

Mr. Aikens read the statistics, the annual income of farmers in the various States of the Union, and showed that Ontario was higher than American States, and that Manitoba was higher still.

The Manitoba Veterinary Association.

The Manitoba Veterinary Association met last week in the Committee Room of the City Hall, Winnipeg, for the election of officers, when a large representation of Provincial veterinarians was present. Dr. Taylor, Portage la Prairie, occupied the chair, and called for the minutes of the last meeting, and these were read and approved. The officers for the current year were selected as follows: President, J. A. Stevenson, Carman; Vice-president, A. E. Williamson, Winnipeg; Secretary and Registrar, Dr. Torrance, Winnipeg; Examiners, Dr. Stevenson, Martin, Torrance; other members of the Council, Drs. Dunbar, Henderson and McMillan.

A grant of \$10 was voted toward the memorial to be erected in France to the late Professor Nocard, a veterinary surgeon of world-wide reputation, and the most eminent in France.

The semi-annual meeting is to be held in Winnipeg next July.

The Sow and Her Litter.

A week or ten days before she is due to farrow, the sow should be given a pen to herself, comfortably bedded, and should be fed moderately of such foods as will tend to keep her bowels relaxed, including some scraps of meat, if available. If the weather is favorable for her going out each day, she will be the better for the exercise, unless she is wild and difficult to get into the pen again, in which case she will be better kept quiet. Only those who have had experience know the value, in handling hogs, of having a couple of low hurdles, 10 or 12 feet long, hinged together at one end, for enclosing a pig, or a number of them when it is necessary to drive them into a pen. It saves time and worry, and does not fret or excite the animals.

The attendant should gain the confidence of the sow by handling, scratching and brushing her, so that she will not be timid or excitable when approached, if it should be necessary when her litter is born. The bedding should be short and dry, and not too plentiful, as the piglets are liable to get tangled or lost in long straw. If the pigs are weak or the weather very cold, it may be necessary that the attendant rub them with a flannel cloth and place them in a chaff basket covered with a horse-blanket, until all are born, when they may be placed with the mother, after rubbing her udder to get her quiet, when they may as a rule be safely left with her, but when the pigs come strong and able to help themselves the less meddling with them the better.

It is a mistake to rouse the sow by offering her food or drink for the first twelve hours after her litter is born. The quieter she keeps the better for all, and her first meal should be only a drink of water, or of milk and water, lukewarm. She should be fed sparingly for the first three or four days with thin, sloppy food, of bran and kitchen swill, and her food gradually increased in amount and richness till when the pigs are two weeks old she is being liberally fed, as the draft upon her system when in full milk is very great. When three weeks old the pigs will learn to drink warm milk if it is placed in a low, flat trough where the sow cannot get to it, and the pigs should be supplied in this way or they will get to eating with the sow, whose food may not be suitable to them, and may cause indigestion and scouring. It is better to let the pigs suck till they are eight weeks old, feeding them liberally in the meantime, so that they will not fail when weaned; but in the meantime they must have exercise. If possible—to that is, if weather is suitable—encourage them to go out on the sunny side of the pen, and if this is not practicable, let them run through the pen, and, if necessary, compel them to move about, or they may become too fat and get thumps, owing to too much blood and too much fat around the heart and lungs. The aim should not be to make the youngsters fat, but to keep them growing. If they become fat when young they will not grow, but become short and thick, and not of the desirable type. A pasture of some kind should be provided for them, where they may secure exercise, and flesh-forming food should be given in moderation for the first four or five months, when richer food should be given for finishing them for the market.

Care of Ewes and Lambs.

The time is approaching when in many flocks lambs will be expected to arrive, March being the favorite month with most breeders to have them come. This unusually cold winter should call attention to the necessity of examining the sheep-house and closing all cracks and crevices in the walls and doors through which the cold winds may find their way, so that when lambing commences warmth and comfort may be ensured in cold and stormy weather. The ewes should have a little extra feed as lambing time approaches; a light feed each day of oats and bran will give them strength and tend to supplying the needed milk for the lambs when born, and if roots are at hand a moderate supply should be allowed before and a more liberal ration after lambing.

A few light hurdles, 4 to 6 feet long and 2½ feet high, should be provided with which to improvise little pens in the corners of the house, in which to confine a ewe with a weak lamb or with twins, for a day or two, until they become acquainted, and the lambs follow the mother. When a few of the ewes have lambed, it is well to divide the flock, so that the nursing ewes receive more generous feeding than the others require. When the lambs are a week or ten days old their tails should be docked, and castration performed if the males are not pure-bred and to be kept to sell for breeding purposes. At three weeks old the lambs will eat a little bran and oats and fin-hay, and for them a separate part of the house should be penned off, with a creep in the hurdle through which they can go and the ewe cannot. Here the lambs should have fresh feed given daily, to help their growth and relieve the ewes from too great strain.

The Experimental Farms and the Live-stock Industry.

The appropriateness shown in the selection of the speaker, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, was amply borne out by the intensely practical address delivered by him to the meeting of stock-breeders in Convocation Hall, Wesley College, Winnipeg, Tuesday, February 23rd. The experimental farms and the live-stock industry formed the text for a discourse on the various experiments being carried out by these institutions, supported by the people of Canada, through the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The speaker, in the following terse sentences, "No cattle, no agriculture; some cattle, some agriculture; more cattle, more agriculture," gave in a nutshell the key to up-to-date farming. The experimental farms were established with the sole object of helping agriculture, which scheme is furthered by the publication of bulletins and reports and the giving of addresses by the staff. Bulletins are only supplied to those asking for them.

Mr. Grisdale mentioned the staff of the Central Farm and the special vocation of each, showing the useful work being done by them, but, as the agriculturist of the institution, assumed that he was closest in touch with the farmer. He then detailed the following experiments, performed or under way, and indicated the results obtained.

With horses, they had found that a saving of twenty per cent. of roughage was had by supplying it cut to their horses, and ten per cent. saving of grain by crushing it and mixing with the cut feed. With pure-bred stock, it had been found that, properly handled, the breeding of such animals, despite the times, was always remunerative.

He had found that ground barley, oats, shorts and bran were the most economical feeds for the production of beef, and sternly deprecated the idea that the production of beef could not be carried on successfully in the West.

Experiments with mill and other by-products, and the oil, gluten and other meals, including one with beet-sugar pulp, were referred to. The beet-sugar pulp had been found a good substitute for roots and ensilage, ten pounds of the dried pulp being practically equal to one hundred pounds of roots. This by-product of the beet-sugar factory was not as satisfactory as a substitute for meal.

In the experiment referring to the cost of producing beef, he had found that in the animal up to one year old it cost 2½ cents per pound, the prices of feed being as follows: hay, \$7.00 per ton; roots and ensilage, \$2 per ton; meal mixed, etc. a pound; pasture, at \$1.00 per month; the manure being reckoned to meet cost of labor, etc. Two-year-old beef increased in cost, the cost being 4½ cents a pound, three-year-olds being still more expensive at 6 cents per pound, increasing to 7½ cents for four-year-old stuffs.

The experiment in the production of baby beef was then referred to, Prof. Grisdale saying that the butchers were keen for this article, which has the effect of tickling the palates of their customers so effectively. He had found it possible to produce a heave at two and a half years weighing, finished, 1,350 lbs., at a cost of five cents a pound, with foods at the prices mentioned, and he considered it remunerative business. The market would pay for baby beef from one-half to one cent a pound above the price paid for ordinary beef.

Next, the experiment of feeding cattle loosely versus tied was touched upon. It was found that groups of two to ten cattle did as well, or better, with a floor area of forty square feet than with eighty square feet. Those fed loose gave greater and cheaper gains than those tied up.

An experiment has been tried at the Central Experimental Farm with a view to demonstrate the number of stock that could be carried successfully on forty acres. After some work, the experiment showed it possible to carry twenty-five head.

In the east, an attempt to demonstrate the most economical feeding of beef cattle had shown that cattle could be carried along and finished well whose diet had been entirely of a succulent nature, with no meal added until the last six weeks, when a finishing ration of seven to eight pounds of meal per day had been used.

Experiments with the Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Canadian cattle, with a view to determine their economic uses as dairy animals, had shown that, omitting the calf from each in the calculation, 100 pounds of milk cost to produce 65, 50, 55 and 49 cents from these breeds, respectively, the butter costing 16, 11, 13 and 9 cents per pound. In arriving at the cost, the prices for feed were as noted above.

The lecturer gave his experience with foods for bacon breeds of swine, mentioning as such the Berkshire, Tamworth and Yorkshire. He enumerated as the economical feeds: barley, oats, shorts, peas and some bran. Mr. Grisdale considers the Western farmer in a favored location re the feeding of high-quality bacon, with the due soft pork, it being practically impossible to pro-

Referring also to the climatic conditions as a factor in the economical production of pork, he stated that he preferred, even in the cold weather, that the pigs should be outside frequently to obtain the necessary exercise, without which their appetites would flag. They had found at Ottawa this winter, where the weather had been very cold, that although it cost a

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little more in grain, the pigs outside were more thrifty and made better gains than those inside. He spoke of the little inverted V-shaped cabins used, the entrance to which was partially obstructed by a curtain of sack- ing, which allowed the pigs to go in and out at will.

They had also found at Ottawa, pasturing of hogs was the greatest help to cheap pork production, and that the rape plant ranked first as the plant on which to pasture the hogs. A bulletin is now to be had on the rape plant, its uses and cultivation, from the Department for the asking.

Sheep-breeding at the Ottawa Experimental Farm was briefly referred to, the use of good blood being demonstrated by grading up the scrub, by the use of Shropshire and Leicester pure-breds. Two crosses resulted in very great improvement. Their experience with sheep at the Farm had taught them three important things, viz.: Avoid keeping sheep in too warm or close a place, let them be outside a great deal. Do not allow the sheep to graze over the same pasture continually; and limit the amount of roots used, especially to in-lamb ewes.

Need and Supply of Sires.

If improvement in the quality of Western live stock be not effected in the near future, it certainly will not be for lack of available material in the form of improved pure-bred sires to accomplish that end, and if improvement fails to take place it will not be the fault of the breeders of pure-bred stock. They have displayed commendable courage and an enterprising spirit in providing the class of animals needed to raise the standard of the stock of the country, and if improvement has been slow it has been mainly because of the tardiness of so many farmers in availing themselves of the use of the means brought easily within their reach. There is only one way of improving the character of our cattle and other stock, and that by the use of pure-bred sires of proper type and bred along lines of profitable production. Without this, economical feeding is practically impossible, and good food is largely wasted, for an ill-bred and misshapen beast will eat as much as a well-bred and well-formed one, and possibly more, while making miserable returns for what it gets. It pays well to feed well, if judiciously done, and the animal fed be of the right stamp, capable of yielding a good return and making a readily salable product, fit to command top prices in the market, either for breeding or commercial purposes, but the converse is in comparison a wasteful and unprofitable process from first to last.

There are a large number of pure-bred male animals of serviceable age in the hands of our breeders at the present time, as a glance through our advertising columns from week to week shows, and we have reason to believe that the farmer with cash in hand or good credit can get what he wants in this line at a moderate price. If in some sections men of means and enterprise are not found who are disposed to invest in a sire for the good of the district, including their own, the co-operative principle may often with good results be adopted, a company or syndicate being formed to procure the needed sire, or an agricultural society or club may advantageously take up the work, as has frequently been done.

Milk Fever.

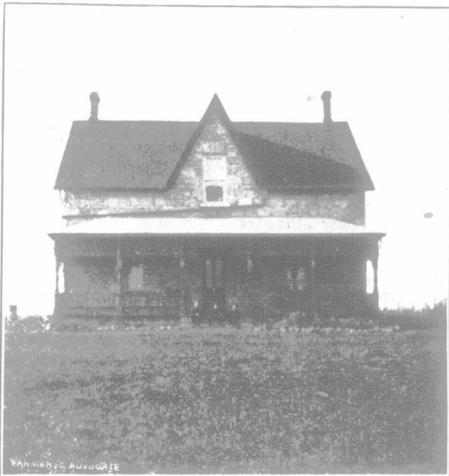
Parturient apoplexy—better known to cattle-breeders by the name of milk fever, or dropping after calving—has been the subject of much discussion in the veterinary press of recent months. Mr. R. J. Sankey, South Hill, Ashford, Kent, now writes to say that if owners of dairy stock will follow the natural order of things a little more closely, neither they nor their cows would suffer much from milk fever. The best plan is to leave the calf with its mother for the first three days, and not to touch her, unless she is a very heavy milker, in which case take only small quantities of milk from her beyond what the calf sucks at small intervals. If the owner objects to the two being together, but prefers to remove the calf at birth, then let him make quite certain that the milk is drawn from the cow a little at a time, and often, just as the offspring does in a state of nature. If the udder is never emptied until the calf is at least three days old, there is but little or no risk of dropping after calving. The foregoing was told Mr. Sankey many years ago by a large dairy farmer in Leicestershire, who assured him he had not lost a single cow since adopting that system, although he had previously lost several every year, and Mr. Sankey's own experience is similar.—[Scottish Farmer.]

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

Farm.

Agricultural Societies Meet.

At the instance of Live-stock Commissioner Greig, a meeting of representatives of the Agricultural Societies was convened in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, on Wednesday morning, the 24th, and, notwithstanding that the live-stock judging was going on at the same time, a very large number were in attendance. It was, hence, more than evident that members of agricultural societies throughout the Province were deeply interested in the improvement of the agricultural show, which was the sole object of the meeting.



Residence of Mr. Geo. Fraser, Minnedosa, Man.

Mr. S. Larcombe, Birtle, was moved to the chair, and, in a rousing address, expressed the gratification it gave him to see such a large attendance, and he hoped that the outcome would be beneficial to the agricultural shows of Manitoba.

The next speaker was Hon. Dr. Elliott, a man who has probably been giving the improvement of agricultural societies more study of late than any person in Western Canada. He said he had little to add to his address in Wesley College, which is published elsewhere in this issue. In the Territories they have found that the principal reason why shows had not been a success in years gone by was because, in many cases, they had not had good judges, but since competent men had been employed to grant awards better times were in store for the agricultural show as an educational factor. Good judges of stock could sometimes be found in a district where a show was being held, but, generally, he believed it was better to have a man from at least fifty miles distant, as outside men gave the best satisfaction. To make institute meetings popular he found, as a rule, it was necessary to select only the best speakers. Two men should go together, and one of them should be a live-stock man. In the Territories, no Government money is given to a society that does not hold at least two meetings in the year, and for one of these, at least, the Department of Agriculture undertakes to supply speakers. Their recent stock-judging schools had been very popular, and towns that had not had them were calling vigorously for the announcement of a meeting. "Farmers seem to think," said he, "that these meetings should be brought right to their

door, but where the country is so large some must have to travel many miles to be accommodated."

Dr. Elliott declared that the live-stock judging school was a better institution than the agricultural show, and if they had to part with either in the Territories it would be the latter, but he hoped it, too, would become popular. In some districts of the West they had undertaken experiments in wheat, clover and corn growing in co-operation with the agricultural societies, and they hoped to do good work in that connection. The experimental plots during the past year had been located on farms which were very far out from town, but he believed that where it could be arranged there would be greater educational advantages obtained by having the plots on the fair grounds.

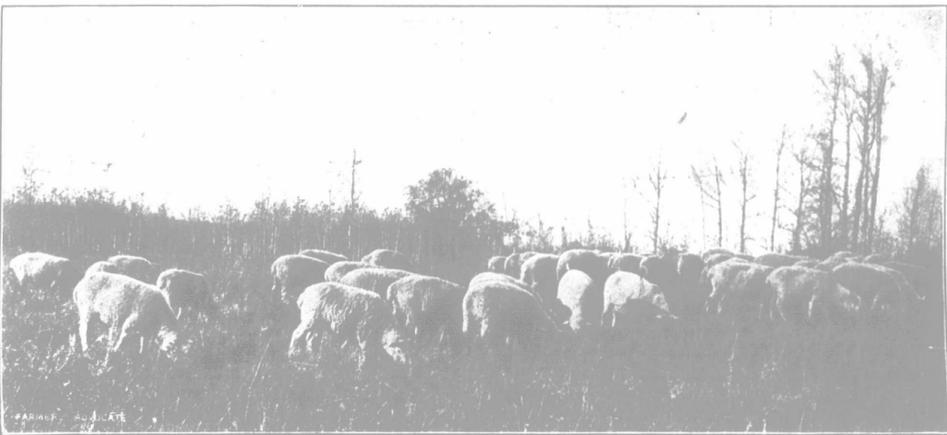
Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, followed, and told how the unfavorable weather and the possibility of a Dominion election had mitigated against institute meetings in the Province this winter. He explained the basis upon which the Government grant was made to each agricultural society. He believed it was wrong to accept goods at their estimated value when crediting societies with their financial report, and hoped that the Act would be changed in that particular. One society which he knew gave their solicitor forty per cent. of all money collected and thirty per cent. of all goods. In this way they got their \$350 Government grant.

A general discussion followed, in which the advantages and disadvantages of arranging the agricultural shows in circuits and employing expert judges was discussed. A. P. Ketchen, W. J. Black and G. Batho each gave short addresses favoring the improvement of the shows. It was finally carried that the Department of Agriculture be asked to supply competent judges to local shows that desired them, and the following committee was appointed to deal with the improvement of the societies in general: G. H. Greig, Winnipeg; Hugh McKellar, Winnipeg; W. H. Elford, Glenboro; Dr. Young, Manitou; S. Larcombe, Birtle; Jno. Williams, Melita; S. J. Holland, Morris; Thos. Scott, Stonewall; T. W. Brow, Portage la Prairie; S. M. Henderson, Springbank; G. Strong, Dauphin.

Farm Bookkeeping.

Having noticed in the last few numbers of your valuable paper a number of different systems of bookkeeping for the farm, I would like to say that while they are all good, some I think would be too difficult to comprehend for a person that has no knowledge of double entry or single entry books. Now a system that I have found very satisfactory for a number of years is this: Let the man who is running the farm get a diary, a good big one; I mean one that has a good big space for every day in the week, and every week in the year, and every night before retiring let him, besides jotting down the doings for the day, also enter any money received or any money paid out; no matter how large or how small, or from what source it comes, put it down. Then at the end of every month turn over to the back of your diary and you will find some space that does not interfere with the days of the year, and use two headings—moneys received for January, 1904; expenditures for January, 1904. Under these headings put the amount and what it was received or paid out for; then at the end of the twelve months take off a trial balance, as it is known to bookkeepers, and you will be able to tell exactly how much it takes to run the farm, and how much money you have taken in.

Keeping books this way, the greatest advantage is that you never neglect to make an entry. On the farm a week may pass and you may never take in or spend a cent, but if you write your diary every night it is always fresh in your memory. SUBSCRIBER.



In the Quiet Pastures, Strathcona District.

The Breaking Plow.

The following poem from the pen of Nixen Waterman appeared in the January number of Success. It is worth reproducing:

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod
And the wolf her wild cub rears,
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed,
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn,
I am first to stir the soil,
I bring the glory of wheat and corn
For the crowning of those who toil;
I am civilization's seal and sign,
Yea, I am the mighty pen
That writes the sod with a pledge divine,
And promise to pay with bread and wine
For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were,
And the birth of things to be,
My coming makes the earth to stir
With a new and strange decree;
After its slumbers, deep and long,
I waken the drowsy sod,
And sow my furrows with hilts of song
To glad the heart of the mighty throng
Slow feeling the way to God.

A thousand summers the prairie rose
Has gladdened the hermit bee,
A thousand winters the drifting snows
Have whitened the grassy sea;
Before me curls the wavering smoke
Of the Indian's smoldering fire,
Behind me rise—was it God who spoke?—
At the toil-enchanted hammer's stroke,
The town and the glittering spire.

I give the soil to the one who does,
For the joy of him and his,
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is;
Oh! seer with vision that looks away
A thousand long years from now,
The marvellous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here, to-day,
Is guiding the breaking plow!

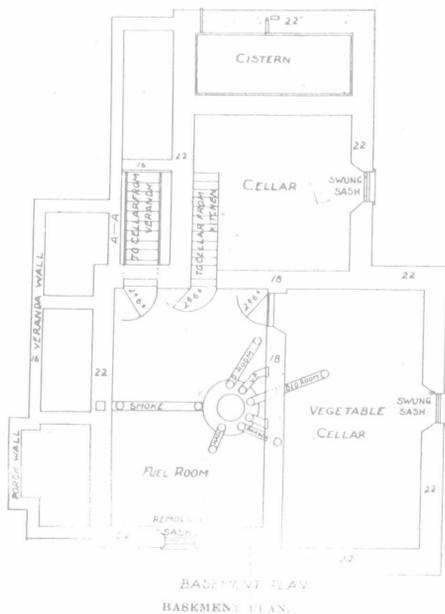
Plan of Modern Farmhouse.

The following description of the plan of Mr. John McDougall's house, Indian Head, will be found interesting to those who contemplate the erection of a dwelling next season:

Under the foundation there is a footing course of broad, flat stone. The foundation walls are 22 inches thick and 7 feet high to the bottom of the joist, but all stonework is built to the top of the joist, and all window and door jambs are built on the level to the inside.

The walls of the first story are composed of two thicknesses of brick, the inside row being laid endways, making the wall 13 inches in thickness. For the upper story the wall is 9 inches thick, and all the best bricks were, of course, selected for the face.

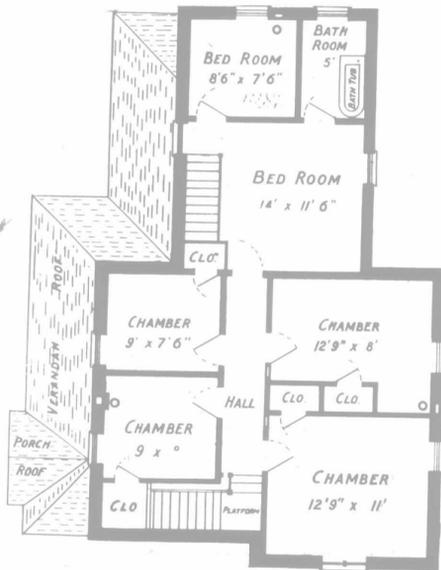
The joist for both lower and upper floors are 2x8 inches, and set 16 inches from center to center. The studding for the walls is all set on a sub-floor, which covers the entire first story.



FRONT ELEVATION PROPOSED RESIDENCE FOR JOHN M'DOUGALL.

Over the sub-floor, and also on the two floors of the building, there is a finished floor of red fir, 1x4 inches. All hip and valley rafters are 2x6 inches; all other rafters 2x4 inches, and set 16 inches from center to center. Over the rafters there is a covering of 1-inch boards, and upon them was laid a 1/2-inch coating of rich, well mixed mortar, and over the mortar was laid British Columbia cedar shingles.

The walls of the entire house are plastered down to the floor, and done in three-coat work. The kitchen is wainscoted with fir lumber, and every alternate board is moulded on the face. The bathrooms are properly fitted; the sink is complete, and the house is modern in every particular.



UP-STAIRS PLAN.

Dairying.

Cheese-curing Rooms.

It has been proved by experience that the most favorable temperature for cheese curing is nearer 40° F. than 60°. Those factories which have cured their cheese at the higher temperature will require to make some alterations in order to maintain a temperature around 40° F., or else permit others to benefit by the more perfect process of curing. The first thing to look to, is the proper insulation of the curing-room, and an efficient way to improve this is to nail battens on the old walls, floor and ceiling, and finish with good quality matched lumber. Before doing this it might still further improve matters to nail stops in the corners, and where the walls meet the floor and ceiling. Building paper could be used, and mineral wool placed loosely between the new and the old boards. I adopted this plan last year in our cold-storage room, and was able to maintain the temperature 10° lower than before. The windows and doors must be made close, and double doors and windows are indispensable. Next to the insulation, the ventilation must be considered. Curing rooms that have hitherto not been constructed with close walls, etc., have been ventilated as a rule by the looseness of the windows and the openings around the door and floor. In a tight, perfectly-insulated room, the curing of the cheese will raise the temperature, so there must be some means of cooling the room. The use of a sub-earth duct has proved a very effective means of cooling and ventilating, but it is not possible to maintain a temperature much lower than 60° by this method. The cheapest and best plan is to put ice cylinders in the middle of the

room, or in each corner. In fact, the modern cheese-curing room must be a modified creamery cold-storage room. The average curing-room is too dry, and the ice cylinders will provide moisture. These cylinders should be fifteen inches in diameter, and made of the heaviest galvanized iron procurable. They can most conveniently be filled from the ice-house, by arranging a wooden trough, which delivers the broken ice into the cylinder on the floor above the curing-room, and thus prevents moisture coming through the ceiling. The cylinders must be turned down on the floor above the curing-room, and fitted with strong covers. They must also be well packed round, where they go through the ceiling, between this and the floor above. The number of cylinders to use depends on the size of the room, and although it may be possible to maintain a temperature of 40° without using salt, I think that the saving of ice would justify its use. The method of cooling by means of ice cylinders is too well known to need lengthy explanation here; let it suffice to say that wherever the cylinders or drain pipes pass through the walls or ceiling, pack well with mineral wool, to insure perfect insulation. Creamery cold-storage rooms can be easily made more serviceable by attending to the insulation as already described, together with the addition of one or more ice cylinders, to provide larger cooling service. The chief defect in the cold-storage and curing-rooms of the present day is in insulation.

H. WESTON PARRY.

Annual Dairy Convention.

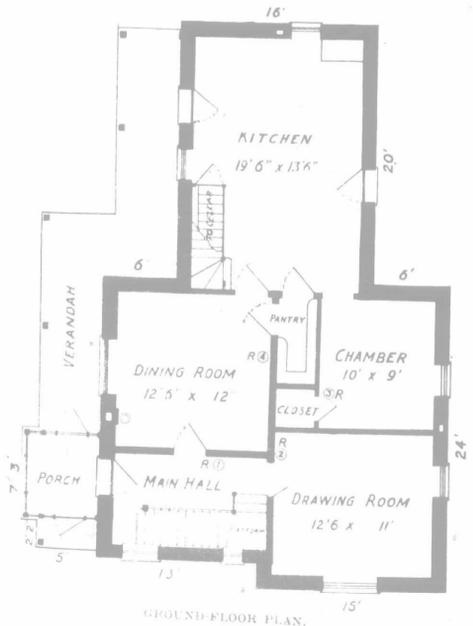
The annual convention of Manitoba Dairymen was held in the City Hall, Friday morning, February 26th. Wm. Champion, President of the Association, occupied the chair. The secretary's report, being read, showed that there was not much work done during the year in the way of meetings. The executive exerted itself as usual to make a successful show at the Winnipeg Exhibition. The last year could not be called in any way a successful one, although prices for dairy produce were at a fairly high rate, but there was an especially good market for cheese. The failure of one of the largest creameries in the Province was a hard blow to the industry. For the last two or three years, wheat-growing seemed to have ousted the dairying industry from the practical consideration of farmers, and, on the whole, the present conditions were not gratifying to members of the association.

The chairman said he had still hopes of the future of the Dairy Association. He believed that the industry would receive fresh impetus on the establishment of the Agricultural College, and the Government grant being in the estimates for this year, he thought the association should go ahead and aim at improvement.

Mr. G. Greig spoke at some length on the dairy situation in general.

Mr. Steele, Glenboro, said he had once before endeavored to call attention to the fact that Government and Government officials were not doing enough for the association. He thought a good deal of the blame for the present state of the industry could be laid to their charge.

Mr. F. N. Donaldson said he was not a member of the association, but he desired to be, and he was there for the purpose of gaining information, both for himself and a number of people in his district who had asked him to attend that meeting with that object. He said a strong feeling existed that the Government should take up the matter and place all creameries on a basis of security, which would obviate such losses as were sustained last season, when dishonored cheques were all



that creamery patrons received for months of labor in supplying cream.

Mr. Waugh said that some of these disappointed people were themselves to blame. They had, in many cases, kept these cheques lying beside them until it became too late to cash them, on account of the financial failure of the creamery company which had issued them.

Mr. W. B. Gilroy read his report as director representing the association on the exhibition board, which stated that a very good show had been made by the dairymen, both in extent and quality of exhibits.

Mr. Lutley, Assistant Superintendent of Creameries, said, with reference to Mr. Gilroy's report, the assistant superintendent was still officially connected with the Manitoba creameries as a Government inspector.

Mr. J. J. Ring believed, notwithstanding the gloomy outlook, that there were good prospects of a better season for the association. He said they were not through with their requests to Government and railways. The overlapping of creameries was one of the evils with which they had to contend. Lack of patronage was the chief evil. He said it was time that home dairying was given up. Because distance does not affect railway rates, home creameries are passed over, and, consequently, one by one, the small creameries were dropping out. He brought up the matter of amalgamation of these smaller creameries.

Mr. Larcombe, Birtle, gave a highly humorous address bearing on the previous night's banquet. He had some hope of the association, even in the present gloomy surroundings. He thought one of the most telling weaknesses of the association was its limited membership. The membership fees showed only \$25.00. He thought that a great effort should be made to increase the membership. He would undertake to find ten members, and he could not see why the membership should not reach 500. Let them aim high, and they were sure to attain to some degree of eminence.

Mr. Lutley reported on the inspection of creameries. He said that inspectors of factories were limited in power. They ought to have power to test the cream in any factory they entered, and also have access to the books of the factory. They should be authorized to carry a Babcock tester, and use it at any time they saw fit. That would be one way in which his time and the money spent on the industry could be profitably utilized.

Mr. Donaldson wanted to know how the farmers could be protected against such a condition as that in which so many of his neighbors had lost their money, through the failure of a creamery company.

Mr. Murray said it was a fact that the creameries that have shipped the cream and made the butter for four cents a pound made no profit. If the Government require a guarantee from the creameries, then it would be only reasonable that the creameries require a guarantee from merchants that they will pay creamery bills. He said that a confidential assurance had been given that the transport rates on cream would not be raised, and the indications were that they would be lowered. On the other hand, he had received notification last week that the Dominion Express Company had resolved to raise the rates on cream by twenty per cent. He said the state of creameries with regard to cleanliness was far from satisfactory, and he thought that was a matter requiring the attention of the association.

Mr. Donaldson said some guarantee should be given that patrons of creameries be safeguarded. He moved that that association employ some means to safeguard the interests of patrons of creameries.

Mr. Gilroy, in reply to the chair, said that he paid last year by cheque once a month, previously he had paid twice a month in cash. The women liked the cash best. Naming the price two weeks ahead was rather a hardship on the creameries when the market was falling.

Mr. Murray said their intention for the coming year was to pay by cheque once a month, on the twentieth of the month, for the preceding month. He said they could not pay for cream any other way than by testing the cream, and paying according to test.

Mr. Whitelaw said the creamery with which he was connected had been fairly successful. They paid once a month by order on local merchants and express orders. They issue no cheques, as patrons complain of the cost of exchanges. They had gone out of the business, so far as bringing cream in shipments from local farmers was concerned. They now leave it to the farmers to bring in their own cream, and the remainder of their trade came from long distances.

Mr. Steele seconded Mr. Donaldson's motion, adding, with the proposer's consent, that a committee be appointed to bring the matter before the Government, either the Provincial or the Dominion, whichever should be found to have the province of legislation or administration in the matter. The committee appointed to bring the subject before the proper authorities to be Messrs. Donaldson, Champion and Ring.

Mr. Grassick thought such action would put the creameries out of business.

Mr. Greig thought something should be done in this matter. He knew of no reason to prevent creameries giving satisfactory bonds. In fact, he could not see that such a system put in force with regard to all creameries would act otherwise than in their best interests.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

A lively and prolonged discussion took place regarding the sanitary arrangements in creameries, and the

fair or unfair treatment given to patrons. Dr. Hopkins said that the position was due to the ignorance of patrons. Every dairyman should be able to make an accurate Babcock test, and know what his cream was actually worth.

Mr. Murray proposed a resolution to the Dominion Government, to embody the following: "That the Department of Agriculture use their influence to have the rates on shipments of cream reduced, and not increased."

Votes of thanks were accorded to Rogers & Co. for their careful storage of dairy products at the exhibition, and to the Free Press for publishing the daily reports of the dairy markets.

Mr. Greig raised the question of selling the dairy exhibits by auction. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed that the exhibits be sold by public auction hereafter.

A meeting of directors was held immediately on the adjournment of the meeting.

The election of officers was as follows: President, W. B. Gilroy; Vice-president, Wm. Grassick; 2nd Vice-president, R. Waugh; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Greig. Directors—Wm. Champion, C. A. Murray, J. J. Ring, L. Larcombe, J. J. Jorey, W. Whitelaw and T. N. Donaldson. Representative to Winnipeg Fair Board, W. B. Gilroy; Auditor, H. Mackellar.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.	
Cash on hand	\$100.00
Government grant	200.00
Membership fees	25.00
	\$325.00
Expenditure.	
Office rent and furnishings	\$ 57.00
1903 convention expenses	66.00
Stenographers, stationery and postage ..	28.00
Advertising	8.00
Prizes	21.00
Secretary's salary	100.00
Balance on hand	45.00
	\$325.00

The Advantages of Thorough Stripping.

A large financial loss occurs in many dairies where the milking operation is carelessly performed. It may be safely laid down that the milk which is not removed from the udder is practically lost. In view of this, it is easy to see how important it is to withdraw at each milking all the milk secreted by the cow. The advantages of stripping the cows completely in this way are such as to commend the adoption of the practice to all dairymen who are anxious to make the most out of their animals. It is a well-known fact that the milk last drawn from the udder is always far richer in butter-fat than the portion first extracted, so that on this score alone it would be inadvisable to leave behind the most valuable portion of the milk. This, however, is not the only advantage to be derived from thorough stripping. It has been noticed that it generally prolongs the period of lactation, and this consideration should impress dairymen with the importance of insisting upon thorough stripping at each milking.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

Horticulture and Forestry.

Beauty in the Alberta Garden.

By "Alar."

Not to everyone is given the ability to be a landscape architect, but every gardener may strive to improve and beautify his or her little bit of Eden. The woman well remembers the cold chill that crept over her on her first trip through this new land. It was in August, and nature was smiling, bowbeit rather an April smile, and not the low dismal shacks, nor the sod roofs, were disheartening, for they might be even picturesque; but never an effort did she see in a day's ride to beautify the outside premises. Bare, desolate buildings on an open prairie, with never a shrub or a vine, and scarcely an effort at a small vegetable garden, made her feel that the occupants had come here for the Government grants, and not to make homes. But such is the story of most new places, and a dreary life it often is to the woman who helps hold the homestead till proving-up day comes, and the family can return to their former haunts. I have often thought that the homestead might oftener have become a permanent one if only some effort had been made to beautify the home surroundings. In most hearts is implanted a love of beauty, and though it may be dulled in the man's busy life, in the woman's it burns on, if denied, with a homesick longing.

So, in planning the new Alberta garden, as much respect as possible should be paid to the effect for the eye. A pansy border along the walk from the door to the pump may do as much to save from a doctor's bill or the insane asylum as the more solid substantial of food and clothing. I am afraid the woman would never have raised vegetables if she could not have found a well-kept weedless garden a pleasure to the eyes.

Another thing that gave the woman a homesick feeling was the great lack of vines of any kind here. How she longed for the Virginia creeper that had rambled over her south porch back home! Someone told her they would grow here, and she resolved that some time she would send for one, if Alberta crops smiled to the extent of an extra quarter or two. Not till she had been here two years did she see a vine of any description, except sweet peas, and then she saw a hop vine and some wild cucumbers rambling over a gardener's south wall, and covering the bare logs with their graceful tendrils. That fall she planted wild cucumber seed at the side of an east window, where she would see its green leaves waving from inside, but it would not shut out any sunlight. The wild cucumber should be planted in the autumn, as it needs the winter frosts to liberate its germ.

The man and woman had built on rather a bare hill-top, and she wanted some ornamental shrubbery, though she hadn't the courage to raise the Western maples from seed, as some were doing. But she was determined to adapt herself to existing conditions, and she had found that ornamental trees, not shade trees, were needed here. She had come from a place where spruce and other evergreens were very hard to raise, and, perhaps, because of that fact everyone wanted them, though they might revel in grand old oaks and elms, in sugar maples and mountain ash. Here, in the habitat of the spruce, why should she not use it for her lawn, for the time will come when few spruce groves will dot these prairies?

After she had been to a spruce swamp and seen how nature tends them, she no longer wondered that people back home had so often failed to make them live. In place of the bare, hard ground, often sod-bound, nature has given the spruce a bed of rich softness, carpeted with moss, to assure abundant moisture. Knowing that exposure of the roots means death, she had some small spruces dug up and removed to her garden before the spruce swamp thawed out in the spring. Around the little trees she placed moss brought from the wood, and when the dry summer days came she kept the ground around them moist with the slop water, the moss preventing the soil from baking. Her trees did not seem to know they had been transplanted. She would have liked some pines, but could not get any very readily, so they were among the many things laid away on a back shelf of her mind, awaiting the day of opportunity.

The woman was exceedingly fond of flowers, and of a tidy yard, and having to live within the pickets of her yard fence most of the time, she thought it no waste of effort and time to have the walks she most frequented lined with flowers. Wasn't it worth while to have those pansy faces winning her away from thoughts of drudgery every time she went to the milk-house and back? For, not being able to indulge in many perennial plants and bulbs, she had decided to make pansies her mainstay, as they seem so admirably adapted to Alberta's soil and climate, and long after everything else in the garden has been killed by frost, they lift their blooms sunward until covered by the snow.

Long ago she had found it unwise to cut up the front lawn for beds, not only because the smooth stretch of green adds its own beauty to the place, but because it takes more work than she cared to give to prepare the beds and keep the grass from overrunning them. But in every nook and corner where one could not handily keep the grass cut, there she would have her beds, not raised, but level with the soil around, for she was determined to accept all of nature's help she could get, and had no desire to pour water onto a raised bed, to only run off into the surrounding grass. Her plants should have a chance to send their roots as deep as the wild flowers of the prairie, and get the same moisture, and if she watered them it was usually with a hoe. Of course, some years Alberta flowerbeds may need draining rather than watering, but one cannot depend on that, and level cultivation is safest.

Into one bed she transplanted white wild violets from the bluff near by, and they were really a joy ever after. Such a bed needs little care after it is started, and one has no idea till he has seen it how beautiful a bed planted with some variety of wild flower can be, and we have a rare choice of wild flowers here in Alberta. Of course, she must have some hardy annuals; poppies were indispensable, being so easy to raise, and adding such a touch of color to her garden.

I know that many an Alberta woman will say that she has no time for even a flowerbed, but isn't there something you can let go? Can't you leave off a few tucks here, and a pie there, and so get a little time each day to be out of doors? Encourage the children to raise a bed of something. If you are outdoors the house will need less sweeping, and when company comes take them out to see your garden, and have radishes on the table for them instead of pie, and flowers instead of fine linen. Not even your embroidered doilies can look as pretty.

Western Horticultural Association.

The members of the Western Horticultural Society met in annual convention in the City Hall, Winnipeg, on February 26th. The President, Prof. Baird, said the shows put up by the society during the last year or two were indications of what could be done by the members. The outlook was somewhat gloomy lately, but within the last few days the aspect was changed in a gratifying manner, through the praiseworthy efforts of the Secretary and the Treasurer, Messrs. Bartlett and Scott, to put the society on a sound financial basis, being successful.

The Secretary's report was read, and recommendations therein dealt with.

The action taken by the directors on the resolution carried at last general meeting, that trial horticultural stations be established, was endorsed, and the directors were instructed to carry out the project as speedily as possible.

The following gentlemen have offered to conduct stations: Wm. Hall, Souris; John R. Dutton, Westbourne; Geo. T. Chapman, St. James; John Caldwell, Virden; W. J. MacCulloch, Cartwright; J. Albert Smith, Saskatoon; J. D. Caswell, Rosthern; Walter Sykes, Hilton; Elden Evens, Napinka; D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles; Thomas McIntosh, Kildonan.

Considerable discussion was engaged in regarding plants to be given away as premiums to members. Several varieties were suggested, and a few were selected as suitable. It was resolved to adopt the clause recommending the distribution of premiums amongst members.

The Treasurer, Mr. W. G. Scott, read the financial statement, including a long list of donations to the society by citizens of Winnipeg.

Discussion was raised over the matter of providing a suitable building for the holding of an annual exhibition. Several members said they ought to take courage and keep up the show. One thing could be profitably done, and that was the cutting down of expenditure. It was suggested that if any part of the show should be abandoned it should be the greenhouse section. They should at least keep up the exhibits of plants and vegetables cultivated in the country for commercial profit. It was finally agreed that the matter of holding a show should be left in the hands of the directors.

It was also resolved that a committee of two be appointed to co-operate with the delegates appointed by the Poultry Association and Kennel Club, to look for a suitable building for the mutual use of these societies. The President and Mr. Scott were appointed a committee for that purpose.

The following officers were appointed:

President—Rev. Prof. Baird.

Vice-president—S. A. Bedford.

Second Vice-president—D. W. Buchanan.

Secretary—Melvin Bartlett.

Treasurer—W. G. Scott.

Directors—G. W. Batho, Robert Barclay, Rev. Dr. Baird, A. P. Stevenson, W. L. Lyall, Alex. McIntyre, D. W. Buchanan, S. A. Bedford, John Caldwell, U. Kayer, Angus Mackay, W. G. Scott.

Mr. Aiken read a very interesting paper on onion growing. He had always held the opinion that barnyard manure, at the rate of 30 tons per acre, was about what onions required. He would advise in preparing the ground for onions that the manure should be lightly turned under, and the surface harrowed with a tooth harrow and smoothed free of irregularities before the seed be sown. The distance between rows should be about 15 inches, with an alley every nine rows for purposes of convenient cultivation. The distance between onions should be one to two inches. Every irregularity of the soil should be broken with the rake periodically. The onion crop is generally ready for storing between the 20th and 30th of August. To facilitate the ripening of the crop, kneeling down with the back of the rake will stop the rising of sap to the leaves, and hastens ripening. Two days drying is sufficient after pulling before storing. In all sections where onion maggot or the other diseases attacks the crop, the land should be rested or sown with another crop, so that spores which live upon onions will be deprived of food. A new way of planting onions was rearing in a greenhouse, and when the weather became suitable, transplanting in the prepared land.

Mr. Bedford drew attention to the good results to be obtained from packing the seed in the ground. At the Brandon farm, packing with the feet was the method followed, and he had never known a better.

Several speakers thought manure should be thoroughly rotted before being plowed under. Mr. Robson believed liquid manure was more suitable for growing onions. He had grown a few crops of onions, and on each occasion the crop was put in new land. Mr. Stevenson said they had not got the onion maggot in Southern Manitoba. He had grown a considerable quantity of onions, but he never used manure.

Mr. Stevenson addressed the meeting on "Tree-planting on the prairie." He drew attention to

the effect of beautifying the home surroundings, and apart from the utility of trees and shrubs as wind-breaks and shelters, he said the beautifying effect was ample to repay the cost of raising. Mr. Stevenson gave general instruction regarding the planting of trees and shrubs. Over a hundred flowering and over thirty other shrubs were grown by him. Some of the shrubs and trees suitable for Manitoba were:

Manchurian maple (a hardy, dwarf maple, suitable for hedge), silver maple (sometimes called Ontario maple), Tartarian (a handsome small tree or shrub), cut-leaf weeping birch, Russian wild olive (a native of Russia, about 10 feet high, gets more thorny with cutting back), Siberian pear-tree. The Mennonites first introduced Siberian pea or caragana into Manitoba. There are several varieties of it throughout the West. Caragana (Arborescens) plant required lots of pruning.

Mr. Bedford mentioned a characteristic of that shrub. He had heard a few complaints regarding its unsuitability as a hedge and he would say that it all arose from a want of pruning. It required to be kept well cut down, and when that was done it made a lovely and in every respect an effective hedge. When allowed to grow and straggle upwards it was anything but beautiful. A question regarding buckthorn arising, Mr. Stevenson said he had no experience with buckthorn. Mr. Bedford said it was tried on the Experimental Farm, but he could not say that it was very robust.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Horticultural Society was combined with the Dairy Association meeting, and a good attendance was present. Mr. Bedford occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. H. L. Patmore, Brandon, who read a paper on "Apples and Plums in Western Manitoba." He said he saw at Brandon Fair eleven varieties of apples, and until that time he did not know that such a number of varieties were grown in the Brandon district. He went on to show what had been done in the direction of perfecting the conditions which govern the growing of apples. He said that on first trial almost all the trees brought from Ontario to the Brandon Experimental Farm had died. While those taken from Minnesota did better, most of those also died. He said, however, that in many cases there was vitality left in the roots, and by grafting new wood on to hardy roots the industry has arrived at a comparatively advanced stage in the production of a number of varieties. He said we had still to rely chiefly on our Minnesota imports for all new varieties. The best results can be obtained by shelter on the south and west sides of the orchard. An interesting item of information was given regarding deep planting. He had got his first experience on that subject by accident. He had employed Doukhobors to do some work for him, and had set them to plant apple trees. They set about digging very deep trenches. He asked them what they meant to do. They said they were going to show him how they planted trees in their native country. They did so, planting them very deeply, and he had to admit that those trees did better than any others. Several varieties growing well in Minnesota had been found not to do well here, and vice versa. A great number of varieties had been imported from northern Russia, but only a very few of these have grown successfully here.

Mr. Stevenson, in discussing Mr. Patmore's paper, said that most of the varieties coming from Minnesota were Russian apples, but he endorsed all Mr. Patmore had said about the suitability of Manitoba soil and climate for the growing of apples.

The question was asked if trees died as much from drought in winter as from frost?

Mr. Stevenson said that long spells of frost were more injurious than a quick fall of the thermometer. He said if a cold spell lasted long enough, the limbs and roots would freeze dry.

Mr. Bedford called attention to Mr. Patmore's reference to *Pyrus Baccata*. Now that we had plenty of hardy, acclimatized roots, all trees of that useful variety should be utilized.

Mr. Aiken asked regarding soil preparation. He had planted very deeply, and with a treatment of manure, two hundred trees, out of which he had only two deaths. The trees were taken from New Jersey. He thought that knocked the Minnesota importations completely in the head.

Mr. Bedford gave an address on "Can We Grow Clover in Manitoba?" The great importance of clover-growing consisted not only in its value as a fodder, but in its value as a collector of nitrogen. He said that plowing down a crop of clover was equivalent to plowing down ten tons to an acre of well-rotted farmyard manure. The plan of growing clover in a nurse crop was tried at Brandon. Wheat, oats, barley and peas were each tried. The clover came out all right, but it remained small, tiny sprouts till frost killed them, which it did in the winter. All the varieties were tried without a nurse crop, and the result was a complete success in every case. He found, however, that the crop was reproduced by the

shedding of seed, which took place freely from the first flowers. He said clover would not do well mixed with timothy in Manitoba. He had always found that the clover seed brought in here contained a mixture of varieties. If clover can be grown throughout Manitoba, Mr. Bedford thought it would solve the problem of fertilizing farms. For plowing under, the mammoth red was the best variety. Clover should be plowed down when in full bloom. The cost per acre for seed would be from a half to two dollars.

In reply to a question asked, Mr. Bedford said it was his intention to very largely extend the experiments in growing clover.

The question came up regarding the vegetable fibre being worked out of the soil, and the place clover would take in supplying that fibre. He said the clover roots would go a long way, but not all the way, towards supplying the lost fibre of the prairie-grass roots.

Prof. Grisdale said that clover would be a most valuable fodder, and a great addition to the present available feed of the country.

Mr. Bedford said he had never seen a crop of clover as heavy in this country, as he had seen grown in Ontario.

Asked if peas could be successfully grown, Mr. Bedford said the crop could be grown with great success.

A paper on "Annual and Biennial Flowers" was given by R. Lloyd. "The best protection that can be given to perennial flowers," he said, "was to leave the old stock to collect snow. Snow was the best winter protection a flower could have. Seed should be sown at depths of from one inch to a much less depth, according to its size and specific gravity. In watering flowers, he believed the best method was to give a good drenching at long intervals, being careful to see that the water penetrated to the region of the roots."

Mr. D. W. Buchanan gave an interesting paper on small-fruit growing in Manitoba. He dealt at some length with the strawberry. He said the first essential consideration was sheltered location; second, was soil. He said almost any soil in Manitoba would produce a good crop of strawberries. Strawberries should be planted about two feet apart. The main thing in planting was not to plant too deep. The crown should in no case be covered. Cultivation was the point requiring constant attention. Plants require good protection in winter. The frost should be allowed to take a good hold before the strawberries are covered, when a good thickness of straw may be laid on. He believed it was a saving of labor to plant new beds each year, in preference to cultivating the old beds. The varieties he would recommend were Wilson, Crescent and Cedarwood.

Raspberries were next considered. Mr. Buchanan did not see why every farmer in Manitoba should not have a plot of raspberries. They could be grown anywhere, and, like the strawberry, there was no danger from spring frosts, as the raspberry was a late-flowering plant. There was, however, considerable danger from drought. Raspberries should have lots of room. Nothing could be gained by thick planting in this country where land was so cheap. The varieties he had grown were the Turner, which did very well; the Philadelphia, the King, and the Cuthbert. The three first mentioned varieties he had successfully grown without covering; the last mentioned variety he found had to be covered. None of the blackcaps, so far as his experience went, could be grown in Manitoba without covering.

Currants was a fruit that was subjected to every abuse in Manitoba. Like the raspberry, the currant should get plenty of room. Victoria, Red Duck, Cherry and Fays were all good varieties of red currants. White Dutch and one or two others were generally grown of white currant varieties. Black currants require about the same treatment as red currants. Black Champion and Black Naples were the two varieties predominating in the country. The wild native black currant was well worthy of cultivation.

The hardiest gooseberry is the Houghton. He had fair crops from one or two others, but the Houghton was the variety which gave greatest satisfaction.

Two papers by John Caldwell, on "Progress of Forestry in Manitoba," and by H. Brown, on "Scientific Improvement of Fruits by Hybridizing," were on account of the lateness of the hour, taken as read.

Notes of thanks were moved to: The press, special mention being made of the agricultural press, for the valuable work done in the interests of the associations. The City Council for granting the use of the Committee Room in the City Hall, and to the gentlemen who contributed the papers that evening.

Has the address label on your Farmer's Advocate been changed to 1904? If not, your subscription remains unpaid. Kindly remit at once.

Keeping Accounts with the Alberta Garden.

By "Alar."

I have sometimes thought that most farmers and their wives are like the old woman I met when I was first married. I had been speaking of my hens, and had said that I intended keeping an account of their feed and eggs, to see how much I could make from them. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "don't keep any accounts or you will never make anything." However, I kept the account faithfully, and after awhile the man of the family, who hadn't believed in raising chickens, began to get his eyes open, and one spring, when he got a chance, he bought twenty-five pullets at twenty-five cents each, and brought them home, and thenceforth the poultry profits were not all mine.

Accounts are great eye-openers.

A lawyer—heaven pity his clients—once argued for half an hour with my father, trying to convince him that if he raised a pig on the farm, and by and bye sold the pork for two and a half cents a pound, that was all clear gain, because it all came off the farm. A neighbor of ours was a swine-raiser, but one year, when pork was low in price, he kept an account of his expenses in getting about seventy-five hogs ready for market, and told us afterward that he found he made just eighty cents for all his work with them.

Why should farmers work for nothing any more than other people? A business man would drop a business in which he made so little. If the price of feed soared so high that he could not make it pay to feed chickens and pigs, he would drop them and sell feed.

The woman—I will call her "Eve," since I have likened her garden to "Eden"—believed in keeping accounts, so she kept an account with her garden. She kept several different accounts with it, but it is only the money side with which I am dealing now, and since her little account-book lies before me, I take the liberty of copying some of its first year's entries. Her method was very simple, for she had not studied book-keeping, and knew nothing about double entry and such. It must be remembered that she only cultivated one-tenth of an acre, and in that she had set out two dozen and a half berry bushes and some strawberry plants, as well as some flowers.

CREDIT.

To green peas, 2½ bushels	\$3.00
" beets, 1 bushel	60
" carrots, 1 bushel	30
" onions	75
" potatoes, 10 2-3 bushels, at 25c.	2.65
" turnips, 6 bushels, at 30c.	1.80
Gross gains	\$9.10

DEBTOR.

Rent of land and plowing	\$0.50
One-sixth cost of fencing	50
Interest on \$3.00 worth of fencing	25
Cost of seed	1.30
Expenses	\$2.55
Net gains	\$6.55

The fence had cost her \$3.00, and she estimated that it would last about five or six years, so about 50c. of it and interest, 25c., would come from the first year's crop. The prices given were the going prices at the time of digging, though some of them were much higher when the vegetables were taken from the cellar. However, Eve thought \$6.50 well paid her for her work, and especially as she had looked upon much of it as play; and, besides, no credit could well be made of the quantities of radishes, some lettuce, various beet greens, and a little celery they had eaten. At market prices, they might have raised the net gains to \$10.00 or more. Neither could she estimate the luxury of having fresh vegetables just when she wanted them.

Adam was just, and paid her that \$6.55 cash down for her own personal use, and Eve thought there was really no occupation on the face of the earth quite so pleasant as farming, even if it was only one-tenth of an acre. She had some other thoughts, too. How nice it was to put that money in her purse and feel that she had actually earned that much toward her board and clothing by keeping house for her husband and his hired men. If she had had children, she would probably have turned into the general fund for their clothing. As it was, after she had given her thank-offering tenth to the Lord's cause, she would use the rest to buy some new curtains and some silver-ware for the table, that she had long wanted.

And then she thought: "Why do not farmers, as a rule, give their growing children a practical training in farming, by marking off a small plot of good ground for them, putting it in shape for crops, charging them so much an acre for it, see that they put in and work some useful crop, and then paying them the market price in the fall, if it is wanted in the family provision cellar? If the family is poor, it could be understood from the first that it is to be used to help buy the child's clothing. But let him keep a debit and credit account, and never allow him to think that his work has earned all the gross gains. There would be less talk of the boy's leaving the farm if such a course were pursued.

Strawberry and Raspberry Culture.

By Anna S. Jack.

It is not to be expected that every one who attempts to cultivate the lesser fruits will be at once successful any more than in any other work, if entered upon without experience, and it is a false impression sometimes entertained by the novice that if a raspberry plant or a grapevine is once set into a hole there is nothing to do but sit down and expect a bountiful harvest, but there is no profit in fruit-culture under neglect. Such people, sooner or later, find by sad experience that they must "learn to labor," as well as "to wait," if they expect to reap any reward.

It is always best to procure plants that have been proved in one's own locality, for much depends on soil and location, and there are many difficulties to contend with that require to be intelligently met in order to be prepared. Perhaps the most important work is the preparation of the land, and in the case of

THE STRAWBERRY.

the first of the lesser fruits, the soil, to give the best results, must be rich, deep, light clay loam, cool and moist, but well drained, though there is no special soil suited to all varieties, for some thrive best on land where clay predominates, others do best on a light, rich sandy soil. It is not safe to plant on newly-turned land, for the plants are likely to be cut off at the roots by the white grub, and for this reason it is best to spade or plow in autumn, as by this means many destructive insects are destroyed.

Mildew and frosts often assail the lesser fruits, drought is a condition to be dreaded, and insect enemies are to be fought, but a survey of the markets, and the cheapness of strawberries in June, will prove that all these obstacles can be removed by careful experienced labor and intelligent care. Thorough preparation of the land is the foundation of success, and, being a gross feeder, it takes all kinds of fertilizing material. Thorough decomposed barnyard manure has always been considered best, but muck from boggy ditches, the refuse of a slaughter house or brewery, if plowed deeply in, will bear good results. Commercial fertilizers can be applied at any time—bone dust



Kitchen-window Box.

nitrate of soda, or phosphate—but they need careful handling, so as to not injure the plants. Wood ashes, unglazed, are valuable. They could be mixed with leaf-mold from the woods, but never with manure, or their value is lost. In preparing the land it must be plowed deeply and quickly, followed by two or three harrowings to pulverize the soil before lumps harden into clods, and, at the same time, it conserves moisture by covering the surface with a fine mellow soil that prevents evaporation. This method of harrowing directly after plowing is of primary importance, and leaves the ground in condition to be marked off into rows. A good marker can be made of an old buggy wheel, by attaching handles wheelbarrow fashion, and nailing short bits of lath to the rim, at the right distance apart for planting, with the ends projecting enough to give an indentation to the soil. A light wheelbarrow answers the purpose, and rows are made three to three and a half feet apart. When ready to plant, old leaves and runners must be taken off, and the roots shortened to about half their length; while the plants must be kept damp by means of a bit of baggie round them, or, better still, placed in a bucket containing an inch or two of water.

There are two important points in planting, no matter what method is adopted. In the first place, the plant must not be covered too deeply, or the crowns will rot, nor must they be left so shallow as to expose the roots, and, secondly, the earth must be firmed so well about the plant that, if properly set, a pull on one of the leaves will break it off before loosening it from the soil. Loose planting, with the earth porous and open, is the cause of many failures.

The cultivation of strawberries is a good deal like corn-culture, but it must be shallow at first, so as not to disturb the short, fibrous roots, while frequent enough to keep down weeds and prevent undue evaporation. In hoeing, there is a knack in using the implement properly. It should always be tilted a little, so

that the corner next the plant does not penetrate more than a fourth of an inch. Deep plowing in a hot, dry season is almost sure to be fatal.

Among the enemies of the strawberry, some attack the leaves, others the crowns, while some bore holes into the fruit or suck out the juices, and cause it to dry up. There is also the leaf-spot that attacks certain varieties, and it is well to plant the resistant sorts, and, by rotation of crops, keep insects and disease in check.

So many varieties are in the market that it is not easy to recommend any special one to suit a locality. Get half a dozen experienced strawberry-growers together, and it is not likely any two of them will endorse the same varieties. Generally speaking, for early fruit, Michel's Early is to be depended on among newer sorts, and Crescent is an old stand-by. For medium to late, Brandywine suits more localities than the average, and Gandy is late, but trusty, though not a heavy cropper. There are advocates of Glen Mary (late), and there are those who shake their heads at Clyde and Marshall, because they do not suit their locality. For a small garden bed, it is safe to recommend Cumberland Triumph and Brandywine, or Grenville for late. The first mentioned is of pale color, but delicious flavor, and very reliable. It is not necessary to cultivate after the end of August, until just before the ground freezes, when thorough work should be done by spade or cultivator, and, after the ground is hard, a mulch of two or three inches is necessary. For want of it many a promising crop has been lost. Swamp hay, being free from weed seeds, is preferable, or forest leaves held in place by evergreen branches, for small plots. Where the snow falls heavily, as in the Province of Quebec, winter protection seems easy, but the mulch is a necessity against the freezing and thawing that takes place in spring, and often destroys the vitality, if not the life, of the strawberry plant.

A RASPBERRY PLANTATION

is allowed to be less trouble than the same land devoted to the culture of strawberries, as it does not require to be so frequently renewed, and is able to stand alone, if given proper care and attention while growing. The cultivation is about the same, for there must be thorough preparation of the land, and attention given to suitable location and proper drainage, for the raspberry will not thrive with wet feet. The canes are biennial—that is, they are produced one year, bear fruit the next, then die, so that there is no such thing as three-year-old plants, it is a system of renewal. One-year-old plants that sprout from the roots are considered the best, but if grown from root cuttings they are equally good, because furnished with a large number of fibrous roots. The rows are made six feet by four, and after the first year or two, the red varieties may be allowed to grow sprouts or suckers, so as to form continuous roots. These growths sent up one season, fruit and die the following. It is best to pinch back new canes the first year, as soon as they reach a height of from two to three feet. This hastens the growth of side shoots, upon which the fruit is to be borne the next season. If these are cut back in spring to a foot in length they will have stems that will be self-supporting. In northern latitudes, the canes are often injured above the snow line, and broken down by its weight, and it is a question whether it pays best to keep them short and stiff, or so pliable as to be easily laid down and held in place by a shovel-ful of earth. Four or five canes are enough to be left at each root, and dead wood must be kept pruned out.

The most troublesome disease is anthracnose, which attacks the stems, causing large scars and leading to drying out of the canes. It is most troublesome in old plantations, and if once established the only remedy is to change the location and apply Bordeaux mixture, before growth starts in spring, again when young shoots are a foot high, and a third application two or three weeks later. This will generally secure a healthy, clean growth.

Nothing has been said of the profit of these two fruits, for it is impossible to form any ideas on the subject so as to judge one locality by another. The prices of labor, nearness to market, and methods of culture adopted, all must be taken into consideration when counting up profit and loss. Help has become such a serious matter in many places that even fruit-picking has no charm for nimble fingers, where, ten years ago, in this Province, girls and boys were anxious to obtain this summer work. Then, again, the market is so often demoralized by an influx of foreign fruit that it is not easy to cater for it, and a dry spell when the fruit is setting will often ruin the crop. Bees are useful adjuncts in a raspberry patch, and it is with them in flowering time a principle of give and take.

As a variety, the Cuthbert still holds its own as a market berry, among the red varieties, and the Marlborough is always first in the market. Loudan is a good cropper, and among the black raspberries there is not much choice. The old Brinkle's Orange is the best flavored of the yellow sorts, but too tender for market, though superior for home use. White Golden Queen carries well. But the buyer usually favors the red raspberry, and dealers tell that they sell a hundred red to ten yellow. Superior fruit put up in attractive packages has the best selling chance, and, like all other departments of the world's work, there is ultimate success for those who make a specialty of supplying the best fruit, and always with honest packing in such a shape as to gain the custom and goodwill of the purchaser. (To be continued.)

Poultry.

Strathcona Poultry Show.

The first show of the Alberta Poultry and Poultry Association was held in Strathcona on Feb. 15th and 16th, and proved a decided success from every standpoint except attendance, which was small, owing to the severity of the weather. The association, however, is to be congratulated upon its achievement on this occasion. A nucleus of what is likely to become a large poultry industry in Alberta has been formed as a result of the present show, so the association looks forward with great encouragement to the future.

Many of the birds exhibited were of high quality, making the show a delight to the heart of the poultry-breeder, and an instructive function to all who had the privilege of attending it.

Geo. Wood, of Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, did the judging, and gave general satisfaction. He remarked that the birds were of high merit, equal with the average of many of the larger shows. Under these circumstances keen competition and high scoring was to be expected, and this proved to be the case. Every decision was received with much interest, and frequent congratulations were extended to the winners, alike by friends and rivals. The breeders showed themselves to be enthusiasts.

There were 282 entries, all but 30 being for poultry. The number of varieties of breeds exhibited ought to give some enlightenment to those who look upon the climate of Northern Alberta as being so severe as to limit the raising and maintaining of any except the hardiest breeds of birds. The strongest classes numerically were the Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Dorkings. Light Brahmas ranked high in quality, as well as leading in numbers. There were 38 birds of this breed shown, the highest score being 93½. W. F. Cameron took three firsts with birds of that score. He also took four prizes, the fourth being a second. The other winners with Light Brahmas were C. D. W. McDonald, one first; Thos. Bennet, one first, and R. J. Manson, two seconds and four thirds. With Barred Rocks, R. Wilson took four firsts, four seconds and two thirds, the highest score being 93½; A. J. Stovel, two thirds. C. D. W. McDonald had no competition in Black Langshans, the highest score being 94½. The last-named exhibitor also had the only Black Minorcas at the show; highest score 92½. W. F. Cameron showed some very fine White and Brown Leghorns; he had no opposition, yet could have successfully competed even had competition been strong. His highest score was 96, and this with a home-raised pullet. V. T. Richards showed Buff Leghorns, winning three firsts and one second; highest score 93½. A. J. Stovel showed some Silver Wyandottes. V. T. Richards and R. Barber showed Buff Orpingtons, the first-named winning two firsts and one second; highest score 94. Mr. Barber won one first; he also showed a few Buff Rocks. L. Delcomyn and C. D. W. McDonald competed for honors with colored Dorkings, and each of them showed birds of splendid quality. L. Delcomyn made a score of 96 with a pullet recently imported. This same pullet took first in her class at the Toronto Poultry Show early this winter, scoring then 96½. He also won another first. Mr. McDonald won several prizes also, one being first for hen, score 95½. Mr. Shields showed a few nice Bantams.

Geese.—Toulouse.—Gander—1st, Swift Bros., Clover Bar; 2nd, L. Delcomyn. Goose—1st and 2nd, Swift Bros.; a fine pair, weighing 43 pounds. A.O.V.—1st, L. Delcomyn; 2nd, Swift Bros. With ducks L. Delcomyn had it all his own way.

There was a fine exhibit of canaries, which drew considerable attention.

Mrs. Pussy Cat made her appearance in creditable form, but was not numerically a strong feature of the show.

The canine species were out in numbers, making a fine exhibit, but as it was their first appearance before the public in Northern Alberta, the placing of the awards caused them to show their appreciation by such continued applause that it was found necessary to remove them.

Poultry Experience.

Tell what you know—not so much the theories you contemplate as the results of your actual experiences. This telling is doubly beneficial: it indelibly impresses facts upon the mind of the teller, and teaches someone else that can benefit by your knowledge.

There are many poultry men and women who have been successful in varying lines of poultry culture, whose experience if given to the world would do them and others much good. Fortunately, none of them can know it all, and if those who are successful in one line will give their treatment and results in a totally different direction, the first would be benefited by the second, and vice versa.

There are many in the Province who have been able to get fresh eggs every day during this winter; at the same time this man or woman has "no luck" in raising chickens. On the other hand, someone has "good luck" raising chickens, but cannot get fresh eggs during the winter. Let us have your experiences, and if you have kept a profit and loss account, we would be glad of that too. It is your experience that will be valuable and helpful.

Events of the World.

Earthquake shocks in the vicinity of Albuquerque, New Mexico, are causing much alarm among the residents of that part of the State.

A woman and eleven children were burned to death in a house at Chicoutimi, Que., on the night of Feb. 29th.

President Roosevelt has signed the proclamation putting into effect the treaty with Panama regarding the Isthmian Canal.

Fourteen people were drowned by being swamped in small boats while attempting to escape from fire on the Steamship Queen, near Port Townsend, Wash., U.S.

Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Boer Republic, is slowly dying at Mentone, France. His mind is failing, and he lives in seclusion, rarely conversing with anyone.

A five-million-dollar fire occurred in the business center of Rochester, N.Y., recently. Help was obtained from the fire brigades of Buffalo and Syracuse.

Captain Thacker, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, has been chosen as the Canadian military attache to go with the Japanese army and watch war operations in the Far East.

A company of French soldiers were overwhelmed by an avalanche recently while crossing a portion of the lower Alps. Nineteen men were buried under the snow, six being killed and the rest severely injured.

The cannibal tribes of Nigeria, Africa, have instituted a rising against the missionaries and white population of that part of the country, and a number of native Christians have been massacred. A force of 300 British troops has been sent to the disaffected district.

Lord Morpeth, Liberal-Unionist, carried the South Birmingham by-election by a majority of 3,076, the largest on record. The main issue of the election was preferential tariff to the colonies, and London newspapers ascribe the victory to Mr. Chamberlain's influence.

A gradual cave-in in the anthracite region of West Scranton, Pa., has affected an area of about 40 acres, upon which stood 200 houses. Many of the houses are completely wrecked, others are out of plumb, and nearly all are twisted so that neither doors nor windows can be opened.

According to a recent despatch, Austria and Russia are likely to intervene co-operatively in the Balkans. Orders for the mobilization of the Austrian army have been issued, military, railway and transport officers have been appointed, and higher officials in the army have been told to grant no leave of absence to officers. The Albanian revolt is spreading daily, and it is asserted that the Turkish Government is concentrating large bodies of troops along the Servian frontier.

Details of the successive events which led to the expedition into Thibet have recently appeared in the London Times. Briefly, these are as follows: In 1886, Thibetan troops invaded a State under British protection, and were dispersed by the British. The Chinese Government, claiming suzerainty over Thibet, now interfered, and entered into negotiations with the Government of India, whose result was the signing of the treaty of 1890. In 1903, British and Chinese commissioners met, and drew up a set of regulations to facilitate the working of the treaty. Both regulations and treaty were, however, treated as a dead letter by the Chinese and Thibetans, and the Indian Government, losing patience, at last despatched Col. Younghusband and his force to demand that the treaty obligations be carried out. It now appears that this Thibetan indifference has been due to Russian influence. Little by little, a chain of intrigue by which Russia hoped ultimately to acquire control in Thibet is being evolved; and it is believed by many that the move initiated by Lord Curzon was taken just in time to prevent a Russian protectorate over Thibet being announced.

There has been a surprising lack of confirmed news from the Far East during the past week. A report of the sinking of two Russian warships and a torpedo-boat has been contradicted, although the silence of the wires has been taken as an indication that an attack on Port Arthur may be in progress. Information, however, has come from authentic sources that the Japanese general staff has left Tokio for Corea, and it is judged from this that all the troops necessary for a forward movement there have been landed. Japan now is practically in full control of Corea, whose Government is rendering her assistance, although the natives in the north are said to be hostile to the Japanese, and giving aid to Russia. The harbor at Chemulpo and the approaches of the Han River leading to Seoul are both filled with torpedo-boats, and the Japanese fleet has been greatly strengthened. The infantry of her land forces, also, is said to be in excellent condition, but some anxiety is expressed regarding her cavalry, whose horses are small and incapable, a poor match for the superb mounts of the daring Cossack riders. Bodies of Cossacks and Russian infantry are reported to be advancing toward Ping Yang in Corea, and collisions are looked for at an early date in that quarter. The northern Russian squadron is still in port at Vladivostock, whose harbor is reported frozen up.

Physicians not only in Canada, but all over the continent, are watching with keenest interest the result of the experiments with the Marmorek tuberculosis serum in Notre Dame Hospital, Montreal. So far, Dr. Lemieux, who is the sole operator with the serum in America, is well satisfied. One patient, whose case was, however, comparatively mild, has been discharged as cured. In two very bad cases which have been treated, a reduction of expectorations and lowering of high temperatures have already been noted, and in one of these the number of bacilli in the sputum have decreased one half. Another patient, suffering from a severe form of tuberculosis in the bones of the feet, also experienced great improvement in the suppleness of the joints. It is sincerely hoped that a check upon the white plague has been at last found, but, of course, as yet it is too early to pronounce upon the ultimate success of the treatment.

Field Notes.

Vancouver reports Australian creamery butter arriving there which sells at 27 cents.

John A. Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., has been compelled to flee from a mob in Sydney, Australia.

"By ignorance is pride increased; those most assume who know the least."—Gay.

The Canadian Hackney Horse-breeders' Association has donated for Alberta a cup valued at \$25.00, to be competed for at the Calgary Exhibition next July.

B. C. lumbermen are arranging to have one firm or association do the selling for all the mills, and thus save running expenses.

A noted British botanist and professor says Canadian red clover seed is sometimes hardy, but cannot always be relied upon.

"If ever it pays to bestow extra care, extra comfort, extra feed on a cow, it is in the first year of her life."—Hoard's Dairyman.

The legislature of British Guinea has decided to give a preference of ten per cent. in duties to imports from the United Kingdom and Canada.

The Wilson Cordage Co., of Chatham, Ont., was fined \$360 and costs by the police magistrate for selling "short" binder twine. Inspector J. L. Haycock, Dominion Twine Inspector, was the prosecutor.

Canadian sheep at the Coast are \$5.50; Yankee are \$6.00. It is claimed that the difference should be greater in favor of the southern stuff, on account of being finished on grain.

The Coast should have the 1905 Dominion Exhibition. They have the grounds, organization and manager at New Westminster suitable to the successful working out of this big scheme.

The Winnipeg School Board will retain the manual training as part of the public school system, and will foot the bill of \$6,000, previously met by the generosity of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald.

Supt. Bedford announced recently that clover-growing in Manitoba has passed the experimental stage. It passed so quietly that the prairie farmer never heard the footfalls.

Consul, the famous monkey in the Bostock animal circus, Berlin, Germany, is dead of pneumonia. His life was insured for \$100,000. Consul is said to have earned \$125,000 annually.

The announcement has been made that a large colony of immigrants from the British Isles will be

located in the Saskatchewan district during the early summer.

The Canadian Elevator Co. will erect a million-and-a-half-bushel elevator at Fort William this summer, and will receive exemption from general taxation for twenty years.

Victoria reports that fish traps will be legalized by the Dominion Government, thus putting the Canadian fishery and cannery men on an equal basis with the U. S. wolf in the project of the extermination of the salmon.

The Ogilvie Milling Company have awarded the contract for the erection of a 500,000-bushel elevator at Fort William to the Macdonald Engineering Company, of Chicago. It is to be ready for use by September 1st.

The Hon. David Wark, member of the Senate, and reputed to be the oldest legislator in the world, celebrated his one hundredth birthday recently. Senator Wark, whose intellect is still bright and strong, resides at Fredericton, N. B. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland.

J. J. Nickson & Co., of Vancouver, have been awarded a three million dollar contract by the C. P. R. for the construction of an irrigation canal near Calgary. This canal will be twenty miles long and forty feet wide, and two years will be required for its completion.

Manager Heubach, of the Winnipeg Industrial, is enroute to England for the benefit of his health. It is sincerely hoped that the ocean breezes will recuperate the helmsman of Western Canada's great fair, so that he will be fit as a fiddle for the handling of the Dominion Exhibition.

It is announced that Messrs. Tom Meredith, Yorkton, N.-W. T.; George Hamilton, Neepawa, Man., and Jas. Williams, Liverpool, Eng., are a new combination in the live-stock exporting trade. Cattle exportation will be a leading feature, Jas. Williams looking after the Old Country end of the work. All live-stock producers will welcome additional competition.

Princess Royal Island, B. C., seems to possess an albino colony. Recently an Indian shot a white 'coon on the island, while the previous record of the same place shows a list of three white bears, two white crows, a white mink, two white kingfishers and white mallard ducks. The albinos all come from the snow-life.

"Those who have the best success in raising 'separator-milk' calves advocate the feeding of meal dry rather than mixed with the milk. When fed dry, it is partially digested in the mouth, so that the tender stomach of the calf is not called upon to do all the work of digestion. It is an excellent plan to feed calves a little choice clover hay."—The Homesteader.

The British cwt. (hundredweight) will be the flat hundred pounds (100), in place of the long hundred (112) so well known to the Old Country man. While not insisted upon, the British Government, through the Board of Trade, has sanctioned the change from 56 and 112 to 50 and 100, as the half hundred and hundred weights, respectively. Even the Old Country man awakes, if sufficient time is given him!

Stockmen's Banquet.

The City Council of Winnipeg gave a banquet to the stockmen on Thursday evening, Feb. 25th. Mayor Sharp presided, and about 150 stockmen were present. This was the first event of the kind in the Capital City of the West, and the good feeling which prevailed left impressions which the bone and sinew of the country will not soon forget. It was a memorable occasion, and everyone went away glad. The hospitality of the city was fully appreciated, and Winnipeg will be greatly the gainer in the end.

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Amended G. T. P. R. Agreement.

The amendments to the agreement between the Federal Government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in reference to the construction of the new transcontinental railway have been given out. The Government guarantee for the mountain section is extended to a sum equal to seventy-five per cent. of the cost of construction. It is provided that, in the event of the Grand Trunk Company defaulting, the Government shall appoint a manager, who shall manage the road and divide the receipts between the Government, the bondholders and the Grand Trunk. The company is given power to dispose of part of the \$25,000,000 of common stock which it is allowed to hold, but the provision is made that a majority of this stock must be held by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The time for the construction of the western section is extended to December, 1911, and the clauses in reference to the leasing of the eastern section are amended. No change is made in the route of the new line, as provided last session, so the Moncton-Winnipeg section is to stand.

Western O. A. C. Banquet.

The ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College, who have adopted Western Canada as their home, held a banquet in the Strathcona Cafe, Winnipeg, on Friday evening, the 26th, when a very enjoyable time was spent. The President, G. Harcourt, B.S.A., Regina, presided, and around the table sat Jas. Duthie, W. Rothwell, Dr. Hopkins, G. H. Greig, W. J. Black, Dr. Douglas, C. Gibson, R. W. Greig, F. A. Wilkin, J. R. Castler, F. N. Donaldson, C. Gad, Jas. Oastler, with A. P. Ketchen and Prof. Grisdale, Ottawa, as visitors. Many interesting stories were told of the college days on the old campus on College Heights, and a feeling of fellowship was perpetuated. There are now 150 ex-students in Western Canada, and the association hopes to draw them closer together. The new officers are: President, W. J. Black, B.S.A., "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg; Vice-president, E. Richardson, Calgary; Secretary, Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Regina.

Proposed Improvements in Calgary.

At a recent meeting of the Calgary City Council, a by-law providing for the numbering of Calgary's streets was passed. At the same meeting, a by-law for providing \$75,000.00 for the erection of a city hall was given its first reading.

Brandon Fair Dates.

The dates for the holding of the 1904 exhibition of the Western Agriculture and Arts' Association at Brandon, Man., is fixed for August 9th to 12th.

Binder Twine Bounties.

Mr. Joseph Haycock has been appointed supervising officer in connection with the claims for bounties on binder twine manufactured in Canada. He will visit all the binder-twine factories which are entitled to the bounty, and inform them as to the proper manner in which the claims should be made out.

Markets.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Prime steers, \$5 to \$5.95; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2 to \$4.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.15 to \$5.50; good to choice heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.50. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; western sheep, \$2.75 to \$4.75; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.70.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—The war, and the chances of complications, involving other interests, put our wheat market to a high price and to a tense state of activity. All who have been in any way engaged in speculation turned their attention to wheat, and helped the market upward, till it reached \$1.06 in Winnipeg. Subsequently it sagged. One regrettable circumstance—and it is an all-important one—is the fact that so little wheat is being moved in Manitoba. One of two causes must be operating—either there has been a much exaggerated estimate of the last year's crop, or farmers are holding for another rise in price. The probability is that both causes have been at work. The prices in the meantime ranged about the following: No. 1 northern, 94c.; No. 2 northern, 90c.; No. 3 northern, 85c.; No. 4, 76c.; feed wheat, 53c. The prices for May delivery were: No. 1 northern, 98c.

Oats.—While the demand for oats on the local market continues to be supplied, there is as yet no very special activity, nor is there any surplus arriving in Winnipeg for general or export trade. The price continues at 38c. for No. 2 white, but choice seed would sell higher.

Barley.—There is just as little doing in the transference of barley as there is in oats. Malting barley is worth 39c. to 40c., on the track, Winnipeg.

Flour and Feed.—Flour kept close up to wheat in the rising prices. There is no further rise to report since last week's quotations. No. 1 flour is now selling at \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.25; No. 3, \$4.95 per barrel, containing two sacks of 98 pounds each.

There is no change in other mill products. Prices are as follows: Bran, \$17.00; shorts, \$19.00; oat chop, \$25.00; barley chop, \$20.00; mixed, barley and oat, chop, \$22.00; oil cake, \$27.00.

VEGETABLES.

Vegetables of all kinds are getting scarcer, and, consequently, higher in price. Potatoes are now selling at 80c. per bushel; turnips are worth 30c.; beets are selling at 75c.; cabbage is now worth 2c. per pound; carrots, 2c.; parsnips, 1c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Creamery butter is selling at the same price as quoted in our last report—24c. to 25c. per pound for 28 and 56 pound lots. Dairy butter sells at 18c. to 22c., according to quality.

Eggs are coming in a good deal more freely, and the price has declined. Case eggs can now be procured in Winnipeg at 30c. a dozen. Fresh-laid Manitoba eggs are also more plentiful and easier procured.

LIVE STOCK.

There is a slight improvement in the beef market, and prices are quoted a quarter of a cent higher. Choice steers are worth 4c. per pound, live weight, and inferior quality is worth from 3c. to 3c.

Swine.—The hog market continues the same—5c. per pound for choice pork, and to a cent a pound decline on heavy and light weights.

Horses are beginning to arrive from the east, and the spring trade will soon commence. There are a few transactions taking place, and Ontario draft horse teams are selling here at \$350.00 to \$450.00.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle steady at 11c. to 11c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Sheep, 13c. to 13c. per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Cattle—Choice butchers', 4c. to 5c.; good, 4c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3c.; common, 2c. to 3c. Calves—Good, at \$6 to \$10. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 3c. to 4c.; lambs, 4c. to 5c. Hogs, 5c.

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VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island, separated from the mainland of British Columbia and the State of Washington by the Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait, is about 250 miles long, with an average width of about 40 miles, and contains some 10,000,000 acres. Although much broken by mountain ranges, this includes many considerable and important tracts of agricultural and pastoral lands, contiguous to the coast and in the numerous valleys which intersect it from north to south. The climate, owing to the influence of the Japan current, is mild and humid, favoring a luxuriant vegetation and the growth of all the fruits, vegetables and cereals of the temperate zone in perfection. The greater portion of the land is heavily timbered—a fact which has retarded settlement, but the extensive lumbering and mining operations now being carried on will serve to alter that state of affairs in the near future. The principal farming districts are: Victoria, Saanich, Metchosin and Cowichan, in the south; Alberni, in the west, and Comox, in the north-east. These are well-settled, prosperous communities, the farmers finding ready sale for their produce at good prices at the mines and lumber camps in their respective neighborhoods. The interior of the Island is practically unexplored, but from reports of prospectors, timber cruisers and hunters there are many fertile valleys which will be made available for settlement when the country is traversed by a railway. At the northern end of the Island is a large, level tract, not too heavily timbered, which affords almost ideal conditions for stock-raising and dairying. This area contains about 140,000 acres, and much of it could be converted into agricultural land by drainage. While mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief industries of Vancouver Island, no other portion of the Province affords better opportunities for mixed farming. The transportation facilities are good, every settlement being served either by railway or steamboat, and the wagon roads are excellent. There is a steady demand in a local market for every product of the farm. The soil is fertile, and the climate mild. The principal drawback is the first cost of clearing the land, but, as an offset, it should be remembered that a man can support himself and family in comfort on a much smaller area than in older countries where the soil is worn out, or on the prairie where his sole dependence is upon wheat.

OTHER ISLANDS.

Lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland are several smaller islands, some of which are partly cleared of timber and cultivated. Among these may

be mentioned Salt Spring (or Admiral), Valdez, Mayne, Moresby, Saturna and Cortez, on all of which there are considerable areas of land available for settlement. Sheep-raising would pay well on some of these islands, as there are many grassy meadows. Large and small fruits, oats, potatoes, hay and barley grow to perfection and give good crops, while much profit is derived from poultry-raising.

ESQUIMALT

includes Esquimalt, Highland, Metchosin and Sooke districts. These are the most southern districts in British Columbia, being at the extreme southern end of Vancouver Island, and lying very little above sea

level. Perhaps the most successful industry so far tried has been that of poultry-raising. Prices range to \$3.50 and \$7.00 per dozen for live poultry, and from twenty to sixty cents a dozen for eggs. Potatoes are successfully grown, and yield about 200 bushels to the acre, prices being from \$15 to \$18 per ton. There is no Government land for pre-emption in this district. The price of improved land varies very much, being all the way from \$5 to \$200 per acre, according to the nature of the soil, extent of improvements, and location. On the whole, the extent of good agricultural land is limited.

SAANICH

includes Victoria, Lake, North and South Saanich and James Island. These districts lie to the northward of the City of Victoria, and are connected with it by good wagon roads, railroad and water. The principal products are hops, roots, vegetables, hay, dairy products and fruit.

Victoria district comprises all that part between Esquimalt and Highland, on one side, and Lake district on the other. A large portion of the land is slightly wooded, and much of it is partly open oak land.

Lake is a district north of Victoria, and between it and South Saanich, the eastern boundary being Haro Straits. Most of the land is timbered, lightly in some parts and heavily in others. The district is well watered by streams and lakes. Fruit-raising and market gardening are principally followed.

South Saanich, on the Saanich Peninsula, is about twelve miles north of Victoria, with which it is connected by good wagon roads and railway. Saanich Arm separates the peninsula from the main island, so that its eastern and western boundaries are the salt water, the south being Lake district, and the north, North Saanich.

North Saanich adjoins South Saanich to the north, and occupies the end of the peninsula. Sidney, the terminus of the railway from Victoria, is on the east coast. Several good wagon roads also give access to Victoria. This is a beautiful district, well suited to the cultivation of hops and fruits of all kinds.

James Island lies off North Saanich, and very near to it. The settlers cross in small boats with produce for the markets. It is noted for the large quantities of strawberries produced, of good quality, and usually about first of Provincial product in local market.

On the Saanich Peninsula, which comprises a large portion of the section referred to, the area of agricultural land is very considerable, and its character, generally speaking, is first-class. Grain-growing is not



Farm of Lapor French, Saanich, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C.

level. Access can be had to every part by one or the other of the following means, viz.: good wagon roads, railroads and water. The city of Victoria affords a local market for the produce of this section.

The districts of Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland adjoin Victoria District to the westward, and much of the same characteristics prevail as in Metchosin, Highland being more hilly and rocky and heavily timbered. Good wagon roads and the E. & N. Railway run through it.

In this district, as in nearly every other district in Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, grain-growing is not extensively carried on. Wheat is only raised as chicken feed, while oats are grown particularly to feed on the farm. Fruit does well when properly attended.



Panoramic View from Mount Tolmie, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C.

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Rapidly-increasing home market, and big prices for all farm products.

We have for sale some of the choicest improved farms, orchards and stock ranches on Vancouver Island.

State what you need, and we can supply your wants.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Vancouver Island, lying off the mainland of British Columbia, is about 275 miles long and 50 miles wide, and is rich in farming, mineral and timber lands. Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, and the seat of government and Pacific headquarters of H. M. army and navy, stands at the southern end of the Island, and is 80 miles from Vancouver, the terminus of the C. P. R.

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

carried on to any considerable extent, oats being the principal crop. The ground is put to more profitable use in the growing of fruit, hops (which is a good industry here), sheep, hogs and poultry-raising and market gardening. The district is well supplied by communication, being intersected by the E. & N. and Victoria-Sydney Railways. Like the Esquimalt district, the summers are rather dry, and the lack of rain is a drawback, necessitating careful cultivation. Soiling and growing of fodder crops, like clover and vetches, are of great advantage. Fruit-culture, hog-raising, dairying and hop-growing are the particular industries. A correspondent describes the district as "hills and valleys." Vallbys have, as a rule, good black loam soil, on which large crops can be grown. The hilly ground is uncleared, gravelly and, in many places, too rocky for cultivation. The climate resembles very largely that of Esquimalt district, with less rainfall and snowfall. The district is particularly well supplied with roads and schools.

COWICHAN, which includes the districts of Cowichan, Comiaken, Quamichan, Somenos, Chemainus, Sahtlam, Seymour and Shawnigan, is one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island, about forty miles north of Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, midway to Nanaimo, being centrally situated in regard to markets. The Flockmasters' Association, organized some time ago, has done good work in importing improved stock. The first two mentioned districts front on the water, Sanson Narrows. These, with the following two, have a fair quantity of comparatively clear land.

Cowichan district is perhaps the most important farming district on Vancouver Island, although it does not possess as much open land as Saanich, and is more heavily timbered and requires a greater expenditure in the way of drainage. The climate here is more equable and less subject to drouth in the summer. The population is very largely composed of Old Country people, and, hence, attracts a larger proportion of settlers from the British Isles than from any other section. It has also many attractions from a residential point of view, be-

ing a principal resort for sportsmen, both for fishing and game. The principal fishing lakes and streams are Cowichan, Shawnigan, Quamichan and Chemainus. Grouse, pheasant and deer are very plentiful, while easy access is had to the interior of Vancouver Island for those in search of the wapiti (or American elk), and water fowl are abundant in the bays and marshes round the lake. Portions of the district are underlined with coal, while mineral development has been extensive at Mt. Sicker, near Chemainus, and is promising in several

other sections. The lumbering industry at Chemainus, the coal-mining industry (which has given rise to the outport of Ladysmith), the smelting works at Crofton and Ladysmith, and the gold-copper mining at Mt. Sicker, have created an exceptionally good market for agricultural products, the principal of which are butter (manufactured by the Cowichan

creamery at Duncan's), fruits, vegetables and hay. Sheep-raising has also been an important branch of farming in this district, and although it has its drawbacks, it is, on the whole, successful. The lack of a profitable market for wool, owing to there being no woollen mills in the Province, is perhaps the greatest drawback of this industry. Hog-raising and poultry-raising are rapidly coming to the front, and a great improvement has been made in live stock. Considerable small fruit is grown for market. The price for improved land varies from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. The railway land, which sells for from three to five dollars per acre, is

mostly disposed of; that is, what is suitable for agricultural purposes. There is no Government land for pre-emption, either in this or the Saanich district. The timber is principally Douglas fir, broad-leaf maple, alder, cottonwood, oak, arbutus, crab, willow, yew, spruce, hemlock, balsam, and cedar; Douglas fir and cedar predominate. The district is well supplied with railway communication, schools and roads.

Prices of products average about as follows: Eggs, 20c. to 60c. per dozen; butter, 25c. to 35c. per lb.; Poultry—Chickens, \$6 per dozen; geese, \$12 per dozen; ducks, \$6 per dozen; turkeys, 20c. to 25c. per lb.; hay, \$14 per ton; potatoes, \$15 per ton; oats, \$25 to \$30; hogs, 6c. to 7c. per lb., live weight; lambs, \$4; calves, 6c. to 7c. per lb., live weight.

The B. C. Provincial Mining Convention for 1905 will be held in Vancouver. The officers elected are: President, John Keen; 1st Vice-president, J. B. Hobson; 2nd Vice-president, Roland Machin. The mining machinery tariff was referred to committee.



A Pastoral Scene.

Magnificent oak tree and sheep, Saanich Peninsula, near Victoria, B. C., Vancouver Island

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HOME MAGAZINE

If Fortune, with a smiling face,
Strew roses on our way,
When shall we stoop to pick them up?
To-day, my love, to-day.
But should she frown, with face of care,
And talk of coming sorrow,
When shall we grieve if grieve we must?
To-morrow, love, to-morrow.
—C. MacKay.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

She paused there discreetly, but Mrs. Egerton was not so discreet.

"There are a great many young ladies in Slowbridge," she said, shaking her head,—"a great many! And with five in a family, all old enough to be out of school, I am sure it is flying in the face of Providence to neglect one's opportunities."

When the two ladies took their departure, Mrs. Burnham seemed reflective. Finally she said,—

"Poor Mrs. Egerton's mind is not what it was, and it never was remarkably strong. It must be admitted, too, that there is a lack of delicacy. Those great plain girls of hers must be a trial to her."

As she spoke they were passing the privet hedge which surrounded Miss Bassett's house and garden; and a sound caused both to glance around. The front door had just been opened; and a gentleman was descending the steps,—a young gentleman in neat clerical garb, his guileless ecclesiastical countenance suffused with mantling blushes of confusion and delight. He stopped on the gravel path to receive the last words of Miss Octavia Bassett, who stood on the threshold, smiling down upon him in the prettiest way in the world.

"Tuesday afternoon," she said. "Now don't forget; because I shall ask Mr. Barold and Miss Gaston, on purpose to play against us. Even St. James can't object to croquet."

"I—indeed, I shall be most happy and— and delighted," stammered her departing guest, "if you will be so kind as to— to instruct me, and forgive my awkwardness."

"Oh! I'll instruct you," said Octavia. "I have instructed people before, and I know how."

Mrs. Burnham clutched Miss Pilcher's arm.

"Do you see who that is?" she demanded. "Would you have believed it?"

Miss Pilcher preserved a stony demeanor.

"I would believe anything of Miss Octavia Bassett," she replied. "There would be nothing at all remarkable, to my mind, in her flirting with the bishop himself! Why should she hesitate to endeavor to entangle the curate of St. James?"

CHAPTER XIV.

A Clerical Visit.

It was indeed true that the Rev. Arthur Poppleton had spent the greater part of his afternoon in Miss Belinda Bassett's front parlor, and that Octavia had entertained him in such a manner that he had been beguiled into forgetting the clerical visits he had intended to make, and had finally committed himself by a promise to return a day or two later to play croquet. His object in calling had been to request Miss Belinda's assistance in a parochial matter. His natural timorousness of nature had indeed led him to put off making the

visit for as long a time as possible. The reports he had heard of Miss Octavia Bassett had inspired him with great dread. Consequently he had presented himself at Miss Belinda's front door with secret anguish.

"Will you say," he had faltered to Mary Anne, "that it is Mr. Poppleton, to see Miss Bassett—Miss Belinda Bassett?"

And then he had been handed into the parlor, the door had been closed behind him, and he had found himself shut up entirely alone in the room with Miss Octavia Bassett herself.

His first impulse was to turn and flee precipitately: indeed, he even went so far as to turn, and clutch the handle of the door; but somehow a second thought arrived in time to lead him to control himself.

This second thought came with his second glance at Octavia.

She was not at all what he had pictured her. Singularly enough, no one had told him that she was pretty; and he had thought of her as a gaunt young person, with a determined and manly air. She struck him, on the contrary, as being extremely girlish and charming to look upon. She wore the pale pink gown; and as he entered he saw her give a furtive little dab to her eyes with a lace handkerchief, and hurriedly crush an open letter into her pocket. Then, seeming to dismiss her emotion with an aviable facility, she rose to greet him.

"If you want to see aunt Belinda," she said, "perhaps you had better sit down. She will be here directly."

He plucked up spirit to take a seat, suddenly feeling his terror take wing. He was amazed at his own courage.

"Thank you," he said. "I have the pleasure of"— There, it is true, he stopped, looked at her, blushed, and finished somewhat disjunctively. "Miss Octavia Bassett, I believe."

"Yes," she answered, and sat down near him.

When Miss Belinda descended the stairs, a short time afterward, her ears were greeted by the sound of brisk conversation, in which the Rev. Arthur Poppleton appeared to be taking part with before-unheard-of spirit. When he arose at her entrance, there was in his manner an air of mild buoyancy which astonished her beyond measure. When he re-seated himself, he seemed quite to forget the object of his visit for some minutes, and was thus placed in the embarrassing position of having to refer to his note-book.

Having done so, and found that he had called to ask assistance for the family of one of his parishioners, he recovered himself somewhat. As he explained the exigencies of the case, Octavia listened.

"Well," she said, "I should think it would make you quite uncomfortable if you see things like that often."

"I regret to say I do see such things only too frequently," he answered.

"Gracious!" she said; but that was all.

He was conscious of being slightly disappointed at her apathy; and perhaps it is to be deplored that he forgot it afterward, when Miss Belinda had bestowed her nite, and the case was dismissed for the time being. He really did forget it, and was beguiled into making a very long call, and enjoying himself as he had never enjoyed himself before.

When, at length, he was recalled to a sense of duty by a glance at the clock, he had already before his eyes an opening vista of delights, taking the form of future calls, and games of croquet played upon Miss Belinda's neatly-shaven grass-plot. He had bidden the ladies adieu in the parlor, and, having stepped into the

hall, was fumbling rather excitedly in the umbrella-stand for his own especially slender clerical umbrella, when he was awakened to new rapture by hearing Miss Octavia's tone again.

He turned, and saw her standing quite near him, looking at him with rather an odd expression, and holding something in her hand.

"Oh!" she said. "See here,— those people."

"I—beg pardon," he hesitated. "I don't quite understand."

"Oh, yes!" she answered. "Those desperately poor wretches, you know, with fever, and leaks in their house, and all sorts of disagreeable things the matter with them. Give them this, won't you?"

"This" was a pretty silk purse, through whose meshes he saw the gleam of gold coin.

"That?" he said. "You don't mean—isn't there a good deal—I beg pardon—but really?"

"Well, if they are as poor as you say they are, it won't be too much," she replied. "I don't suppose they'll object to it: do you?"

She extended it to him as if she rather wished to get it out of her hands.

"You'd better take it," she said. "I shall spend it on something I don't need, if you don't. I'm always spending money on things I don't care for afterward."

He was filled with remorse, remembering that he had thought her apathetic.

"I—I really thought you were not interested at all," he burst forth. "Pray forgive me. This is generous indeed."

She looked down at some particularly brilliant rings on her hand, instead of looking at him.

"Oh, well!" she said, "I think it must be simply horrid to have to do without things. I can't see how people live. Besides, I haven't denied myself anything. It would be worth talking about, if I had, I suppose. Oh! by the by, never mind telling anyone, will you?"

Then, without giving him time to reply, she raised her eyes to his face, and plunged into the subject of the croquet again, pursuing it until the final moment of his exit and departure, which was when Mrs. Burnham and Miss Pilcher had been scandalized at the easy freedom of her adieus.

CHAPTER XV.

Superior Advantages.

When Mr. Francis Barold called to pay his respects to Lady Theobald, after partaking of her hospitality, Mr. Burmiston accompanied him; and, upon almost every other occasion of his presenting himself to her ladyship, Mr. Burmiston was his companion.

It may as well be explained at the outset, that the mill-owner of Burmiston Mills was a man of decided determination of character, and that, upon the evening of Lady Theobald's tea, he had arrived at the conclusion that he would spare no effort to gain a certain end he felt it would add to his happiness to accomplish.

"I stand rather in awe of Lady Theobald, as any ordinary man would," he had said dryly to Barold, on their return to his house. "But my awe of her is not so great yet that I shall allow it to interfere with any of my plans."

"Have you any especial plan?" inquired Barold carelessly, after a pause.

"Yes," answered Mr. Burmiston,—"several. I should like to go to Old-clough rather often."

(To be continued.)

Domestic Economy.

RUSTY FLATIRONS.

Rusty flatirons can be made clean and as smooth as glass by the use of beeswax and salt. Tie a lump of wax in a piece of cloth, and keep it for the purpose. When the iron is hot rub it with the wax, and then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. Wax the iron again before putting it away, for the little film of wax will prevent the formation of rust.

LINOLEUM.

If linoleum is losing its freshness it may be restored and made to last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water. At night, have the linoleum clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and by morning it will have a fine, hard gloss.

CAKE WITHOUT BUTTER AND EGGS.

Cream together one cup sugar and one-half cup lard, then add slowly one cup of buttermilk, stirring well. Sift, three or four times, two cups of flour, and stir in thoroughly; then add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful cloves and one teaspoonful soda sifted with flour. Mix all thoroughly, and then add one cup of seeded raisins.

CREAM CAKE.

Beat the yolks of six eggs thoroughly; add two and one-half cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls baking powder, sifted with four cups flour, one cup melted butter, flavor with lemon. Bake in layers in a quick oven. For the cream, beat the white to a stiff froth; add one cup sugar, one cup flour. Cook all together until it becomes thick, then spread between the layers.

FEATHER CAKE.

One cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of butter creamed together, one egg well beaten, one cup sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls baking powder sifted with two and one-half cups of flour; flavor to suit.

CREAM PIE.

Stir to a cream half a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful butter, add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of flour, two cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon. Line your plate with crust, pour this cream into it and bake.

PLUM PUDDING.

One heaping cupful of bread crumbs, two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of molasses, one cupful of stoned raisins, one cupful of suet chopped fine, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of soda, one teaspoonful each of salt, cloves and cinnamon. Steam two and one-half hours.

SAUCE FOR SAME.

One cupful of brown sugar, one tablespoonful each of butter, vinegar and flour; flavor with nutmeg. Beat all together, and add one cupful of boiling water and let come to a boil.

THE QUIET HOUR

The Master's Touch.

The student wrought at his painting,
Full quickly the landscape spread,
Till at length at the close of the evening
He thought it was perfected;
Then, side by side with his master's,
He ventured his work to compare,
But what flaws and blanks were discovered
Contrasted in silence there.

Our lives are like albums of paintings,
Like landscapes our actions grow,
But the colors not always are blended,
As the colors in Nature glow;
Yet sometimes in moments complacent
As we study life's pages through,
We pass on our labors a judgment
And think they are perfect too!

None know what will be the disclosures
In that testing time to be
When side by side with the Master's
Our self-praised toil we shall see,
But our works of love and of patience
And our Missions as Mercy's own
May there be enhanced with a glory
And a glow in this world unknown.

The Measuring Rod.

I dreamed that I was on my way
to school, when suddenly I noticed a
great crowd upon the green. People
were hurrying to and fro, and
when I asked what all this commo-
tion was about, a girl said:

"Why, don't you know? It's
Measuring Day, and the Lord's angel
has come to see how much our souls
have grown since last Measuring
Day!"

"Measuring Day!" said I, "meas-
uring souls! I never heard of such
a thing," and began to ask ques-
tions, but the girl hurried on, and
after a little I let myself be pressed
along with the crowd to the green.

There, in the center, on a kind of
a throne under the great elm, was
the most glorious and beautiful be-
ing I ever saw. He had white wings,
his clothes were a strange, shining
sort of white, and he had the kind-
est and yet most serious face I had
ever beheld. By his side there was
a tall, golden rod fastened upright in
the ground, with curious marks at
regular intervals from the top to
bottom.

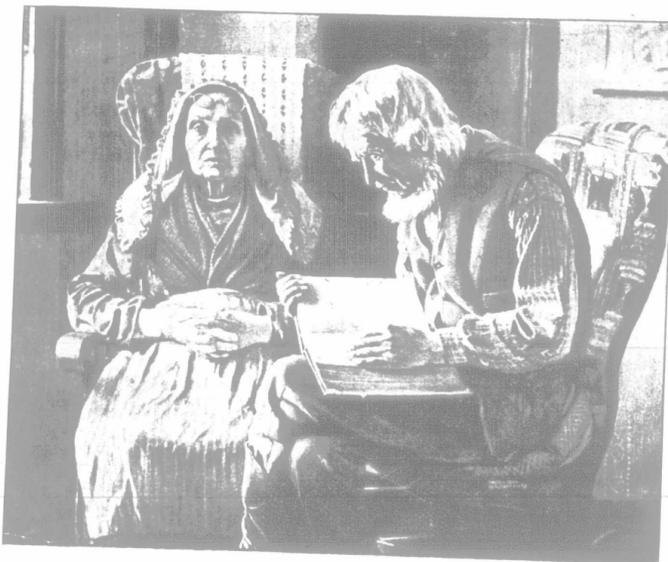
Over it, on a golden scroll, were
the words: "The measure of the
stature of a perfect man." The
angel held in his hand a large book,
in which he wrote the measurements
as the people came upon the calling
of their names in regular turns. The
instant each one touched the golden
measure a most wonderful thing
happened. No one could escape the
terrible accuracy of that strange rod.
Each one shrank from or increased to
his true dimensions—his spiritual
dimensions, as I soon learned, for it
was an index of the soul-growth
which was shown in this mysterious
way, so that even we could see with
our eyes what otherwise the angel
alone could have perceived.

The first few who were measured
after I came I did not know, but
soon the name Elizabeth Darrow was
called. She is the president of the
Aid for the Destitute Society, you
know, and she manages ever so many
other societies, too, and I thought:
"Surely, Mrs. Darrow's measure will
be very high indeed." But as she
stood by the rod, the instant
she touched it she seemed to
grow shorter and shorter, and the
angel's face grew very serious as he
said: "This would be a soul of
high stature if only the zeal for out-
rightness which can be seen of men
but is lacking the lowly, secret
qualities of humility and trust and
patience under little trials. These,
too, are needed for perfect soul-
growth."

I pitied Mrs. Darrow as she moved

away with such a sad and surprised
face, to make room for the next. It
was poor, thin, little Betsy Lines, the
seamstress. I never was more
astonished in my life than when she
took her stand by the rod, and im-
mediately she increased in height till
her mark was higher than any I had
seen before; and her face shone so,
I thought it must have caught its
light from the angel's, which smiled
so gloriously that I envied poor little
Betsy, whom before I had rather
looked down upon. And as the
angel wrote in the book, he said:
"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for
theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

The next was Lillian Edgar, who
dresses so beautifully that I have
often wished I had such clothes and
so much money. The angel looked
sadly at her measure, for it was very
low—so low that Lillian turned pale
as death, and her beautiful clothes
no one noticed at all, for they were
quite overshadowed by the glittering
robes beside her. And the angel
said, in a solemn tone: "O child,
why take thought for raiment? Let



Sunday Morning.

your adorning be, not outward
adorning of putting on of apparel,
but let it be the ornament of a meek
and quiet spirit, which is, in the
sight of God, of great price. Thus
only can you grow like the Master."

Old Jerry, the cobbler came next—
poor, old, clumsy Jerry—but as he
hobbled up the steps, the angel's face
fairly blazed with light, and he
smiled on him, and led him to the
rod; and behold! Jerry's measure
was higher than any of the others.
The angel's voice rang out so loud
and clear that we all heard it, say-
ing: "He that humbleth himself
shall be exalted." "Whosoever shall
humble himself as a little child, the
same is greatest in the kingdom of
heaven."

And then, oh, my name came next!
and I trembled so I could hardly
reach the angel, but he put his arm
around me and helped me to stand
by the rod. As soon as I touched it
I felt myself growing shorter and
shorter, and though I stretched and
stretched and strained every nerve to
be as tall as possible, I could only
reach Lillian's mark—Lillian's, the
lowest of all. I grew crimson for
shame, and whispered to the angel:
"Oh, give me another chance before
you mark me in the book so low as
this. Tell me how to grow; I will

do it all so gladly, only do not put
this mark down!"

The angel shook his head sadly:
"The record must go down as it
is, my child. May it be higher when
I next come! This rule will help
thee: 'Whatsoever thou doest, do
it heartily, as to the Lord, in single-
ness of heart as unto Christ.' The
same earnestness which thou throw-
est into other things will, with
Christ's help, make thee grow in
grace."

And with that I burst into tears,
and I suddenly awoke and found my-
self crying. But oh, I shall never
forget that dream! I was so
ashamed of my mark.

Do any of my readers know any
girl who throws more enthusiasm
into everything than into the most
important of all—the growth of her
Christian character?—[Delia Lyman
Porter.

Sunday Morning.

What a peaceful home scene!
These two old people have that look
of content and resignation one often
sees in the faces of the aged. Their
own life of spring, summer and aut-
umn is over, and their winter is upon
them; but we can see that it is full
of that peace which the world cannot
give. One might speculate on that
far-off look in the dear old woman's
eyes, from which the glasses are
pushed up—how often you see that!
It may be complete absorption in the

We have had pictures of childhood,
of coming of age, of happy courtship
and honeymoons, but from none can
we learn more than from this one so
faithfully depicting a beautiful life's
winter, upon which content and peace
have set an un fading crown.

Smile and Hustle.

By E. A. Brininstool, with apologies to
Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Smile, and the world smiles with you,
"Knock" and you go alone;
For the cheerful grin will let you in
Where the kicker is never known;
Growl, and the way looks dreary,
Laugh, and the way is bright;
For a welcome smile brings sunshine,
while
A frown shuts out the light.

Sigh, and you attain nothing,
Work, and the prize is won;
For the nery man with backbone can
By nothing be outdone;
Hustle, and fortune awaits you,
Shirk, and defeat is sure;
For there's no chance of deliverance
For the chap who can't endure.

Sing, and the world's harmonious,
Grumble, and things go wrong;
And all the time you are out of rhyme
With the busy bustling throng;
Kick, and there's trouble brewing,
Whistle and life is gay;
And the world's in tune like a day in
June,
And the clouds all melt away.

Proper Breathing.

The Japanese Owe Their Amazing
Strength to This Practice.

The Japanese although men of very
small stature, are among the strongest
in the world. Any boy of 14 or 15,
who will faithfully practice their system
of producing strength will find himself,
at the end of a few months, able to
cope in feats of power with the average
man of 25, and all this without the
dangerous practice of lifting very heavy
weights, says St. Nicholas.

It should always be remembered that
rest must be taken after each exercise.
While resting try deep breathing. Stand
erect, though not in a strained position,
and at each breath draw the abdomen in
and throw the chest out. As the breath
is exhaled, let the chest fall inward
again, and the abdomen outward. From
twenty minutes to half an hour is a
long enough time to devote to "jiu-jitsu,"
and this includes the time spent in
breathing during rests—for deep, correct
breathing is in itself one of the best
exercises possible.

In inhaling draw the breath through
either the nostrils or the mouth, as pre-
ferred, in exhaling always let the breath
escape through the mouth.

Being a Good Cook.

Among the many qualifications in-
dispensable to the good housekeeper
stands pre-eminent that of being a
good cook, because that more than
all else affects the health and spirits
of the entire family. A growing
family is no small responsibility, as
mother's heart will own, and in order
that the children may become strong
and robust their food should be as
carefully selected and prepared as the
doctor's prescription. It should be
regularly served at stated hours and
placed on the table in attractive
form at all times, as outward ap-
pearances form no small part in the
enjoyment of the meal. The viands
served in each household are so vari-
ous no rules can or should be given
except that in all cases simple, whole-
some food is far preferable and really
more palatable than the indigestible
dainties so often placed on the table.
Therefore, mothers should teach
their daughters that great accom-
plishment, the secret of being a cook.
Order and cleanliness may well come
on the housekeeping list, for they
also have no small part to play in
the harmony of the family.

"Old country lady (as she hears the sun-
set gunfire at a seaport town)—"Gracious
me, whatever was that?"
"Coastguard's Sunset, num."

"Old lady—"Sunset! Dear! Whoever
would think that the sun goes down
with such a bang as that in these parts?
It goes down quiet enough at home!"

"Tis forty years this very day,
Since you and I, old girl, were mar-
ried."
But I rather fancy forty years
would not in this case cover the
ground, and that our interesting
Darby and Joan here are far nearer
to there diamond wedding than that.



A Wonderful Journey.

More than a hundred years ago a Russian officer was exiled to Siberia. Why the Czar was so cruel to him is not known, but he was not forced, like most exiles, to walk all those hundreds of miles in chains. Lopouloff was a noble, and was, therefore, allowed to drive in a rough cart. His wife gave up all the comforts of life and went with him, carrying in her arms her little baby, Prascovie, who is better known as Elizabeth of Siberia. The poor exiles lived for years in a miserable hut in that terrible country. I call it "terrible," because, for most of the year, the cold is far worse than even we can understand—and we know something about the cold, don't we? One writer says that the mercury is sometimes frozen solid for about two months in the year.

When Prascovie was old enough she earned a little money by working for the neighbors, and she was strong and hardy, having never known luxuries. When she was fifteen, she heard for the first time that her father had been sent away from his happy home for no fault of his own. Then this brave girl made up her mind to do something which seemed impossible. She decided to go to St. Petersburg, which was about sixteen hundred miles away, and ask the Czar to allow her father to return home. She had no money, and expected that she might have to walk all the way. The Siberian summer is very short, and she could not walk far in the winter without freezing or starving to death, or perhaps being eaten by wolves. Even if she succeeded in reaching St. Petersburg—and it seemed madness to attempt the journey—was it likely that the Emperor would pardon her father just because she asked him?

No one can leave Siberia without a passport, so she had to wait six months for that, then Lopouloff locked it up, saying that he would not allow her to start on such a mad journey. But Prascovie was both brave and loving, and was willing to risk her life for the sake of making her father and mother happy again. She begged and pleaded, coaxed and argued for three years, and, at last, her father and mother were forced to give in and allow her to start. All the money Lopouloff could give his daughter was a rouble, which is worth about seventy-five cents, but he gave her also his blessing, and she started boldly off on what must surely have been the most daring and difficult journey ever attempted by a girl in her teens. As she passed through the villages, which were very far apart on the road, she told her story, and people were so astonished at her courage that they gladly helped by giving her food and shelter.

The summer in Siberia is very hot, but there are sometimes most terrible storms of rain and wind. Once she was out all night in one of these storms, and was terribly frightened when a tree blew down across the road in front of her. Next morning her shoes fairly dropped to pieces, they were so soaked with water and mud, and her clothes were not much better. But even then she would not give in, but struggled on with bare and swollen feet, cold and shivering in her dripping, muddy rags. She made her way to a church in the nearest village, where a kind lady found her sitting on the steps. She took the poor girl home, and in a few days started her off again, with new shoes and clothes and some money. It is almost like a fairy tale, this story of a girl who faced and conquered such hardships and dangers to bring back a great gift to those she loved, for, when it

seemed she must fail and turn back or die, kind friends always appeared and difficulties vanished like magic. You know, God helps those who help themselves, and certainly He helped Prascovie. One night she asked shelter at a cottage door, and an ugly old man and woman locked her in, and searched her bag for money while she was in bed on top of the stove—where Russians generally sleep. When they only found a few copper coins, the old woman climbed up and looked through the clothes she was wearing to see if she had any more money. Prascovie was afraid they might murder her, as well as steal her money, but she prayed to God and He took care of her, for, next day, when she had gone some distance from the cottage, she looked in her bag, and found that instead of stealing her money they had put some more coins in with her little store. She often said afterwards that God must have changed their hearts, for she was sure they meant to steal all her money.

But the weather was growing colder, and it would have been certain death to try to walk across the great frozen prairies or steppes. Was she then forced at last to stop? Oh, no! That difficulty suddenly changed into an advantage, as it often does in fairy tales, for a number of sledges were going her way, and she was offered a ride. But, after driving four days, with only a mat for a rug, she was nearly dead with cold and one cheek was frozen, so the sledge-drivers clubbed together and tried to buy their passenger a sheep's in cloak. Although no such cloak could be found for sale, our brave heroine found that her noble example made other people wish to be kind too. One of the drivers wrapped her in his cloak, and when they had driven about half a mile another driver offered his. So they went on, taking turns in giving up their warm wraps for the sake of this girl who had been a stranger to all of them a few days before. The sledges stopped at the town of Ekaterinburg, and she had to stay there for the winter, although she had still more than a thousand miles to go. But this was no loss to poor, ignorant Prascovie, for a kind lady gave her a home for the winter, taught her to read and write, and gave her letters of introduction to some people in St. Petersburg, starting her off in the spring with money for the journey. But Prascovie's troubles were not over, for once she was nearly drowned; then she caught cold, and was very ill for weeks. Some kind nuns nursed her, and sent her on her way in a covered sleigh, with a letter of introduction to a rich lady in Moscow. This lady gave her a warm welcome, and sent her to St. Petersburg in the carriage of a merchant who was going there, sending with her a letter of introduction to a Russian Princess. So the brave girl, who started out to walk nearly two thousand miles to a strange city, entered it in a comfortable carriage, and found herself surrounded by friends instead of strangers. Poor, ignorant Prascovie, who had lived all her life in a miserable hut, now found herself lodged in a palace. But difficulties were still in her way, and it was months before she managed to speak to the Czar. When at last she found herself in the presence of the great Emperor, the son of the Czar who had sent her father to Siberia, then indeed the poor girl trembled with fear. What if all her terrible journey had been useless! Was it likely that he would release her father just because she asked him? But God, who had helped Prascovie all the time, did not desert her now. The Czar was

amazed at her story, and he could not refuse anything to the daughter who had endured so much to win her father's liberty. He at once sent off to Siberia the order for Lopouloff's release, and then asked if she did not wish some favor for herself. Again Prascovie acted like the heroine of a fairy tale, for, instead of thinking of herself, she asked for the release of two of her father's friends. This petition was also granted, and the happy girl started off to meet her parents on the return journey, caring nothing for the fact that all the people in the city were talking about and admiring her.

Of course, Lopouloff and his wife had long ago given up all hope of ever seeing their good daughter again in this world, and they were more unhappy than ever as the months went slowly by and no news of her arrived. But one day a courier called at the door with the Czar's order for release and money enough to pay all expenses of the journey south. Lopouloff's two friends tried

to rejoice with him, although they felt very sad and lonely at the thought that they would be left behind. Then came a letter from Prascovie, containing the order for their release, and two hundred roubles to help them on their way home.

Prascovie died a few years later from consumption, caused by exposure to cold during that long and terrible journey. Although it is nearly one hundred years since she died, her love and courage has never been forgotten by the world. We hear a great deal about Russia now, so I thought you would be interested in this true story of a Russian girl.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Father Likes the "Advocate."

My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for some time, and is very much pleased with it, especially since it became a weekly. B. R. W. Neepawa, Man.



A Garden on a Cliff.

The summer of 1902 is chiefly memorable to me by reason of a "patch" of flowers which I saw in the late August of that year. The greater part of the rest of that summer has gone, or remains but as an indistinct blur; yet that patch of flowers is with me still, clear, bright, as though I had seen it but yesterday. In August of that year, three friends and I started out in quest of a spot in which we might spend a fortnight of absolute rest. Quiet was to be the great desideratum, and, incidentally, some respectable scenery and any amount of boating. We found our Mecca, an island, thickly wooded for the most part, surrounded by "shingle," in which one had but to look to find any number of fossils, with names as unpronounceable as one could wish; great sweeps of water upon which black steamers plowed, and fishing fleets sped with white wings; last of all, quiet, such as Robinson Crusoe might have complained about.

Upon our island was a single farmhouse, new, clean, boarded within and without, and smelling still of fresh, resinous pine, at which, after a sharp row of some five miles over rolling, darkening water, we arrived one night at about ten o'clock, rejoiced to find a cheery fire, for the evening was chilly, and a good supper of bread, fried fish and fruit. We found the house occupied by a young married couple, and their "man," a rugged-faced old fellow, who, the artist of our party declared, must have been the original of Tissot's St. Peter.

Of course, we questioned about the island. Yes, it was about seven miles round; squalls were quite frequent about it (this was promising); there was a waterfall somewhere in the interior, also some Indian graves, and two roads through the bush, one of which led to a ruined mill at the far end, two and a half miles away, and the other to the lighthouse, about a mile due north. These, then, were the points of interest which our island afforded. Early next morning we set out for the old mill. Such a walk we never had before or since—a mere trail blazed through the thick of a forest, overrun by cho'echerry and raspberry bushes, filled with ruts, roots and ground hemlock. Oh, that awful ground hemlock! Sworn enemy to skirts and petticoats! How one wished for dress reform—bloomers, anything that wouldn't be forever catching on those bare, wretched-like snags!

After this experience we kept to the water for a few days. Then came a day on which the wind blew and the waves rolled. Going out in the sail-boat was out of the question; hence, we had once more to betake ourselves to land resources. Some one proposed going across the bush to the lighthouse. There was still the possibility of ground hemlock, but the prospect of a whole day indoors with nothing to do was insufferable; hence, immediately after noon, we set out on the dark, winding, muddy bush-road to the lighthouse. The path was somewhat more clear than that to the mill, and we were much interested in several things along the way. There were snail shells in thousands, lying over the ground in a profusion curious to us inlanders; in one spot we saw vines of bittersweet festooning the trees, and beneath it found white snakeroot still in bloom; a Prince's pine was a novelty, also a bunch of beechdrops, with purplish, coral-like branches; last, but not least, we saw many clusters of Indian pipe, or corpse plant, gleaming, white and wax-like, from damp hollows, with pensive heads drooped towards the dank mould. We gathered a few of them, but they turned black in our hands. Such is the nature of these fragile beauties.

Then, emerging from the long, dark road, we came suddenly upon the huge, stone lighthouse, with its veranda-lined dwelling attached—and the flower patch. The latter occupied a shelf of land that lay between

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If we offered you 8 lbs. of green apples for 75¢ our stores and warehouses would not hold the immense quantities we could immediately sell.

Yet this is what we do practically, because for cooking purposes one pound of evaporated apples equals eight pounds of green fruit.

Our large purchases enables us to buy at the same price as the exclusive wholesaler, so we sell to you at the figure which the ordinary retailer pays for them.

The apples are newest fruit of the finest quality—none better obtainable at any price.

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539 to 549 Logan Avenue.
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Wise Women Save *Blue Ribbon* Coupons.

Your shrewd neighbors do. Why don't you?
One to ten Blue Ribbon Coupons (according to value) in every package of BLUE RIBBON Coffee, Baking Powder, Extracts, Jelly Powder, Spices, etc. Bows on TEA CARDS (inside of packages) count as Coupons.

Send the Coupons to us and choose from the Fountain Pens, Leather Purses and Wristbags, Aprons, Waltham Watches, Rogers' Silver-plate Knives, etc.

Every premium offered is thoroughly reliable.

Blue Ribbon goods are the best that can possibly be made, cost you no more than the ordinary kinds, and you get the splendid premiums free. It's our way of advertising.

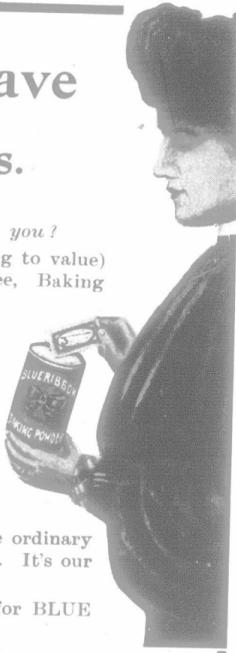
It will be money in your pocket to ask for BLUE RIBBON. You can't make a mistake.

.....Cut here and mail to-day.....

BLUE RIBBON,
Box AE, Winnipeg.

Send me free your complete Premium List, also 6 tested and easy receipts for making Tea Biscuits, Muffins, Fritters, Griddle Cakes and Layer Cakes.

Name.....
Address.....



Dear Friends,—

In order that we may not get too much sameness in the Ingle Chats—variety is the spice of life, you know—I have drawn out a list of subjects upon which correspondents may write, and which, I hope, may be a guide to the many kind friends who are proving so willing to help the Nook along. Read these subjects, Ingle Nook friends, and see which one suits you best, then set to work and write about it. Don't make your letter too long, and make it as crisp and breezy as you can:

- 1.—Hints on cooking, laundering, and keeping house generally.
- 2.—"Jolly" letters about yourself, and kindly references to letters from other members of the Nook.
- 3.—Descriptions of beautiful Canadian scenery.
- 4.—How you made money to pay off the church debt.
- 5.—How you made money to help the home along.
- 6.—Bits about Canadian painters, poets, statesmen, or novelists and their work.
- 7.—Hints on economizing in cooking, house-space, or time.
- 8.—Hints on "making over" things, descriptions of pretty dresses, etc., that you have made out of old material.
- 9.—Short legends about your vicinity—if there are any.
- 10.—Descriptions of anything that you have made beautiful about your home, and how you made it so.
- 11.—Comical descriptions of your mistakes when you began housekeeping, etc.
- 12.—Table decorations for weddings and parties.
- 13.—Suggestions for unique entertainments, house-parties, etc.
- 14.—Natural history sketches; things you have observed about birds, animals, insects or plants.
- 15.—Problems in training little children, and how to meet them.
- 16.—Descriptions of foreign peoples who live near you, e. g., Doukhobors, Icelanders, etc., and their customs.
- 17.—Any other subject you can think of that might be interesting or helpful to any who may read the Ingle Nook.

Mrs. J. R. comes to us again with a letter telling us about her two cows, and what she "made" from them. Mrs. J. R.'s business is not actually farming—I think she wrote me once that it was market-gardening—but, as will be seen, she "indulges" in some of the farm occupations, and has an opportunity for making specific experiments. We should like to hear from others who have had experience in this or similar lines. In writing on these things, kindly tell "how" you managed things; what you did with the cows to make them milk well; how you treated your hens in order to get them to lay well, etc., etc. You understand, don't you?

"OUR COWS, AND WHAT THEY DID FOR US."

Dear Dame Durden.—We have two cows, one a cross between a Jersey and Durham, the other, her daughter, is from Jersey stock. One calved December 1st, the other some weeks later. When the calves were fit for market, we sold them and bought others that were fresh calved. We raised six calves through the winter. The butter is not good in the winter, the cows being fed a great deal of refuse vegetables. We paid a dollar and fifty cents each for three calves, one we had given us. Three made twelve dollars each, one eleven, one ten, one eight. We paid \$4.50 for the calves we bought, which left \$60.50. During the year I churned 255 lbs. of butter, and sold 94 lbs. for 20c. per lb., or more, or less.

The rest of the butter we used at home. We have a two-can creamery, so the milk sets only 24 hours, and the skim milk is nice and sweet. A jug of this milk is put on the table for every meal; we use what we need for cooking, give two families two quarts each a day, the rest is fed to the pigs. Now you will want to know what the cost of the cows is. There has been no cash outlay. In the winter they have plenty of small roots and trimmings of vegetables. We have six horses. Their mangers are cleaned out for the cows, and sometimes a little hay and straw is given them. We have a good pasture with a running stream through it. The cows are turned out when the weather is warm enough and the grass ready for them. The man who does the chores, milks the cows and churns for me.

Calves made	\$60.50
Butter	18.80
Cash	\$79.30

And plenty of butter and milk for our own use.
Yours truly,
MRS. J. R.

BISCUITS WITH VARIATIONS.

In January 6th number of the "Advocate," a "Tenderfoot" mentions a difficulty which faces every really economical housewife, viz., the difficulty of making wholesome, appetizing and nourishing food without using expensive materials, or still more valuable time. We who do not live "around the corner from the grocery" are compelled to make variations of the many recipes, and alter them to suit our materials on hand. In biscuit-making, the first requisite is a hot oven; the necessary materials should be collected, viz., flour or meal, the liquid, the shortening, and the ingredients to make it rise; and for utensils, a table or bakeboard, a rolling-pin, (a round bottle makes a good substitute) a cake-cutter, and the measuring dishes. Then try the following recipes:

Biscuit.—Flour, one quart; baking powder, two heaping teaspoonfuls sifted together (lightly stirred will do); one heaping tablespoonful of lard, rubbed in the flour; a half teaspoonful of salt, and enough sweet milk to make a soft dough, which, when placed on a floured board and rolled with a floured rolling-pin, will not stick. When three-fourths of an inch thick, cut, place in a bakepan on the top shelf of the hot oven. When a delicate brown, remove to the bottom of the oven, say in ten minutes. In five or ten minutes more, the underside should also be brown and the biscuits cooked.

Variation one.—When sour milk or buttermilk and cream are on hand, use a level teaspoonful of soda and two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and a half cup of cream, instead of lard; sour instead of sweet milk.

Variation two.—When no milk, lard nor butter are to be found, use melted dripping (beef or mutton) and lukewarm water, with the same quantity of flour and the hot oven.

Variation three.—Use any of the foregoing, but add sufficient liquid to make a thick batter, which must be well beaten with a spoon, then poured into a pan. This saves the labor of rolling and cutting.

Variation four, pancakes.—Add still more moisture to the above, and drop by spoonfuls on a hot greased griddle or iron pan, turning each as it browns, and you have delicious pancakes.

Variation five, scones.—Use biscuit recipe, then roll thinner; Cook on a griddle, turning until cooked through, cutting the size and shape of your favorite scones.

Variation six, doughnuts.—Cut biscuit dough, rolled thin, in fancy shapes, and fry in smoking-hot lard or dripping. If you prefer, add a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of spice, and you will wish you had made more doughnuts.

Variation seven, dumplings.—Cut biscuit dough with a small ring or knife, and drop into hot soup, fifteen minutes

the buildings and the precipice, which, bordered with masses of tropical-looking sumach, sheered off to the pebbly beach and the rolling blue waters below; and every inch of it bore the trace of woman's planning and woman's hands. Along the verandas were trained bitter-sweet, honeysuckle, climbing rose, and canary flower, still yellow with bloom. In the little plot below were sweet peas, and ever-blooming roses, pansies, day lilies, great fluffy asters, geraniums, spicy stocks, clumps of pink acroclium ready for winter bouquets, alyssum and fragrant mignonette, verbenas and dahlias, garden chrysanthemums, meteor marigolds and phlox. I cannot remember the rest, but this enumeration will suffice to show what the garden was like, the flowers scattered in the most irregular profusion, hedged in by a background of green privet. The garden was not large, not large enough even to make a bordered lawn of just a shelf between the house and the sumach-rimmed precipice, but it was tropical in its richness. There was not a sickly or stunted plant in it; everything grew and blossomed riotously.

We asked the secret of it all, and were answered in one word, "care." Yes, the care had been ceaseless. Mould had been brought from the woods and mixed with the soil of the cliff-top; weeds had been given no place; cultivation had been done thoroughly and intelligently; the result was delight the whole summer through to these islanders. From the melting of the snow until it fell again, the garden was filled with flowers. "We keep all the old ones and add just one new one every year," said the women to whose efforts the beauty of this spot was mainly due; and their pride in what they had accomplished was a pleasure to see.

Now, I have digressed a long way from the usual track of our Flower Garden. I have told of this garden and how the ladies of Missing some-one to try a "making over" this year. Without the desire that we all that we should have seen, we could have had it.

house and dwelling perched high up on a cliff, hills behind, a precipice in front—the story all told. With them it became a dream of Elysian isles, redolent with perfume and humming birds. . . . I know well that many women on farms have not much time to spend with flowers; yet, remembering the cliff garden, I put in my plea. If you have never had any, try even a few this summer—a couple of window-boxes fastened outside on the sill, a strip by the kitchen door, a border here or a bed there. Have your smoothly-shaven lawn also if you can—nothing is more artistic—but have a few flowers too, and remember, only by treating them well can you be saved from disappointment. See that the soil is rich and mellow. If heavy, mix with it some of the rich black earth from the barnyard, and some sharp sand. Hardwood bush mould is excellent, but in many places on the prairies this cannot be obtained. Never make the mistake of putting muck from sloughs or bogs of any kind on your garden. Have your flowers in good time. Many of them, asters, nasturtiums, etc., should be planted in the house in boxes early in March; then, when they are once out, loosen the clay about them often, and see that they have plenty of water, so may you, like the proud owners of our cliff-garden, have your own bunch of flowers for your table; your own glint of color from the window; your own breath of sweet odors coming in at the open door, and your own flash of humming birds' wings, as the dainty marauders come to sip at the banquet which you have spread for them. FLORA FERNLEAF. "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

"Gee-whiz!" exclaimed the reporter, looking over his report of the wedding in the paper, "I'll bet that bridegroom will be sore."

"What's the matter?" asked the editor.

"He owns an old family homestead out in the suburbs somewhere, I believe, and he told me to say 'the young couple will reside at the old manse.' The paper's got it old man's."

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FOR 85 cents we will send you by express this fine quality Ladies' Underskirt, made of a good grade of mercerized black sateen; double stitched seams; deep, full flounce round bottom, with frill of sateen. Draw-string at waist. Made to fit smoothly over the hips.

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before serving. Cover closely, and set where the boiling is not too brisk. Eat with butter, they make delicious dumplings.

Variation eight, meat pie.—Roll biscuit dough thin, line a baking dish, half fill the dish with cooked meat scraps, stewed rabbit, chicken or game, fill with the seasoned and thickened soup, using sufficient flour rubbed smooth in cold water to make, when stirred in boiling soup, a thick, creamy gravy. Instead of a top paste, fill in the top with tiny biscuits of an inch or more diameter. This going hot in a hot oven will cook in fifteen to twenty minutes, and is a good game pie.

Variation nine, Yorkshire pudding.—Use variation four. Cook in a pan, with some dripping, or add to the pan in which your roast is cooking.

Variation ten, johnnycake.—Make the same as the fourth variation, with the exception that two-thirds corn meal to one-third flour should be used.

Variation eleven, Graham gems.—Make similar to johnnycake, excepting that equal parts of bran and flour may be used, and the batter dropped in spoonfuls instead of spread all over the pan. Both ten and eleven are improved by adding sugar or syrup, and, of course, an egg is not injurious.

Variation twelve, potato cake.—Make as for biscuit, but using only half the quantity of flour and the remainder of mashed potatoes. Less liquid will be required. Bake either in the oven or on the griddle. M. E. GRAHAM.

I have just been thinking that it would be nice for the Ingle Nook Circle to adopt "colors" to be worn by the members, say, two or three tiny bits of satin ribbon joined at one end, or a little rosette of bebe-ribbon. It would be a sort of Freemason sign between us should we ever chance to meet each other. I am sure if I saw a woman going along with an Ingle Nook badge on her I should feel like going right over to her and saying: "See here, I know you. We've met before in the columns of the 'Farmer's Advocate.'" Would any of the members like to express an opinion on this? If so, kindly mention the colors you would suggest, and when a sufficient number of suggestions have come in, we'll have a vote on it.

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

"TENDERFOOT'S" ADDRESS WANTED.

Will "Tenderfoot" kindly send me his address? An Englishman and his wife, who have become interested in him, would like to write to him privately, and, unfortunately, I have lost his name and address, so cannot send it to them, unless "Tenderfoot" will favor me with it again. DAME DURDEN.



Nature Study (Continued).

ITS VALUES — (b) Character.

By J. B. Wallis.

Character is the sum total of habits, and a habit is the result of repeated acts. Now, it may appear somewhat far-fetched to say that nature study has an effect on character building; but that such is the case, may be easily shown.

For instance, a class is studying the life history of some insect. The pupils find that no statement of observed fact can be given out hurriedly, but that it is absolutely necessary to verify observation again and again. Work of this kind is bound to tell in the formation of a habit of truthfulness. The pupils learn to weigh and reweigh all statements until the truth of such statements is perfectly evident.

Again, consider the effect of a proper study of nature on a child's tendency to be cruel or otherwise. Scarcely anything is more hateful in a human being than cruelty to the lower creatures. On the whole, however, cruelty is the product of thoughtlessness or of ignorance; the pupil who has followed a caterpillar through its marvellous

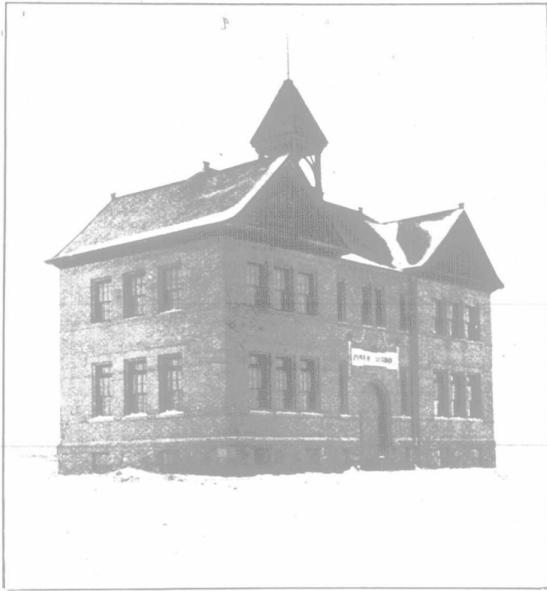
religious character. They who love the works of God must necessarily love the author of those works, and in no way can we praise Him more truly than by a just appreciation of the wonders of His creation.

(c) Power.

By no means the least advantage of nature study over other branches of study lies in the fact that it cannot be taught, but that knowledge of it must be gained by the pupil through his own observation and thought.

In every other subject, either a textbook is used or the teacher takes the place of one; but this must not be the case in the study of nature. In it the teacher must become merely a guide; to assist by wise questioning, by sincere interest, but not by telling. In the junior grades, it is true, the main end of nature study is the sympathy and interest of the little ones in the things about them; but among the seniors, one of the great objects is to teach them independence, that by their own observations and reasoning powers a thousand and one truths, new and old, lie waiting for them to discover.

Take a simple illustration. The



Rapid City Public School.—G. A. Sproule, Principal.

changes will never again heedlessly crush one out of existence. The reaction, too, of cruelty towards the lower animals upon a human being's relation to his own kind is very great. He who is thoughtlessly cruel to his inferiors will probably be at least indifferent to the sufferings of his equals.

Other instances might be given of the influence of nature study on character, but mention will be made of only one thing more, which, however, is of the greatest importance—religion.

Religion has as its basis the belief in a power greater than ourselves working intelligently towards an end. Nothing can prove the existence of such a power more conclusively than studying our surroundings. At every turn we see some new wonder, which demands an explanation, but receives none. The everlasting "why?" is before us. We may accept Laplace's theory of the formation of the Solar system; but what before that? To borrow Herbert Spencer's phrase, shall we speak of a "fertuous concourse of atoms" as the beginning of all things? Must we not rather conclude that at the beginning there was a being—all-powerful—who guided and guarded all?

A study of nature, which conduces to a love for the wonders about us, is the best possible foundation for a truly re-

reasons for the phases of the moon and its apparent motion are fully explained in every geography; yet how many, even among grown-ups, could answer off-hand such questions as: "Which way do the horns of the moon point at the last quarter?" "Where do we see the moon early in the evening when full, and why?" Ask yourselves such questions and see if you could fully explain the phases of the moon to a child. As a matter of fact, such things learnt from books are seldom clearly understood and rarely remembered; but send the pupils out to make observations. Let them collect a mass of data from which they can make inferences, and you will find not only have they gained knowledge which they will never lose, but also power to attack other problems which may happen to arise. Even a short course of such work is bound to tell on the pupils, making them more self-reliant and less dependent on books or teacher. The reaction of this upon character, I need not point out.

(To be continued.)

Consolidating Schools.

In writing the "Farmer's Advocate," Mr. A. J. Kayll, Clerk of the Municipality of St. Paul's, says: Keep up the agitation for centralized schools. It is the only rational, businesslike, sensible solution of the great school question in a new country like ours.

1. By having centralized schools, we might secure the benefits of a collegiate education, without sending the children to the towns and cities to have their morals corrupted and their parents' pockets emptied.

2. Thousands of dollars are invested in school buildings, yet these buildings are only in use for a few hours each day. No industrial plant would under any circumstances be allowed to remain so long idle. Larger school buildings would permit of them being used to advantage in other legitimate ways, such as night schools, farmers' institute meetings, lectures, etc. Evening classes could be conducted for the benefit of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 22, whose work is needed on the farm, especially during the summer.

3. Most Manitoba farmers' boys and girls have plenty of leisure time during the long winter. They are willing and anxious to learn, but do not like to go to school among a large number of little folks. With consolidation, there would be enough of these pupils to make the work interesting, and the pupil not feel isolated.

4. A better esprit de corps, more competition, more complete equipment and buildings could be provided, and the school would soon become the social as well as intellectual centre of the neighborhood.

5. It would do away with the farce of a school with a teacher and three or four pupils.

6. The school would not be dead dull and monotonous.

7. There is no comparison between a half dozen feeble, insignificant, poorly taught, open-half-the-year schools, and one good, large, graded school with a couple of hundred pupils, experienced teachers and the enthusiasm which numbers begets. The present system is too antiquated, and I have thought so for years. We were asked to build another school here two years ago on the outer four-mile part of the parish, to accommodate four or five pupils. Instead, we provided a conveyance for the pupils. But the farmer received a good offer for his farm and sold it; so that, had we built the school, there would not be a pupil to attend it to-day. Consolidated schools versus the present type are on a parallel with the large public schools of England vide the narrow-minded old woman's private schools.

By all means give us consolidated schools. We want the best, and are willing to pay for it if it is better, even if it costs more.

Education in Japan.

Japan has gained the sympathy of the English-speaking world, not only by her daring, but by the masterly manner in which she has conducted herself during the present war. Hence, it will not be amiss to quote from Henry Norman's "The real Japan" to show how real education is a potent factor in developing the traits of character which have been so much admired by the English-speaking people. Thirty years ago, the Emperor issued his famous order "That, henceforth education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member."

"It is our aim to inculcate and develop three qualities in our people—obedience, sympathy, and dignity. Obedience, because only through obedience comes regularity and serenity of life. Our people are irregular at present, and the influence of our rebellion ten years ago has been widespread, for one thing, in making them so. Therefore, obedience ranks first among the qualities they need. Sympathy we must inculcate because it is the crowning virtue of civilization; and the indispensable basis of the democracy we hope, like other nations, to become.

"Our people have emerged too recently from feudalism to possess sympathy to any great extent, and without sympathy, the best man is but a savage. Finally, dignity is the handle of all the blades of character. The Japanese are an impulsive people, and now that they

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are about to meet the outside world on equal terms for the first time, the value of dignity cannot be overestimated. These three, again, are the characteristics of an ideal army—invariable obedience; perfect sympathy of high with low, and low with high; equal dignity in victory and in defeat. To aid in this development, therefore, we have established military drill in our schools."

Educational Notes.

No teacher has a right to instruct children unless she has a bright, sociable, sunny nature. Her eyes should always sparkle and her face should have a smile that will not easily come off. The schoolroom should be the happiest place in the world. The teacher should give it an air of happiness that will make the memory of school days live forever in the hearts of her pupils. Pleasant, cheery people make life brighter, the days shorter, and this old world not a bad place to live in after all.

Dr. E. A. Winship, who lectured before the Winnipeg Teachers' Association and at the Brandon Teachers' Convention, has just completed a 9,000-mile trip, taken for the purpose of investigating the movement for the higher pay of school teachers. He reports that Nevada and California stand highest among the States, while New York City pays the highest salaries in the world. He attributes the upward trend in salaries in part to the scarcity of teachers and the increased cost of living, but chiefly to the demand on the part of the public for a higher class of teachers. The public are gradually seeing that a poor teacher is dear at any price, while a good teacher is worth as much money as is paid in other occupations in life demanding the same preparation, character and ability.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Education, the average monthly wages of teachers for the whole of the United States was \$49 for men and \$40 for women. Only 27 per cent. of the teachers were men. Thus the average salary paid in United States compared with Canada is:

	Per Month
United States	\$42.43
All-Canada	38.12
Ontario	39.17
Manitoba	47.45
Northwest Territories	46.10

The National Educational Association will meet at St. Louis on June 28th and continue until July 1st, 1904.

Domestic Economy.

Most cases of reported "acute tin poisoning" are due to spoiled food, instead of contamination from the metal of cans. Few undoubted cases of poisoning from the latter source are known. It is true, however, that, while ordinary canned meats and vegetables rarely cause such poisoning, old preserves containing malic and tartaric acids may have sufficient tin to produce slight acute disturbances of digestion, and it is advised that foods containing much of these acids be put up in glass, porcelain or wood.

PLUCKING FOWLS.

As soon as the bird is dead, immerse it in a pailful of very hot water, sufficient to cover all the feathers. One minute is usually long enough to keep the fowl under hot water. After this hot bath the feathers are so loosened that they can be almost rubbed off. Rinse the bird in cold water, and wipe dry. It should then be put into a cotton bag kept for this purpose, and hung in a cool place. When fowls are not to be used at once, they should always be loosely rolled in cloth to keep them from turning dark.

TO WASH FLANNELS WITHOUT SHRINKING.
Have a tub full of hot water that

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Mandolins.

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

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"What would the nation be without women?" frantically asks a magazine writer. That's easy. Stag nation.

Ammonia diluted with the same amount of water will take ink stains out of white goods.

is more than warm, but not very hot, and make a strong suds with laundry soap of the best quality. Add a tablespoonful of powdered borax. Shake the flannels thoroughly, then squeeze them with the hands, sop them up and down, and, if necessary, rub the spots between the hands. Do not rub soap on the flannels, and do not rub them on a board. Wring from the first suds, and put into another of the same temperature. Rinse through this water, then put them into another as warm, that does not contain soap. Wring dry, shake vigorously, and dry quickly. Iron before they are quite dry with a moderately hot iron. Then press well. Do not use borax for colored flannels.

ASBESTOS MATS.

The common custom of using rush mats under hot dishes as a protection to the polished wood does not appeal to a housewife as giving an air of daintiness to a prettily set dining table, and we suggest a pretty idea for table mats. Cut a round or oblong piece of linen the size desired, and embroider with sprays of flowers or a conventional design. Then cut two pieces half as large for the under side. Place the two straight edges together, which should be on the selvage, at the middle across the center. When placed in this manner, they are the size of the upper piece, and both should be basted together, and a scallop worked around the edge through the top and under side. Now you have a mat with an opening in the center, into which you can slip a piece of asbestos, cut the shape of the linen, only a trifle smaller. When the mat needs laundering, slip out the asbestos and launder same as doilies.—Martha Manning, in Pilgrim.

Agricultural Institute Meetings.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to hold Institute Meetings at the under-mentioned places and dates:

MAIN LINE C. P. R.

Speakers—Geo. Lang and C. D. McGillivray, D. V. M.

- March 10, 2 p.m. Ellsboro, Orange Hall
- " 10, 8 p.m. Wolseley, Hurlbert's Hall
- " 11, 2 p.m. Summerberry, Orange Hall
- " 12, 2 and 8 p.m. Grenfell, Masonic Hall
- " 14, 2 and 8 p.m. Broadview, Agri. Hall
- " 15, 2 and 8 p.m. Whitewood, Town Hall
- " 16, 2 and 8 p.m. Wapella, Sutherland's Hall
- " 17, 2 and 8 p.m. Moosomin, Smith's Hall
- " 18, 2 p.m. Fleming, Chandler's Hall

SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

Speakers—Arch Mitchell, Forestry Inspector; and M. D. Geddes, Calgary.

- March 7, 2 p.m. Carstairs
- " 8, 2 p.m. Didsbury
- " 9, 2 and 8 p.m. Olds
- " 10, 8 p.m. Innisfail
- " 11, 2 p.m. Markerville, Public Hall
- " 12, 2 and 8 p.m. Red Deer

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Northwest Government Office, Regina, February 15, 1904.

Agricultural Institute Meetings

At the undermentioned places and dates will be addressed by

M. D. GEDDES, Calgary, who lectures on "The Beef Steer" and other live-stock subjects [if desired and weather permits, he is prepared to use animals for illustrative purposes], and

CHAS. H. STUART WADE, Edmonton, who will speak on "The Farm Garden."

- March 15, 2 p.m. Namao
- " 16, 2 and 8 p.m. Fort Saskatchewan
- " 17, 2 p.m. Clover Bar, Schoolhouse
- " 17, 8 p.m. Strathcona, Town Hall
- " 18, 2 p.m. Beaumont, Schoolhouse
- " 19, 2 p.m. Rabbit Hill, Schoolhouse
- " 21, 2 and 8 p.m. Wetaskiwin
- " 22, 2 p.m. Rosenroll
- " 23, 2 and 8 p.m. Ponoka
- " 21, 2 and 8 p.m. Blackfalls

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Northwest Government Offices, Regina, February 22, 1904.

Agricultural Institute Meetings

At the undermentioned places and dates will be addressed by

GEO. HARCOURT, B.S.A., Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, who will speak on Beef Cattle, Conservation of Soil Moisture, The Value of Humus in the Soil, Breeding Farm Animals, and The Work of Agricultural Societies [He is prepared to use animals for illustrative purposes if so desired, and weather permits], and

T. N. WILLING, Chief Weed Inspector, who speaks on Noxious and Poisonous Weeds, and Injurious Insects. At the evening meetings he will exhibit stereopticon views of insects and weeds.

- March 22, 2 p.m. Colleston, Schoolhouse
- " 22, 8 p.m. St. Catharines, Schoolhouse
- " 23, 2 p.m. Red Deer Hill, Schoolhouse
- " 23, 8 p.m. McDowell Sta., Schoolhouse
- " 24, 2 p.m. Smithville, Schoolhouse
- " 24, 8 p.m. Saskatoon
- " 25, 2 p.m. Dundurn, Schoolhouse

All persons interested are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Northwest Government Offices, Regina, N.W.T., Feb. 23, 1904.

BOOK-KEEPING

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

"When I was in Congress," said William Jennings Bryan, "I was asked to speak in Ohio in one of the campaigns. I went out loaded with a long address. The meeting was a big one. I was fourth on the list of speakers. The chairman looked me over as the third man was finishing. Apparently, he was in doubt about something, for he tipped over to my chair and said in a hoarse whisper: 'Excuse me, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?'"

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY LANDS.

\$8.10 PER ACRE.

Wm. Pearson & Co., 383 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

MORRIS PIANOS

Artistic and Elegant

Without a rival for Tone, Touch, and Durability. Quality the best. Strictly high-grade. We have a splendid supply of new and second-hand organs in stock. Write for prices.

Agents for Morris and Knabe Pianos and Apollo Piano Players:

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO., 228 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG.

WHO USES THE ANGLE LAMP

It is used in churches, in schools and in the home. You probably have a neighbor who uses one. Let us send you a catalogue telling you of its economy, of its safety and ease of handling. The complete picture costs \$6.00. We have many kinds and all throw the light down.

HILTON-GIBSON CO'Y, 247 Rupert Avenue, WINNIPEG.

IT SHINES DOWN.

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

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant-tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much-improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

ORDERED CORSETS FIT



They can't fail to do so, for they're made to suit the individuality of your figure. While store corsets do not meet any special requirements ours never fail to satisfy everyone. The reason is simple—they're manufactured to your own measurements. Write for free catalogue, showing how to order exactly what you want by mail. Durability, perfect fit and finish, all guaranteed. Write at once for the catalogue.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., LONDON, ONTARIO

BARROWCLOUGH



A SEMPLE

Popular Music Folios

INSTRUMENTAL. Royal Crown Folio of Music..... 50c The Crown Dance Folio..... 75c Album de Danse..... 50c Star Dance Folio Nos. 1 and 2..... 50c Broadway Dance Folio..... 50c

VOCAL. The Wide-world Song Folio..... 50c The Globe Song Folio..... 50c The National Song Folio..... 50c 120 Scotch Songs..... 50c Songs of Ireland..... 50c Everything in Music.

When remitting add 10c. for postage

Barrowclough & Semple 228 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

Veterinary.

DEATH OF PIGS.

I had a sow, pigged a month ago; the little pigs were in warm place and appeared strong and in good condition; but they kept dying off, until there is only one left out of thirteen. The little pigs showed signs of weakness about two or three days before they died. The mother is strong and healthy.

Ans.—If the pigs were kept in a warm pen, and were not at any time exposed to the severe cold of this winter, it is probable that the cause of death was insufficient or improper nourishment. Even if the sow is apparently strong and healthy, her milk supply may have been inadequate, or of inferior quality. You do not mention the kind or quantity of food given to the sow, which in itself might, especially at this season of the year, have a tendency to shorten the lives of her offspring.

LAME MARE.

I have a mare that is lame in the hind quarter. First noticed it last spring. Her hind quarter seemed to get useless, and I had to stop working her altogether, but on in the summer, she seemed to get better, and was able to work through summer-fallow, reaping and fall work; but it is as bad as ever. When not working she seems to be all right, but if left out for a while will get lame on the left hind leg, and sometimes on both, especially if she happens to strain a little too much.

Ans.—You do not mention your mare's age but, even if you had, it would be difficult, without a personal examination, to diagnose the case correctly. Judging from the history and symptoms which you have mentioned, I am inclined to think that it is possibly a rheumatoid affection of the hip joint. If such is the case, being of long standing, a permanent remedy need scarcely be looked for. You being within reach of a veterinarian, I would strongly advise you to secure his personal services.

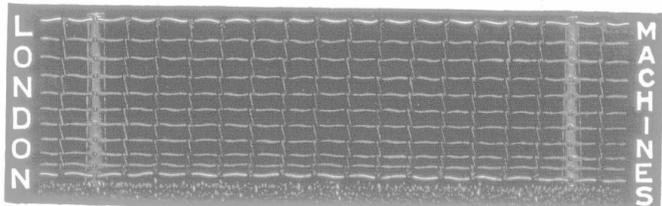
INFLUENZA.

I have several horses which have had good care, including a warm stable and plenty of exercise. They have, one after another, gone right off their feed, which is hay and oats principally. They have become quite dull, and will cough occasionally. Their temperature is slightly raised, and their breathing short and quick. They lie down very little; have no pain, other than changing, resting first one hind leg and then the other. One of them had a grunt with each breath, so I applied mustard to his sides and chest, also gave nitre, belladonna and acornite, which seemed to ease him. It seems different to colds or influenza, as they have no particular running at nose, and there is no grating at lungs like pleurisy or inflammation. They are regular work horses from six to thirteen years old, and in good condition as to fat. They linger, as above described, for about a week or ten days, only nibbling a bit of hay or soft feed meanwhile, and then gradually get better, but with considerable loss of flesh. Kindly diagnose.

Ans.—Your horses were affected with a light form of influenza, which has been somewhat prevalent in the province during the past two months. In a few cases, where the lungs have become extensively involved, it has proved serious and even fatal. The majority of cases are, however, simple, and by proper treatment, which chiefly consists in good nursing, are easily controlled. The grunt which you noticed in connection with one of your horses was caused by soreness of the intercostal muscles, and not by any abnormal condition of either the lungs or chest. The treatment consists in keeping the stable clean, clothing the body and limbs well, good ventilation without drafts, and feeding warm mashes. Give, morning, noon and night, in food, or place back on tongue with a tablespoon: Chlorate of potass, and nitrate of potass, of each, one dram; pulverized liquorice, two drams. A mustard plaster to the chest is occasionally beneficial.

"London Fence"

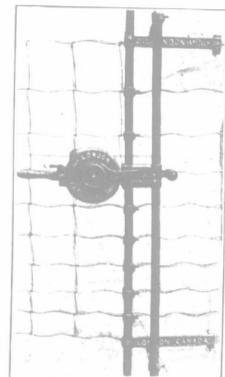
One mile of 7-strand fence for \$82.50 with stays 12 inches apart.



We challenge anyone to produce for the same cost 75 per cent as much strength, utility and durability by any other style of fence or way of building it, as is done by building it on the ground, as with London Machines.

Special Introductory Offer.

Wire for 1 mile of 7-strand fence, top and bottom wires of No. 9 coiled steel spring galvanized wire, body wires of No. 12 coiled steel galvanized spring wire, and for uprights or stays 12 inches apart of No. 13 galvanized steel wire—quality guaranteed in every respect. The material complete for weaving this 320 rods of fence, delivered at any station in the Canadian Northwest Territories, \$82.50 cash; or, will include with above 1 London Fence Machine, 1 London Wire Reel, 1 London Safety Tackle Block Stretcher, complete, with 60 feet of rope, and a London "Perfect" Wire Grip, also 1 pair Bernard's 6 1/2-inch nickel-plated Cutting Pliers, all for \$19, or together with 320 rods wire for \$101.50, freight paid—a complete fencing outfit. Pays every farmer to have one. We guarantee that any good man can weave 100 rods of the above fence per day with a LONDON FENCE MACHINE. Write for catalogue, and send your order in early.



The London Fence Machine Co. LONDON, ONT. Limited. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

SALUS MEDICINAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

Legal.

SHARES IN CREAMERY.

Five men subscribe for 1,000 shares at \$1 each in a creamery association, limited, in order to get it started quickly, and with the intention of disposing of part of their shares so subscribed.

- 1. Can the association legally buy back a portion of these shares?
2. If they can, will the original subscribers be free from all responsibility for shares thus bought back?
3. If the shares were forfeited for neglect to pay calls, would the subscribers be free from responsibility?

Ans.—The five men who subscribed for the \$1,000 in shares at \$1.00 each, in a creamery association, limited, according to the Dairyman's Ordinance, would be registered as the association with corporate powers. Any member of this association could sell his share to others, who would then assume the liability in connection with the said shares. The shareholders disposing of their shares would be free from all responsibility for the shares thus sold, if properly assigned according to the Ordinance.

In your third question, we presume you still refer to the shares legally assigned to new shareholders, and if so, the original holders, who had legally transferred their shares, would not be responsible; but the purchasers of the shares would be responsible to the association for any neglect to pay future calls.

You had better see that the shares sold were properly transferred and the transfer accepted by the association, so as to relieve the original holders from all responsibility.

CUTTING WOOD ON GOVERNMENT LAND.

I would like to know through your valuable paper if a man would be allowed to drive on the river, and take wood off Government lands; and also if he can take wood off road allowances. Glenewen, Assa.

Ans.—You would not be allowed to drive onto the river and take wood off Government land without permission. If you are a homesteader, you can get a free permit by applying to the nearest Dominion Lands Agent, or sub-agent. You should apply to the road overseer in your district for permission to take the wood off the road allowance. If you have no overseer, there is not likely to be any objection made to your taking wood off the road allowance, although you should have permission.

GOVERNMENT PAYS FOR ROAD.

A owns a farm through which a road is surveyed around a slough, through which the road was previously intended to go. B buys A's farm and nothing is said about the road at the time. Can B collect money from the Government for the value of the land, A not having done so, and, if so, to whom should he apply? Does the Government pay for such land by the acre, or for the amount of land destroyed by being cut up? Ledue, Alta.

Ans.—B would be entitled to collect from the Government the value of the road, unless A had previously made a conveyance of the land covered by the road to the Government. The Government usually pays more than for the actual acreage, allowing something on account of the loss or damage the owner suffers from having his farm cut up. Apply to the Commissioner of Public Works, at Regina, for payment, giving description of the land.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

PROLONGED GESTRUM IN COW.

I have a cow seven years old, which is in splendid condition. I have been trying to breed her for some time, and she continues to be in heat at all times. She has always raised calves when bred before. Gets plenty of exercise.

Portage la Prairie.

C. J. A.

Ans.—The cause of your cow's condition is very often obscure, and defies successful treatment. One of the most common causes is an abnormal state of the ovaries. Would advise you to give to the cow, ten days before mating her: Epsom salts, twenty ounces; ground ginger, four drams; molasses, half a pint; hot water, sufficient to dissolve all. After the physic has operated, give, morning and evening, in mash, or in one pint of water, as drench: Nitrate of potass., two drams; nux vomica, one dram; gentian, pulv., three drams. Change the bull, if you have not already done so.

BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

1. Can you kindly prescribe something for horse with a barbed-wire cut on front part of hock joint. It has been done since a year ago last April. He is not lame, but it is an ugly sore to look at. I have been using sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc; it dries it up, but cracks with action of leg. The sore has a surface of two inches by three inches.

2. Can you give me prescription for a good strong liniment for sprains, etc? Crescent Lake, Assa. F. G. M.

Ans.—1. The wound was evidently badly treated in the first place, and being now of very long standing, it will be very difficult to heal. Would advise you to give this purgative: Barbadoes aloes, eight drams; calomel, half a dram; ground ginger, two drams; syrup or soap, sufficient to form a ball. Before administering the physic, feed the horse for twenty-four hours on bran mash diet, and continue to do so until physic has ceased to operate. Remove the scurf from the surface of the wound as much as possible by soaking with warm soft water and soap, twice daily for three days in succession. After this, the following ointment, once daily for three days, and in one week wash, off well, and again repeat the application of ointment. Continue this mode of treatment for at least six weeks if necessary: Iodine, four drams; iodide of potass., three drams; alcohol, four drams; vaseline, four ounces. Mix well.

2. Soap liniment, four ounces; tincture of cantharides, two ounces; spts. camphor and tincture of opium, of each, one ounce.

GOSSIP.

A respectable-looking man of middle age applied one night for free lodgings at one of the police stations in Chicago. "I have tramped all over this town," he said, "looking for work, and can't find any."

"I understand they are short of help at the stock-yards," said the desk sergeant. "You might get a job there for a few weeks, anyway."

"At the stock-yards!" exclaimed the other, in a voice trembling with indignation. "I wouldn't work there for \$50 a day if I were starving to death."

"Why not?"

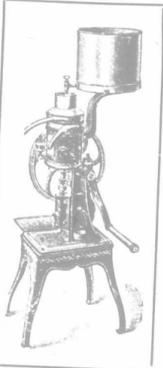
"Because, sir, I'm a vegetarian."

"Old Adam Forepaugh," said a friend of the veteran showman, "once had a big white parrot that had learned to say, 'One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush.'"

"The bird had, of course, acquired this sentence from the ticket taker of the show. Well, one day the parrot got lost in the country, and Mr. Forepaugh leaped into his buggy and started out posthaste to hunt for it."

"People here and there who had seen the parrot directed him in his quest, and finally, as he was driving by a corn-field, he was overjoyed to hear a familiar voice."

"He got out and entered the field, and found the parrot in the middle of a flock of crows that had picked him till he was almost featureless. At the moment he saw the bird, he said, 'One at a time, gentlemen—one at a time—don't crush.'"



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

DELAYS COST MONEY.

There is only one time when a De Laval Separator is as profitable as in hot weather, and that is when the weather is cold and the setting milk freezès on the porch or goes sour in the pantry.

A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR IS INDEPENDENT AS TO MILK TEMPERATURES, AND HAS FREQUENTLY PAID FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAIRY WHILE THE MAN ACROSS THE WAY WAS TRYING TO MAKE UP HIS MIND TO BUY.

Write us for catalogue and our interesting pamphlet, "Be Your Own Judge."

The De Laval Separator Co.,
248 McDermot Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

ON MARCH 23RD

23 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorns
HIGH-GRADE HORSES, AND IMPLEMENTS.

the property of W. Iverach, Beulah, Man., Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 25 w. A working herd of beautiful, large, roomy cows, every one calved or in calf; young bulls and heifers; all bred from the best blood in Canada. Photos on application. Terms.—Eight months' credit on approved joint notes, and if desired a further extension of one year will be given on half the price of any Shorthorn animal costing one hundred dollars or over. Conveyance will meet train at Arrow River Station night previous to sale.

Do You Like Music and Song?

Do you often wish you had some way of entertaining friends and neighbors when they come to see you?

Do the children often tire out their mother when they don't know what to do to amuse themselves?

Do the young folks have to do without a dance once in a while for want of a musician?

Do you want the girls to learn all they can from master musicians on all instruments and from the voices of greatest singers?

Do you want to know more about the musical instrument that fills all these wants—entertains young and old alike?

Do you want to know how easy it is to own one?

CUT OR TEAR OFF THIS COUPON.

E. BERLINER,
2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Send me the book about the Berliner Gram-o phone and the free list of Records made only for it, also information about the easy-payment plan.

F. A. W.

Name

Address

FILL OUT COUPON, TEAR OFF AND MAIL IT TO US.

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

TRADE NOTES.

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

Irving Bacheller, the author, has a country home at Sound Beach, and is occasionally bothered by tramps. One day a small, thin specimen of a hobo honored the novelist with a call. He told a hard-luck story which would have brought tears to the eyes of a Chinese idol.

"And do you call yourself a man?" demanded the writer.
"No, sir, not entirely. Just now I'm only an outline. All I need is a little fillin' in."
And he got it, too, after that admission of his incompleteness.

BANANAS, NOT PAJAMAS.

Walter Camp, the athletic adviser of Yale University, was recently entertaining a gathering of his undergraduate friends with experiences of his own.

He told of a dinner where a charming young woman was seated next to an exceedingly deaf old man. She had done her best to interest him, but had found it necessary to shout out each remark unto the third and fourth narration before the old man could catch the point.

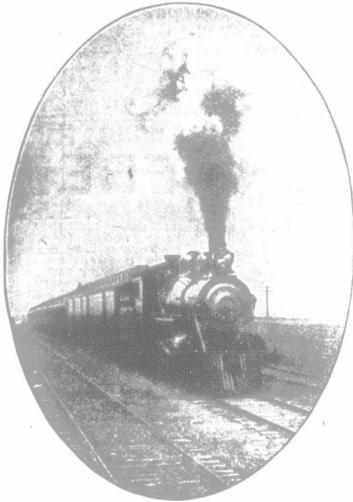
So the time dragged along, till the dinner was waning and the fruit was passed.

The young woman determined to make a final effort at being agreeable, so she threw her voice into saying:

"Do you like bananas?"

"How's that?" asked her neighbor in a surprised tone.

"Do you like bananas?" she repeated.
"Well, my dear," he replied, "So long as you have introduced the topic, I will say that I much prefer the old-fashioned nightshirt."



Northern Pacific

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Telephone 1446.

Next door to Bank of Commerce.

IMPORTANT

Features of the finest train on the continent, the Northern Pacific

NORTH COAST LIMITED

are, observations library car with barber and bath, Pullman palace sleeping cars, dining car, always on train, Pullman tourist sleeping cars, elegant first-class coaches.

Daily Between **St. Paul and Portland.**

CALIFORNIA TOURISTS

should have their tickets read via Northern Pacific on the return journey and take in the Yellowstone Park.

Tickets to all points can be obtained at the Northern Pacific ticket office, 391 Main street. Train leaves Water Street Depot, daily at 1.45 p.m.

The only line operating Pullman palace sleeping cars out of Winnipeg.

R. CREELMAN, H. SWINFORD,
Ticket Agent. General Agent.
391 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

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

GOSSIP.

While a young woman was making a hurried toilet upstairs her father was entertaining her caller.

"By the way, Mr. Spoonamore," he asked, "how do you stand on this question of imperialism?"

"Why," responded young Spoonamore, "I've always thought it was—er—more becoming to most people than a goatee."

Minnedosa district commands public attention in several respects, by reason of the enterprising progress shown by its farmers, and in no branch of agricultural industry is its claims more strongly put forward than in that of the raising of pure-bred cattle and swine. One of the farmers in the front rank of breeders is Mr. J. M. Ewens, of Lakeside Farm. Mr. Ewens owns a large tract of land, which is laid out partly under cultivation and partly in pasture, in the most convenient arrangement for all the purposes of mixed farming. His pure-bred stock consists of Shorthorns, a few Herefords and a grand herd of Berkshire swine. The Shorthorn herd is composed of animals from recognized good strains, and as individuals they do these strains credit. The herd bull is British Consort, by British Sailor, he by Royal Sailor. He is a thick-fleshed, square bull, of flocky conformation, with a very good underline, full flank, and well-filled quarters. Lucy Gray 2nd is a cow of good parts, and with a splendid record as a breeder. Snowflake is a young cow of good quality, deep conformation, smooth and straight-lined. Fill-pail, a two-year-old heifer, is a blocky, straight, low-down animal of good quality, and took second prize in C. P. R. class at Winnipeg Fair. Milkmaid is a full sister to Fill-pail, and a year older. These two are very much alike in character and conformation. Milkmaid produced a fine bull calf last year, which was sold to J. S. Armitage, Minnedosa. Rosedale Maid, got by Bailey, out of Princess Stephenie, is a cow of good conformation and a grand breeder.

Mr. Ewens' Berkshires have as good a record as any in Manitoba. Emperor, the herd boar, won two red tickets and diploma at Winnipeg Fair, and won several times at Minnedosa. May Queen is another first-prize winner at Winnipeg, also at Minnedosa. Jewel 4th got third at Winnipeg in 1903. Franklin Jewel 3rd is a full sister of the former. She won second prize at Winnipeg last season. Lakeside Jewel won first prize in Winnipeg in 1902. Ewens' young stock shows the breeding and individuality. Better blood would be hard to get, either to establish or improve a herd. Mr. Ewens' farm is within two miles of the town.

Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the limeness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

Irish agricultural show. Exhibitor to judge—What will that one get? Judge—Oh, he'll be specially recommended. Exhibitor—What for? Judge—To go home. Exhibitor (going)—Well, ye may be a grand and high man, but you're a poor judge of a baste.

C. S. Batterman, one of the best known mining men in the Rocky Mountain States, was on the stand as an expert in an important mining case in Nevada, and was under cross-examination by a rather young and "smart" attorney. The question related to the form that the ore was found in, generally described as "kidney lumps."

"Now, Mr. Batterman," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps—you say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Batterman, "but not as thick."

The attorney subsided, and even the judge could not help smiling.

A. Galbraith & Son, Janesville and Brandon, write the "Advocate" as follows: "We have just received by express another palace carload of stallions from headquarters, comprising Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys. Included in this lot is the great Clydesdale, Sir Christopher, the only winner of the Highland and Agricultural Society's championship that has ever come to Manitoba. Sir Christopher resembles, in a remarkable degree, his grand sire, the famous Prince of Wales, and not only is he a magnificent individual, of great scale and symmetry, but his stock are very promising—two of his sons being placed first and second at the Toronto Fair of 1902. Amongst other good horses in this shipment are: Linesman, a prizewinner at the last International, of Baron's Pride breeding; Searchlight, a black three-year-old, by Good Gift, the Highland Society winner; Sylvander Prince, a model roan son of Sylvander, from a Sir Everard mare. This looks like making a Winnipeg winner. Three good Percherons are included in this lot, and a first-class Suffolk, named Rendlesham Albert, a winner at the Royal and other leading shows in England, as well as champion over all Suffolks at the last International.

"The magnificent Hackney stallion, Stuntney Pharaoh, completed the shipment. This fine horse was purchased promptly on arrival by Messrs. Wishart and Brown, of Portage la Prairie, two of the best judges and most enterprising horsemen in the province. We sold these gentlemen the great breeding Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Edengrove, three years ago, and he has proved a mine of wealth to that community."

Dispersion Sale

MARCH 18th

18 PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

INCLUDING 7 BULLS.
23 HIGH GRADES.

All under eight years of age.

Improved Farm, half-section, 15-13-15; rich soil; good barns and residence.

Write for bills and catalogue to

J. R. HAMILTON,
Box 118. NEEPAWA, MAN.

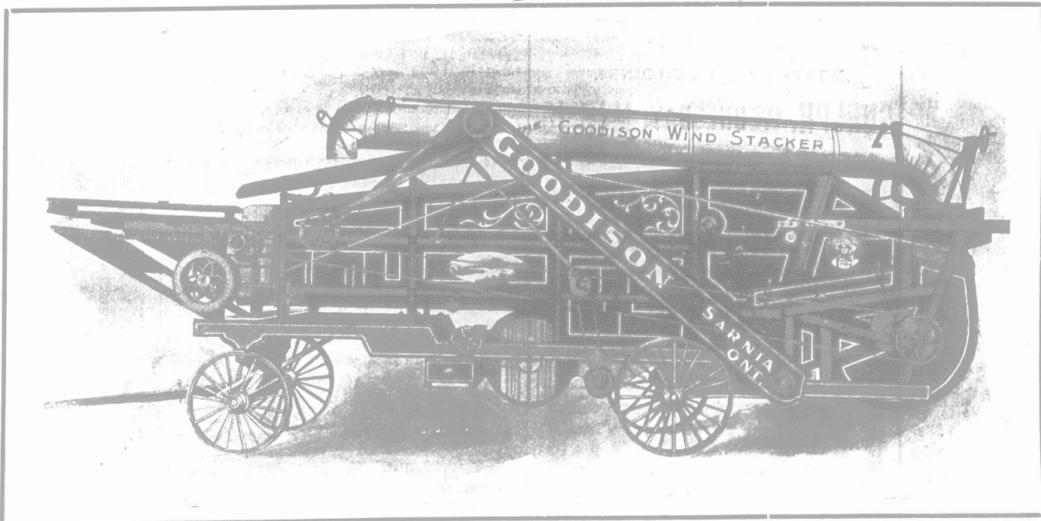
MAN WANTED FOR ALBERTA FARM

A thoroughly competent man wanted to take full management of one of the finest farms in Alberta. Applicants must be prepared to invest from \$3,000 to \$5,000 in the business. The farm, which is situated 2 1/2 miles from an incorporated town on the C. & E. Ry., is well equipped in horses, machinery, implements and utensils. It consists of 1,100 acres of choice lands; 180 acres in high state of cultivation, 110 acres ready for seed. Hay meadow cuts 150 tons. Comfortable and commodious house, barn, granaries and other buildings. Dairy for 50 cows and pigery for 200 hogs. Plenty of good spring water. Lots of timber for building and fuel. Owner has cleared on this farm \$6,000 in the last 4 years. Must leave it for other interests. A good chance for the right man. None but fully-qualified persons need apply. Address: Opportunity, care of Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

The New McCloskey Manitoba Thresher

Goodison Side-fan Wind Stacker.

SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, DURABLE.



SIZES:
32 cyl., 50 rear
36 cyl., 54 rear
36 cyl., 60 rear
40 cyl., 60 rear

Write for catalogue and our new catalogue of Double-cylinder Traction Engines.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

Heinrich Corried was standing in the back of the Metropolitan Opera House a few nights ago during the performance of a German opera. As he leaned on the rail behind the back row of seats he heard the whispers of two men sitting almost in reach of his hand.

One of them was apparently a native American; the other talked with a decided German dialect.

"The acoustics of this house," whispered the American, "are very bad."

The German was heard to sniff audibly once or twice.

"Vot makes you say dot?" he asked of his American companion. "I don't smell anything."

HOLSTEIN GRADES IN THE DAIRY.
By George A. Martin.

A poor man cannot afford to keep a poor cow. Nothing will more surely keep a man poor than to keep a herd of cows which produce only enough at most to pay the bare cost of keeping. The aggregate yield from five cows, at an average of 3,000 lbs. each, is only as much as that of two cows at 7,500 lbs. each, while the cost of keeping the additional three cows uses up all the profit.

To start right, a farmer had better buy one good, well-bred Holstein-Friesian cow, than invest the same money in a lot of inferior mongrels. In the first place he can, by breeding his cow to a pure-bred bull and raising all the heifer calves, in time possess a herd of choice pure-bred cows; but with a herd of scrubs, bred to scrub bulls, he will keep his nose on the grindstone to the end of the chapter, as too many dairy farmers are doing all over the country.

But many if not most of our dairy farmers have in their herds of "natives," some individuals of more than average merit. By breeding these to good, pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bulls and continuing to breed up the heifer calves in the same way, a herd of high-grades may be established. If not as good as pure-bred cows, they will be far better than a miscellaneous lot of mongrels. Aside from a moderate service fee to begin with, it costs no more to raise a grade calf than a scrub. A valuable object lesson on this subject is given in Bulletin 169 of the Cornell Experiment Station. It contains, in tabulated form, the history of the milk secretion of the University herd of about twenty cows, largely composed of Holstein grades. It is remarked in the beginning that "in building up the herd the aim has been to form one that would furnish an object lesson to those farmers who desire to improve their herds, but do not feel able to purchase pure-bred stock entirely." Accordingly the herd has been developed from the ordinary stock of the neighborhood by the use of pure-bred bulls, and a rigid selection of the best heifers. At the start, the average yield of milk per cow was a little more than 3,000 lbs. The descendants of these same cows are now producing over 7,500 lbs. of milk per cow. This increase of two and a half times is the result of judicious selection of sire and dam, together with careful feeding, and is a result which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course.

In fact, taking the Holsteins alone, the average yield was over 9,000 lbs. of milk per year. The greatest production for one lactation was by Ruby, three-fourths Holstein, who gave in 64 weeks 16,089 lbs. of milk, containing 531.32 lbs. of fat, equivalent to 625 lbs. of butter containing 85 per cent. fat.

The lesson is a most impressive one for every farmer who keeps cows. By the use of pure-bred bulls, the selection of the best heifers and careful feeding, a herd was in a few years graded up from an average yield, which scarcely paid the cost of keeping, to a highly-profitable average. The result is one "which every farmer can obtain by following a similar course." If there is no available Holstein bull in the neighborhood, and the farmer does not feel able to buy one, he can almost anywhere find neighbors who can be persuaded to join him in clubbing their resources. A few of the present days in a club, and bring up a herd of good cows, and the herd will be the better for the clubbing.

No other Soap has ALL the qualities of Baby's Own



FOR SALE: Cornish Indian Games, Barred Rocks and Golden Wyandottes.

Also fancy pigeons. Eggs for hatching from Indian Games and Golden Wyandottes, \$2 for 15 eggs. Write S. LING, Wainipeg, Man. 128 River Ave.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Manitoba.

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

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

A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF

Pure-bred Breeding Cattle

MALE AND FEMALE.

The first Annual Sale under the auspices of the

Guelph Fat Stock Club

will be held in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS,

GUELPH, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16

THOS. INGRAM, AUCTIONEER.

Entries must be made with the Secretary on or before SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

For entry forms and full particulars apply to John McCorkindale, Secretary, Guelph.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

JOHN McCORKINDALE, SEC., GUELPH.

J. M. DUFF, PRESIDENT, GUELPH.

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

GOSSIP.

You can harm others by mean acts or even by unkind thoughts toward them, but it is well to bear in mind that you cannot hurt another without injuring yourself.

Swellman—Yes, I'm still looking for a coachman. Applicant—Well, I know all about horses and — Swellman—But have you had any experience with an automobile? Applicant—Not exactly, sor, but I wuz tossed be a bull wanst.

Cases of longevity in horses are not at all uncommon. Quite recently we are informed a Yorkshire veterinary surgeon was called in to supervise the slaughtering of a horse which had reached the great age of 44 years.

Recognize your own limitations and get all the light and help you can from whatever source, but do not accept or adopt the opinions of others so far as your individual conduct is concerned, unless they seem in accord with your best judgment.

Two strikers were picketing the entrance of an alley during the strike at the factory of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, in Chicago. A non-union man came out of the factory and started across the street. One of the strikers picked up a brick. As he looked at it an expression of disgust came over his face and he threw it down. "Why didn't you throw it at the scab?" asked the other striker. "Because it's a non-union brick."

A Johns Hopkins University instructor said the other day of Dr. William Osler, the noted Canadian-bred physician:

"When Dr. Osler was a student at McGill University, in Montreal, he passed on the street one day beside a cow that had become stubborn and would not move along. He regarded the cow for some time. Then he took a box of pills from his pocket and gave one to the animal. She swallowed the pill willingly, and then, at a breakneck speed, she made off down the road.

"The drover watched her disappear. Then he turned to young Osler and laughed strangely.

"I say, give me one of those pills, will you?" he said.

"What for?" said Osler. "Why," returned the drover, "I've got to follow that beast."

The progress of the English Shire Horse Society has been marvellous. Ten years ago its membership was 1999; this year it is 3619. Ten years ago the prizes offered at the spring show amounted to £942; this year they amount to £2,200. The entries at the London show of 1894 numbered 475; this year they are 862. But perhaps the greatest evidence of progress is to be found in the support given to country shows. Ten years ago twenty of these were helped; this year the number is 914. The annual turnover of the Society ten years ago was £10,800; this year it is £24,000. Finally, the reserve fund in 1894 stood at £6,000; in 1904 it stands at £12,000. During 1903, 356 new members were elected, and 141 were deleted, leaving a net increase of 215. The membership at 1st January, 1904, stood at 3,619, of whom 2,720 were annual members at 21s. each—[Scottish Farmer.

THE LATEST IN HORSESHOES.

A couple of ingenious inventors in Switzerland have just introduced to the notice of the public a new form of horse-shoe from which great things are expected. This new invention is a shoe which is not nailed to the hoof as is usually the way, but attached thereto by means of metallic bands. The new system has already been subjected to tests of various kinds, and it is said to have given good results. One of the advantages claimed for it is that it does not fatigue the animals so much as the system generally adopted. It is announced from Berne that the Swiss Government has appointed a commission to conduct experiments with a view to ascertaining the suitability of the invention for adoption by the Swiss cavalry.

\$9,000 Poultry Catalog 40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure diseases, etc. Send 10 cts for mailing catalogue. Incubators 30 days free trial. J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 113 Delavan, Wis.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING FREE



Send name and address plainly written, and we will mail you, post-paid, 10 of our large beautiful fast-selling packages of Fresh Sweet Pea Seeds, the best in Canada. (Every package is handsomely decorated in 12 colors, and contains 61 of the finest, prettiest and most fragrant varieties in every imaginable color.) 5¢ them at 10c. each, return the money, and we will immediately send you, absolutely free, this beautiful Ring, elegantly finished in 14k Gold, and containing one very large magnificent flashing Austrian Diamond in the famous Tiffany style setting. The stone is wonderfully hard and brilliant, full of color and fire, and cannot be told from a real Diamond even by an expert. Write for the Seeds at once, and in a few days you will be wearing this magnificent Ring that never fails to attract attention wherever it is. The Seed Supply Co., Dept. 3311, Toronto, Ont.

FREE STEAM ENGINE



Makes 300 Revolutions in a minute. Easy running, swift and powerful. Strongly made of steel and brass. Handsomely nickel plated. Has belt wheel, steam whistle and safety valve. Iron stand, brass boiler and steam chest, steel piston rod and Russian iron burner compartments. Boys! this big, powerful Steam Engine is free to you for selling only 9 large, beautiful colored packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Everybody buys them. Roy Butler, Wainsonville, Ont., said: "I sold the seeds in a few minutes. People said they were fine." Write us a post card to-day and we will send the Seeds postpaid. Order now, as we have only a limited quantity of these special Engines on hand. Arnold Wiseman, Kingston, Ont., said: "My Engine is a beauty and a grand premium for so little work." FREE SEED CO., Dept. 3337, Toronto

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods and represent us in their district. Salary or commission, \$60 per month and expenses. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars, THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

RIFLES FREE TO BOYS

Boys, you can earn in a few hours, a splendid, long distance, latest model Air Rifle. Shoots 80 right home. Very accurate, fine blue steel barrels, walnut stock; all parts interchangeable; carefully fitted, sighted and tested; very handsomely finished; they are beauties. Boys send name and address at once and we will mail you, postpaid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package is entitled to receive a valuable silverware present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold, return us the money, \$2.00, and we will send you, at once, the handsome Rifle, with package of shot and darts. We take back all you cannot sell. Address, The Marvel Bluing Co., Gun Dept. 390 Toronto, Ont.

SEND NO MONEY



THIS FINE Violin AND OUTFIT ONLY \$4.35

This Violin possesses a rare, powerful tone of sweet, melodious quality, equalling that of the famous Stradivari violin of which it is an exact copy. The body is solid seasoned maple of beautiful tone, the top is spruce black Forest of Germany. The color is a rich reddish brown, hand rubbed in oil to a high piano polish, and the ebony finished. Our \$4.35 price includes the Violin, self strings, a big cake of rosin, finger-board, chart and a self-teaching instruction book, all packed in a neat violin case, mailed for your free inspection. Don't send us one cent. Then, if, after a thorough examination, you find equal to a Violin outfit sold regularly for \$10.00, pay the one cent. For 25 cents extra we will send a handsome black leather case, with brass trimmings. We may not be able to repeat this offer. Johnston & Co., Dept. 3345, Toronto, Ont.

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

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

Every Farmer and Seedsman

who buys a fanning mill should select the best made. No implement or machine ever devised for a farmer's use will pay for itself so quickly or cost so little for maintenance and repairs. It will render foul grain or grass seed marketable, and raise the grade of good grain or grass seed. The screenings left by a good fanning mill are just the thing for poultry. It can be operated in the barn by your boys or hired help on rainy days, and every turn of the crank will make money for you.

If you want the best, if you want a mill that has been THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON for quality all over Canada and the United States for the past fifteen years, and that carries with it the manufacturer's guarantee in every particular, then buy a

Chatham Fanning Mill



Over One Hundred
Thousand Sold,
and more wanted

Sold on the In-
stalment Plan or
a Three Years'
Note :: :: ::

If we, as the makers, did not know that they would stand every test, bear the strain of hard usage and do all the work that can be given them to do, we would not offer to sell them that way, would we?

READ WHAT SOME USERS SAY

- "Enabled me to get 5 cents a bushel more for my wheat."—W. F. BEUM, Caldwell, Kas.
- "I like your Mill well. It made one grade higher of my wheat by cleaning it."—GEO. R. WILKIE, Ninette, Man.
- "Cleaned my wheat and got 5 cents a bushel more than that which was sold from the thresher, and had the screenings left to feed."—C. V. LAMBRIGER, Chillicothe, Mo.
- "Having purchased one of your Chatham Fanning Mills I would hereby state that the same is giving good satisfaction, and I would advise any one wanting a good durable mill to purchase one, as it does grand work."—E. BURNELL, Strathclair, Man.
- "We use five Chatham Mills with sackers. They do perfect work cleaning all kinds of seeds, from timothy to seed corn, and are all and more than you claim for them."—J. R. RABEKIN & SON, Shenandoah, Iowa.

We want you to know more about our fanning mill and our liberal plan of selling than it is possible for us to tell in an advertisement. We have a book, "How to Make Dollars out of Wind," which gives full description of our mills and a lot of other useful information regarding seeds, how to sow, how to clean, etc., which we send free. We want this book in your hands. Send for it.

We deliver the Mill and Bagger, freight paid, to any station in Canada or the United States.

M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont.

Dept. 102 Manufacturers of the famous Chatham Incubators and Brooders 501

Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

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



BEAUTIFUL FREE WATCH

WITH CHAIN AND CHARM
It costs you nothing to own this handsome guaranteed watch, with an elegant gold finished chain and charm; this watch has a fine silver finished nickel case, American movement, strong and well made; Every Watch guaranteed.

Write at once and we will mail you, no-paid, 20 packages of Marvel Washing Blue, the great washday help, to sell at 10 cents a package. Each customer who buys a package of Blue is entitled to receive a handsome silver present from us. Every lady needs bluing. When sold return us the money, \$2.00, and we will immediately forward you the watch, and chain and charm, Free. We take back all you cannot sell. Write now. Address—The Marvel Bluing Co., Watch Dept. 929 Toronto, Ont.

WANTED By experienced farm manager and graduate O.A.C., Guelph, position as manager on up-to-date farm, in the West preferred. Life experience with all kinds of soil, live stock and machinery. Good references. Box 333, AURORA, ONT.

GOSSIP.

Minister: "You seem to be glad to have me visit your home."

Young Hopeful: "Yes, sir. Whenever you come we have a bully dinner."

One of the Jersey cows, Companion's Fannie, stabled at St. Louis, preparatory to the dairy test, calved on Thursday, Feb. 11th, and went down with milk fever twelve hours after calving. Mr. Graves, the Supt., gave her oxygen treatment, and Saturday morning the cow was on her feet. It works that way every time when dosing is not practiced. Drs. Tennant & Barnes, of London, Ont., have treated 49 cases with oxygen since last April, with 48 complete recoveries. The latest case was that of a cow that had lain comatose for nearly two days, and was swollen as tight as a drum, but the oxygen brought her up all right.

During a recent visit to Washington, Booker T. Washington was invited to address a society of young people. The organization has a rather long and grandiloquent title, and Washington, who advocates simplicity, is reported to have quietly admonished his young friends in regard to the name selected.

"Let me tell you a story," he is quoted as saying. "A professional man who liked to use big words said to his colored man one morning:

"While I am in the city to-day, George, I want you to impound the pig."

"To the colored man this was a puzzling assignment, and in his perplexity, after his master's departure, he went to a white neighbor and asked for light.

"Why," was the explanation, "your master merely wants you to put the pig in the pen."

"So dat's what 'impound de pig' means," observed the hired man, starting back to do his duty, but a number of hours had been consumed, and there was not sufficient time left for him to make some necessary repairs to the pen. As a result the pig broke out and got away to the woods. The colored man was greatly distressed, and for consolation consulted an old dictionary which his master had once given him. After diligent study of its pages a happy smile illumined his face.

"I get's eben wid de boss fo' confussing me 'bout dat pig," he said to himself.

"Well," asked the master on his return, "did you succeed in impounding the pig?"

"Oh, yes, sah," was the reply; "I impound him all right, but he done extricate hisself, sah, and transcended to de forest."

A LONG-MANED HORSE.

A marvelously-maned mare, whose wealth of silver-gray hair reaches a length of eighteen feet, and surpasses anything of the kind ever heard of in equine history, is owned by George O. Zillgitt, Inglewood, California, who purchased her seven years ago, when she was three years old. At that time her mane was of ordinary length, and it was not until a year later that it began to grow with unusual rapidity. For a number of years this horse was used on the Zillgitt farm in North Dakota. During that time the mane was kept in a net, and was seldom taken down oftener than once a year. The heavy plow collar rubbed against and injured the back part of the mane, but the upper part still remains, and trails out in gorgeous waves of silver when unbound from the braids that are so necessary to keep it from getting tangled. No one has been able to account for this superfluity of hair. The animal has not been given special care. She has been treated quite like an ordinary horse, and the extraordinary growth is simply the result of some strange prank of nature. A month ago Mr. Zillgitt took the horse to California, where she is being used in the family carriage. She is the mother of a colt that seems destined to be even more famous than her parent. Though only a few months old, this colt possesses both mane and tail that reach to the ground. —[The Scientific American.]

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

Reward of Merit

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article, to say nothing of achieving popular



favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, bloodroot and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

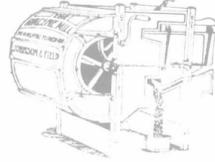
Dr. J. J. Reitger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat, affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother, who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full-sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh, mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. -om

THIS FANNING MILL FREE



In order to introduce the celebrated "Racine" Mill in your locality and to repay you for your slight assistance, we will send you this perfect, high-grade Mill, Absolutely Free. The leader for 25 years, lighter running, larger capacity, most perfect operation, greater strength, longer life and more durable than all others. Don't lose this chance, we reserve the right to stop at any time. Write for details to Dept. W, Racine, Wis.

GOSSIP.

If you used Consumers' Cordage Co.'s twine last season, and liked it, you will be glad to know they are prepared to supply you this year. If your neighbor got inferior twine, or paid higher prices than you did, tell him where he can do better. The company wants their twine to give satisfaction, and so far have not been disappointed.

In a Glasgow theatre a young fellow was rather annoyed because his view of the stage was obstructed by the hat of a young lady who was sitting in front of him. Wishing to get a glimpse of the performance, he plucked up courage, and in a nervous voice exclaimed: "Look here, miss, A' want tae look as weel as you." "Oh, dae you," she retorted, without looking round, "Then I doot ye'll hae tae change yer face."

There are several ways of reducing windgalls, capped hocks, thickness, and all unnatural enlargements. One of the best of these means is by using Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure. This remedy is also a specific for spavins, bruises, splints, curbs, etc. It is not a regular blister, but rather acts as an absorbing liniment. Horsemen find it a useful remedy to keep in their stables. Write the Canadian agents, J. A. Johnston & Co., for a supply. See their advertisement in another column.

Mrs. Langtry and Signor Marconi were dining at different tables in a New York restaurant recently. The actress saw the inventor for the first time. "What a wonderful man he is," Mrs. Lantry said. "What he has done seems marvelous. Only I can't say that my own experience with the wireless telegraph was a complete success. I had dined with a friend the night before I left London, and when we passed a vessel I telegraphed by the new method: 'The ocean does not part us.' Ten days later I had the telegram back from my friend, with a request to explain what it meant. It read: 'The ocean has not pants on.'"

"I had had a colored coachman in my employ for two years," said the Chicago merchant, "when one night some prowler entered the premises and stole sixteen of my fancy chickens. I hadn't a doubt of my man's honesty, but I called him in to ask if he suspected anyone. He seemed ill at ease and answered with reluctance, and I finally said:

"George, if you can find out who stole the chickens I'll give you a \$5 bill."

"'Couldn't possibly do it, sah,' he curtly replied.

"But what do you mean? Do you mean that you haven't time?"

"No, sah, I mean dat I'm no hand to gin my brudder-in-law away."

During his last visit to the United States on leave of absence, Mr. Choate, U. S. Ambassador at London, told the following story in refutation of the time-honored fallacy that women have no sense of humor.

According to Mr. Choate, a certain British official, having in charge a state function of great ceremony, had been at much pains to take such measures as would render the reception as imposing and dignified as possible. With this end in view he had ordained that only guests of certain rank should be permitted to approach the portion of the hall reserved for royalty and then only through certain designated doors. To these blue tickets were issued; to others of inferior rank, white tickets.

It chanced that, through some mistake, an important public man received a blue card while his wife received a white one. When the pair reached the audience chamber trouble began to brew, for the lady firmly declined to be separated from her husband. An aide-de-camp endeavored to reason with her touching the matter, and to explain the commotion that would ensue if blue and white were suffered to mingle together. But the fair one was equal to the occasion.

"What nonsense!" exclaimed she, pressing forward. "What do you take us for—a Seidlitz powder?"

This was too much for the aide, and the lady was permitted to go her own way.

Handy Paints.

The CANADA PAINT CO., Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, GUARANTEE their paints to be made from the FINEST MATERIALS KNOWN, being absolutely free from injurious ingredients of which most Brands of Liquid Paints are mainly composed.

They DRY HARD, with a rich, smooth surface.

The materials are manufactured solely by ourselves, and the paints can be repeated by no other firm.

Ask for the CANADA PAINT CO.'S Brands and

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

WM. COLQUHOUN, -om

MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.



SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with

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PRICE ONLY

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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.

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns



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

Note breeding of A1 Model: Sire, Moncrief Marquis, 1st prize winner at Highland. Acknowledged to be the most typical draft horse in Britain to-day. Sire of Marquis, champion gelding at International, Chicago, and Montravel Mac, sold for \$5,000. Dam of A1 Model is Sued, by Prince of Wales, a horse that has done more for the breed than any other horse, dead or alive. Surely this is breeding to Model. Horses offered at moderate prices. SIBTHORN BULLS.—Alister, 2-year-old, bred by Alex. Gilbert, Knockburn, Dalbeattie, Scotland. Golden Cup, 1 year old, bred by Duthie, Collynie; sired by Lovat Champion. If notified in time will meet and return parties to Carberry station.

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

Regular Price, \$8.

21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH ONLY \$3.98

\$8.



Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 44-LAID, beautiful ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, bearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel the whole case highly polished and tested to 200 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 J. Wels - Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, other wise, NOT ONE CENT, and you will always send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund you every penny if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dept. 3347, Toronto.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

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

Winners! Winners! Winners!

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

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

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

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

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY [2443], 5 years old;

Also

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

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

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of

CLYDESDALES

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

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

JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.

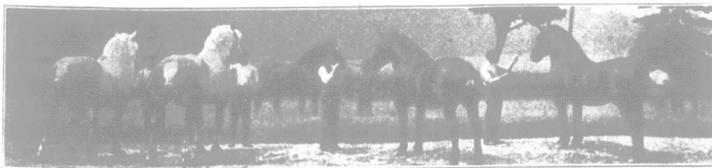
20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.
Long-distance phone in connection with farm, 70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

GOSSIP.

A neighbor had a sick calf and he gave it what he supposed was some medicine. It afterwards proved to be baking powder. He raised the calf. It is the mission of baking powder to raise things.

The goose no longer has the distinction of being the only fowl that can lay a golden egg. It is the hen that is engaged in that pastime these days.

Good stories have a trick of repeating themselves. The classic jest of "Daft Davie" with Professor Blackie about the horseshoe has just been repeated in real life in the course of the extraordinary Studdert remount case in Ireland. One of the witnesses was asked, "Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sor."

"Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?"

"No, sor."

"Did your grandfather sell him a horse?"

"No, sor."

"Well, then, did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?"

"Yis, sor."

"Who did, then?"

"Oi did, sor."

"And what did you sell Major Studdert?"

"Oi sold him a mare, sor."

The counsel thereupon sat down and the court roared.

There is said to be a farmers' trust in Iowa organized to escape the exactions of a corporation that bought their produce and furnished their supplies. They incorporated as a company with the following wide range of enterprises: "Buying and selling and dealing in all kinds of farm and dairy products, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, farm machinery, lumber, stone, brick, and all kinds of building material, grain and real estate, and dealing in all kinds of merchandise, and in buying and selling all such kinds of property on commission and otherwise." Their reports for last year show that, with an expense for salaries, rent, insurance, etc., of less than \$4,000, they carried on a business of over \$620,000 on a capital of less than \$25,000. At no time has the capital stock been more than \$25,000, and at no time has the indebtedness been more than \$5,000. The company has handled in all over \$5,000,000, without losing a single dollar.

A Minnesota man has invented a lantern designed to be affixed by wire braces, rods and straps to the breast of a horse, so that the animal as well as the driver may clearly see the road on dark nights. It is claimed that the lantern is so pivoted and braced that it will not sway laterally with the motion of the horse nor suffer any undesirable vibration.

The inventor says that the rays are thrown directly forward in the path traveled by the animal, and that it is not only easier for the horse to see the path, but that the driver can distinguish objects ahead and also avoid rough and dangerous places and determine, even on the darkest night, whether the horse is in the road or not. Where the light is carried on the side of the buggy, the rays, thrown along by the side of the horse, frequently fail to illumine the way ahead.

A frame of sole leather, bent to present a round appearance in front, is provided with a hole through which the lens of the lantern is inserted. Suitable lugs are provided on each side of the lantern frame, and the other engaged by snap-hooks to a girth around the horse, just back of the fore legs, prevent the lantern from swaying laterally. To prevent it from swaying back and forward, another wire brace running from the girth is connected with the lower edge of the lantern frame.

Shoulder brace-rods of flat or round steel wire, one end riveted to the lantern frame, and the other engaged by snap-hooks to a girth around the horse, just back of the fore legs, prevent the lantern from swaying laterally. To prevent it from swaying back and forward, another wire brace running from the girth is connected with the lower edge of the lantern frame.

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Sprains, Strains, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Bites and Stings of Insects, Coughs, Colds, Contracted Cords, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Whooping Cough and all Painful Swellings.

A LARGE BOTTLE, 25c.

TIMOTHY SEED Two bushels or over at \$4 per bus. in cotton bags, less at **FOR SALE**. 10 cents per lb. Also a quantity of Bromo Grass seed at 10 cents per lb. (sacked.) m P. A. SWITZER, Lacombe, Alta.

FEVER

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c per package, prepaid. m **A. J. BROWN & CO.,** 291 Market St. Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE: A strictly

First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.

YORKSHIRE SOWS

m A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man., near Brandon.

JOHN WISHART Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM J. M. Gard-horse, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar' bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R. C. P. R. Stns.



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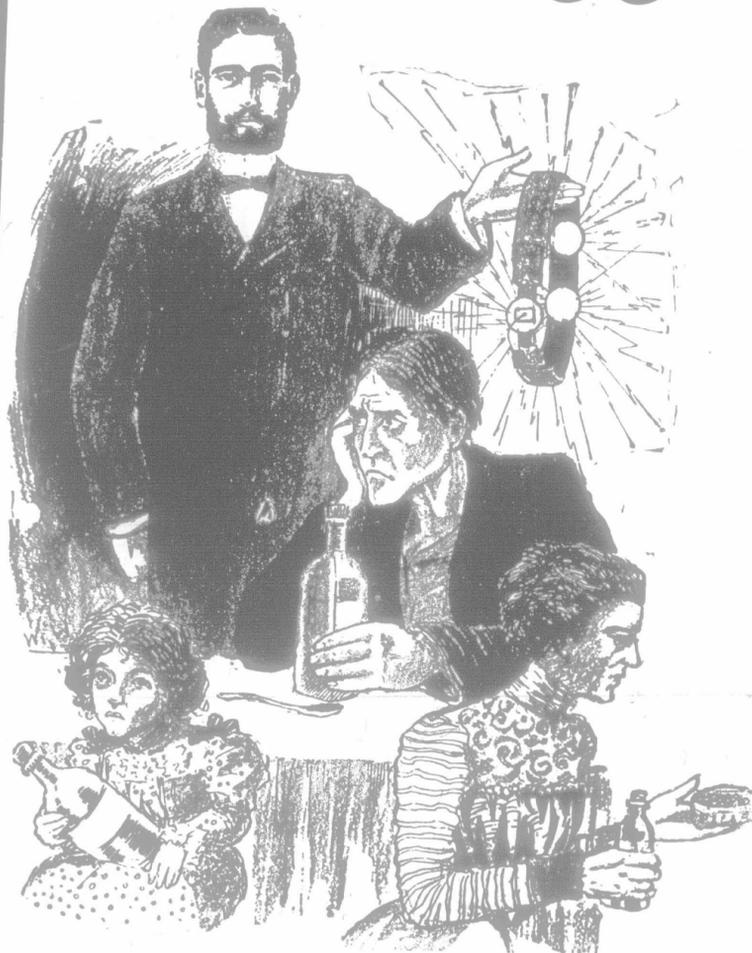
quick to remove the inflammation from any bruise or strain. No blister, no hair gone, and you can use the horse. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch in a pleasing manner. \$2 per bottle, of regular dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

Lyman, Sons & Co.

Agents for Canada. om MONTREAL.

Stop Drugging Yourself



and apply nature's remedy—which is Electricity. Why will you go on from day to day suffering with those pains in the back, shoulders, arms, hips, knees and muscles of the body? Why dose your poor weak stomach with drugs, hoping year after year to find a drug which will cure you?

If you have doctored without benefit, if your stomach is ruined from taking drugs and your money wasted in trying useless remedies, then come to me. I have a positive and certain cure for you in

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

WITH FREE ELECTRIC ATTACHMENT for WEAK MEN.

Whether it be Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lum- bago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease; that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease; Indigestion, Constipation or any weakness caused by ignoring the laws of nature,

My Belt will remove the cause, and it will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs?—I tell you drugs don't cure, and if you have tried them you know it. Nearly all of my cured patients tried drugs first.

"When a rich man is sick he calls in his doctor, who writes a prescription and looks wise, and the rich man has confidence that he will be well to-morrow. He is, perhaps, because the doctor can fool nature for a while. But after a while the doctor looks wise, and it doesn't do the rich man any good, and the first thing he knows nature demands her price, and he has to pay it, as the doctor can help him no more.

"When a poor man gets sick he acts the same way, but he soon gets tired of the doctor's bills and takes his case in his own hands and comes to me. I cure him with Electricity, and that is why my patients are usually poor men. Rich men's doctors will not let them come to me.

"The day is drawing near when physicians, who now avoid Electricity because of their belief that it is yet in the experimental stage, will awaken to the fact that while they have been waiting I have been working, and that Electricity as I apply it possesses marvellous curative powers in cases where drugs will only stimulate.

I TAKE ALL THE CHANCES. You might think that I take long chances with my appliances when I say that I will cure you before you pay me. I don't. There is more in electricity when properly applied than you think. I take all chances of curing your case. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and you can use it at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

MRS. EMMA PATTERSON, Picton, Ont., finds a cure in my Belt. Read it:—

Dear Sir,—I am more than satisfied with the results of your Belt. I have used it as you directed, and it has completely cured me of constipation and pain in my back and under my shoulders, and my stomach was so bad when I began wearing it that I could not take the lightest food without suffering untold agony. After suffering like that for two years I cannot say enough in favor of your Belt, for I can now eat a good hearty meal. Doctor, you are welcome to use this testimony over my name any way you like.

MR. ROBERT RIMMER, Arcola, N.W.T., says there is nothing like my Belt and wants others to profit by his experience. Here is what he says:—

Dear Sir,—I must give you great praise for your Belt, for I think it is the best thing I ever put on for rheumatism. I only had it on two or three times when the pains all left my legs, and I would not do without one, for it is the best Belt I ever had on. If I can do anything to help you to sell to others I will do so, for it will cure anyone suffering from pains in any part of the body. I would not take twice the price now for mine.

Another wonderful cure after the failure of medicine. **MRS. JESSIE LAVIGNE, Aylmer, Que.,** says:—

I must state that I have not taken medicine of any kind since using your Belt. Before I had the Belt I was under the care of a doctor; I could not eat, I could not sleep, and I was sure my end had come. Since I am using your Belt I sleep well, have a good appetite and have gained 30 pounds, so you see that I have got the benefit of the Belt. I would strongly recommend anyone who is suffering to use your Electric Belt, it is exactly what you recommend it to be.

These are only a few of the many hundreds of such letters I receive from patients. Some write to say they have tried doctor after doctor, and had attention of Dr. McLaughlin and his grand invention, the "Electric Belt."

FREE BOOK. I have a book which gives many hundreds of letters from men whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men; how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read. If you will send for it I will send it to you, closely sealed, Free. Don't miss it. You are invited. If you cannot call, write for this Book at once. Get all the good you can out of life while it lasts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Belt is as good for women as for men. I have a Book especially for women.

Free on application.
OFFICE HOURS:—9 A.M.
to 6 P.M., Wednesday and
Saturday till 8.30 P.M.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 130 YONGE ST.,
TORONTO, CAN.

SEPARATORS WIND STACKERS, FEEDERS, BAGGERS ETC. ENGINES PLAIN AND TRACTION, THRESHER SUPPLIES.

Either a
"Waterloo"
 Separator or Engine
 is as good as a Government Bond
 for you always get your money's worth. Buy Waterloo Machinery and have the best.
 Engines in sizes ranging from 14 h.p. to 25 h.p. Separators in sizes from 33-42 to 40-62.
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FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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

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

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

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

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 home treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Black Leg Vaccine
PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

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

GOSSIP.

Teacher: "Johnny, write on the black-board the sentence 'Two heads are better than one.' Now, Johnny, do you believe that?"
 Johnny: "Yes'm. 'Cause then you kin get a job in a dime museum and make lots o' money."

To the late Herbert Spencer, the minds of lunatics had an odd fascination. Mr. Spencer was a frequent visitor to a number of asylums, and sometimes he would tell of the criticism a lunatic woman made on a sermon that was preached in her asylum. This criticism was brief, but it was telling. "To think," said the woman, pointing toward the clergyman, "to think of him out and me in!"

One of the stories concerning the traditional dish of roast goose on Michaelmas Day refers to Lord Byron, says an English newspaper. The poet always insisted on keeping up old customs in small things, such as having hot-cross buns on Good Friday and roast goose on Michaelmas Day. This last fancy had a grotesque result when he was in Italy. After buying a goose, and, fearing it might be too lean, Byron fed it every day for a month previous to the festival, so that the poet and the bird became so mutually attached that when September 29 arrived, he could not kill it, but bought another, and had the pet goose swung in a cage under his carriage when he travelled.

A Western farmer tells of an occurrence on his farm. One of his employees was a German, a hard-working, honest and conscientious man, and was married. His wife was taken sick and died, the husband, of course, leaving his work for several days in consequence. Two weeks later he appeared at the house of his employer and asked to be relieved from work for a couple of days, when the following conversation took place:

"I would like to get off for about two days."

"I can't spare you unless it is absolutely necessary. You know you lost several days a fortnight ago, and we are getting behind in the work. What is your necessity for getting off?" inquired the farmer.

"Vell, I vas to be married."

"Why, Fritz, your wife died only two weeks ago, and now you are about to get married again. I do not understand that."

"Vell," replied the German, "I don't hold spite long."
 The farmer dismissed the case without prejudice.

The celebrated debaters, Abram Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, when young men met familiarly around the stove at the corner grocery before they met in the political arena. The comment of one old gentleman was that two men of more opposite demeanor and mental characteristics could hardly have been picked out. Douglas, small, wiry, vehement, talking at times until he frothed at the mouth, reminded him of a rat terrier. Lincoln, tall, slender, always absolutely cool and calm, was the personification of the greyhound. Each was widely known in Central Illinois by his first name—Stephen and Abe.

At one of the meetings, it is stated, Douglas had spoken first, and had evidently made a most profound impression on his auditors by his arguments. When he sat down it was plain that no easy task was before Lincoln to get the sympathy of his audience. After a few minutes of silent and expectant waiting, during which all eyes were upon Lincoln where he sat, seemingly in profound thought, he began very deliberately to rise. Slowly he unwound his great length until he stood a full height before the silent throng. Quite unperturbed by the crisis of the moment he leisurely removed his linen duster, and, reaching it back to one of the men behind him, remarked, "Here, hold my coat while I stone Stephen!"

The tension of the occasion was at once relieved by a roar of laughter which was followed by cheers, thus putting him in touch with his hearers from the start. Whether the remark was from a pure impulse of humor or was a well-calculated stroke of policy may not be known, but the advantage that it gave him can easily be imagined.

The "STAY THERE"
 Aluminum Ear Markers
 are the best. Being made of aluminum they are brighter, lighter, stronger and more durable than any other. Fit any part of the ear. Nothing to catch on feed trough or other obstacle. Your name, address and any series of numbers on each ear. Sample tag, catalogue and prices mailed free. Ask for them. Address: WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 194 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
 For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty low-down beef type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEILL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS
 100 Head.
 Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om
 H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.

THE MAPLE FARM HEREFORDS
 Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).
 Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 108829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE P.O.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS
 We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited, om
 A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls
 For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right, om Drumbo Station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
 HERD OF
ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE
 Representatives of all the best families. Believing that the bull is half the herd, have got two of the best imported bulls at head of herd. Some good young bulls and heifers for sale. Cull spare a few bred heifers. Prices reasonable. m
 S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Manitoba.

FOR SALE.
 Owing to loss of pasturage, forty head of Cattle, mostly young. May remain till May 1st.
 HIND BROS., COTTONWOOD, ARRA.

LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free

Send no Money
 Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Loquet, enclosing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly scented from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Lockets sell everywhere for 25c., and people are glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c., and give a certificate worth 50c. free with each one. return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful little Lady's Watch with fancy gold hands, which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in seven colors, and if you so desire you name and address at once, and sell the loquets and return the money within a week after you receive them, we will give you free in addition to the watch a handsome gold finished ring set with a large, magnificent Fire Opal that glitters with all the beautiful colors of the rainbow. Ladies and girls, write us today. You can easily sell the lockets in half an hour and we know you will be more than delighted with these two beautiful presents. Address THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Dept 330 Toronto.

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

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

SATISFACTORY Organ Bargains.

By satisfactory organ bargains we mean not only satisfactory because they are cheap, but satisfactory because they are good. As an indication of this satisfaction we have but to quote from customers' letters, of which the following is a recent sample:

McCreary, Man., Jan. 14th, 1904.
Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto:
Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$____, price of organ No 41,285. We are highly pleased with the instrument. It comes quite up to our expectations.
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) WM. FLETCHER.

Unless you can endorse your selection of any of the organs in the following list in the same manner, after examination, we prefer you to exercise your option of return.

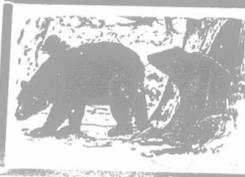
TERMS OF SALE:

Organs under \$50, \$5 cash and \$3 per month without interest. Organs over \$50, \$10 cash and \$4 per month without interest.
If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, half-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.
A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash. A stool accompanies each organ.
Every instrument safely packed without extra charge. We guarantee every instrument, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.

- DOMINION—5-octave walnut organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in neat case, without high top, has 7 stops, 2 sets of reeds in treble and 1 set in bass, knee swell. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... \$34
- BELL—5-octave walnut organ, by Daniel Bell & Co., in neatly decorated case. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 6 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... 39
- KILGOUR—5-octave walnut parlor organ, by J. & R. Kilgour, Hamilton, in attractive case with high top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... 41
- BELL—6-octave walnut organ, by W. Bell & Co., with low top. Has 8 stops, 3 sets of reeds in the treble and 2 sets in the bass, knee swells. Height, 5 feet 1 inch. A good organ for church or Sabbath school. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 42
- STANDARD—5-octave parlor organ, by the Standard Organ Co., in panelled and decorated walnut case, with extended top. Has 9 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 5 feet 11 inches. Originally \$100. Reduced to..... 43
- BELL—5-octave parlor organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsome walnut case with high back. Has 10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble and 1 in the bass, couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 4 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 46
- DOMINION—5-octave parlor organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 ft. 7 in. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 49
- BELL—5-octave parlor organ, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in handsomely decorated walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 9 inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 51
- FARRAND & VOTLEY—5-octave parlor organ, by Farrand & Votley, Detroit, in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 11 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet 9 inches. A fine organ. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 52
- BERLIN—5-octave parlor organ, by the Berlin Organ Co., in handsome walnut case with revolving fall and handsomely decorated extended top. Has 10 stops, including couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 6 feet five inches. Originally \$125. Reduced to..... 54
- DOHERTY—6-octave parlor organ, by W. Doherty & Co., in handsomely decorated solid walnut case with high top. Has 12 stops, including couplers, etc., 2 sets reeds, 2 knee swells. Height, 6 feet. Originally \$150. Reduced to..... 55
- DOMINION—6-octave piano-case organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., in handsome mahogany case. Has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, patent folding mouse-proof pedal attachment and swing desk. Height, 4 feet 7 inches. Originally \$150. Reduced to..... 71
- KARN—6-octave piano-case organ, by D. W. Karn & Co., in handsome ebony case decorated with gold. Has 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, etc., 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Height, 4 feet 10 inches. A lovely organ. Originally \$150. Reduced to..... 73
- THOMAS—6-octave piano-case organ, by the Thomas Organ Co., Woodstock, in handsome figured walnut case with marquetry design in the panels. Has 11 stops, including couplers and vox humana, 2 complete sets of reeds, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. A lovely organ, only slightly used. Originally \$175. Reduced to..... 82
- DOMINION—6-octave piano-case organ, by the Dominion Organ Co., particularly handsome walnut case with full-length carved panel, automatic folding fall-board music desk and pedal cover. Has 2 bevelled mirrors in top, 11 stops, 2 complete sets of reeds, couplers, vox humana, 2 knee swells, etc. Used but a few months, cannot be told from new. Catalogue price \$300. Reduced to..... 93

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming

188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



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

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPICES
WHILE YOU CAN SEE AN ORIGINAL DESIGN,
CIRCLING THE WORLD AT \$2 PER PAIR.
SOMERVILLE & CO., BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

GOSSIP.

Teacher: "Johnny, if your papa were to give your mamma a ten-dollar bill and a twenty-dollar bill and a five-dollar bill, what would she have?"
"A fit," was Johnny's prompt reply.

A steamer was stopped in the mouth of a river owing to fog. An old lady inquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see up the river," replied the captain.

"But I can see the stars overhead," continued the old lady.

"Yes," said the captain, gruffly, "but until the boilers bust, we ain't a-going that way."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the newly-appointed chaplain of the United States Senate, during his editorial career had occasion to send the office boy on an errand to a firm which for the sake of convenience will be called Black, White & Co. The hour was late and on the way the boy tarried so long that when he finally arrived at the office of Black, White & Co. he found, much to his dismay, the place closed up.

How to announce his failure to perform the errand as directed in a satisfactory manner was evidently the problem that confronted the boy, and when he entered the doctor's office he had his lie prepared.

"The firm was out," said the boy as he laid the note he had failed to deliver on the desk.

"Very well," replied the doctor. "You may take it in the morning. You are excused for the day."

It would have sufficed the boy had he left the office at that point, but finding that his falsehood worked admirably and with a conscience working guiltily within him, he could not avoid saying:

"Neither Mr. Black nor Mr. White was in. Fact is, I went to both their places and was disappointed."

The doctor wheeled about in his chair. "What is that you say?" he demanded.

"I went to both places and neither of the men was in."

Dr. Hale looked the youthful prevaricator over.

"Um-m-m," he mused. "So you went to both places, eh? Quite interesting, my boy; quite interesting. Mr. Black has been dead ten years and Mr. White eight years—er—er—by the way, which place did you go to first?"

"One afternoon some time ago," said Mr. Glass, member of the U. S. House of Representatives, "a large envelope came to my house through the mail, addressed to my son, Powell, who was then a boy about eleven years old. The packet bore the imperial seal of Russia, the wax put on over a gaudy ribbon or two. In the envelope were perhaps twenty Russian stamps of various denominations, and a half-dozen stamped newspaper wrappers. Accompanying the stamps was a letter from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, saying that, by the special direction of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of the Russians, he transmitted therewith Russian stamps and wrappers of all denominations. He stated that he was further directed by His Imperial Majesty to express the hope that my boy would grow up to be a good and useful citizen, and that he might some day be the President of the United States.

"I was astounded," continued Mr. Glass, "and questioned Powell as to how he came to receive the stamps.

"I wrote and asked him for 'em' he said.

"What did you say to him in the letter?" I asked, and then he told me that he just wrote asking the Czar to send him the stamps, that he was a little boy who was collecting stamps and could not get any of Russia's. He told me that he began the letter, 'Dear Czar,' and that he directed it to 'The Czar, Russia.' He said he knew the Czar was certain to get it, as there was only one in Russia.

"I confess that I have ever since that time had a warm place in my heart for a man who, though the ruler over a hundred million people, had a heart kind enough to forget the cares of state long enough to grant the request of an obscure American boy, thousands of miles away."

Case of Nervous Prostration

For Months Mrs. Myles Lay a Helpless Sufferer—Attributes Restoration to

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Mrs. John Myles, senior, of South Woodslee, Essex County, Ont., is well known throughout the surrounding country because of her work among the sick and suffering, and it was on account of over-exertion in this regard that her health broke down, and she lay weak and helpless, a victim of nervous prostration. Doctors could not help her, and she resolved to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. As a result she has been thoroughly restored, and by recommending this treatment to others has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many a weakened and discouraged sufferer from diseases of the nerves.

Mrs. Myles writes: "When I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was confined to my bed with what the doctors said was nervous prostration. My stomach was very weak, and I could not sleep at all for any length of time. Nervous chills and trembling would come over me at times and I seemed to be getting weaker and weaker all the time. There were also pains on top of the head, which caused me much suffering and anxiety.

"After using half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I began to gain in weight and to feel stronger. Since then I have been gradually restored to health, and in looking back can say that the improvement has been something wonderful. I used in all forty boxes of this preparation, and feel it a duty, as well as a privilege, to recommend it to all who are suffering from nervous disorders. Several persons to whom I have described my case have used it and been cured, and I am sure that I owe my present good health, if not life itself, to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Three Registered Shorthorn Bulls, one sired by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), and two by Lord Stanley 25th.

Prices right. Write for particulars to
Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS, LAKE VIEW FARM

CLAN MACKAY (Imp.) herd bull. Beautiful and yearling heifer of and by the above for sale.

FOR SALE: LAKE VIEW FARM.

Two half sections, together or separately, as desired by purchaser. Land in a high state of cultivation. Good up-to-date buildings. Abundance of water. No. 1 (Lake View Farm) See 23-8-21, is provided with all buildings. No. 2, Sec. 31-8-21, provided with good house. Stock and implements will be sold with farms, or separately. Up-to-date implements. Easy terms. Early sale solicited.

THOMAS SPEARS, OAK LAKE MANITOBA.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 =; Lord Stanley 13 = 35731 =; and Sir Colin Comptell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

CEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.
S. R. ENGLISH, Strathcona P. O., Alberta.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE

Your chance to obtain a Genuine No. 7, \$40.00 Karn Electric Belt at our Special Advertising Price of **\$5.00**

Read Our Special Offer.



OUR NO. 7 ELECTRIC BELT

At the heretofore unheard of price of \$5.00 is the greatest Electric Belt value ever offered.

The Karn Belt is made exclusively in one grade—the very highest possible to manufacture, and this fact has been taken advantage of by medical men to rob the public by exorbitant prices. The Genuine Karn Alternating Current Electric Belt demonstrates the grand power of Electricity to weak, worn-out, debilitated men and women. An Unfailing Cure for all disorders of the Nervous, Muscular, Seminal and Digestive systems. Instantly relieves Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lumbago, Fever and Ague, Asthma, Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Liver Disorders, Throat Troubles, Catarrh, Constipation, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility or Exhaustion. For Paralysis and Constitutional Weakness it has no equal. For the quick and positive cure of all diseases that arise from a diminution or lessening of the vital power, which Electricity alone can restore and increase, the Karn Electric Belt is absolutely guaranteed. For a Weak and Deranged Nervous System the Electric Belt gives splendid results. It stops losses, repairs waste, strengthens every tissue and muscle, and the whole body feels the good effect. **Weak Men, Sufferers from Lost Manhood, Lost Vigor, Lack of Development, Varicocle, etc.,** are delighted with the prompt cure and restoration derived by the use of the Karn Belt, which we sell under our positive Guarantee to impart more Vigor, Strength, Energy and Soothing Effect in all physical ailments than any Electric Belt on the market. Every Belt is furnished with Electric Suspensory (not shown in cut).

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER.

We are enabled to offer these Belts for a limited time at the actual cost to manufacture, by reason of the fact that once introduced in any locality they will continue to sell themselves. We will forward but one Belt to each person at this figure.

AN HONEST OFFER.—We don't ask you to send us any money in advance. If you want one of these belts sent to your nearest express office, so that you can see and examine it, free of cost, just the same as if you came into our office, or into any store, write us and we will send it, and if after examination you are satisfied that it is our regular \$40.00 Electric Belt, and exactly as represented, pay the express agent the special price (\$5.00) and express charges and take it, otherwise it will be returned to us. Can any fairer offer be made than this? We are the only manufacturers of electric belts who send belts C.O.D. without asking one cent in advance. If you prefer, you can send cash with order, in which case we prepay postage or express charges, and guarantee the belt to be exactly as represented, or cheerfully return your money. Send your order to-day.

The F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria St., Toronto, Can.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

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

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

GOSSIP.

The prosecuting Attorney: "Was the prisoner in the habit of singing when he was alone?"

Pat McGuire (witness): "Shure, an' I can't say, for Oi was niver with him when he was alone."

Mark Twain was once travelling on a lecture tour, and a friend had been drawing the humorist out on the subject of his experiences. "What sort of audience," he asked, "do you like best? Who, in your opinion, make the most responsive and sympathetic listeners?" "College men," replied Mark, after a moment's thought—"College men and convicts."

An Englishman in Shanghai was given by his Chinese boy a dinner of unusual excellence, but instead of being grateful he began, as is the way with some Anglo-Saxons, to chaff his young cook. "What was it? Suppose you killed one of the street dogs, eh?" Wun Lee looked pained, and made a sign of dissent. "No kille dog," he said indignantly, "him long time dead when I him pickee up!"

A citizen of Scotch origin had been in the habit of wearing a pair of ear-laps these cold days.

A friend met him, and said: "Why are you not wearing the laps now?"

"I met an accident with them and have dropped them."

"What was the accident?"

"I was going down street a fortnight ago, wearing them over my lugs, accompanied by a friend. He said to me: 'Donal, will ye hae a drink?' and I didna hear him!"

The feature of the sale of Aberdeen-Angus bulls at Perth Show and Sale, on Feb. 17th was the demand for specimens of the Erica tribe. Sir George Macpherson Grant's bulls averaged £172 10s., the best prices for his lot being 355 gs., 165 gs., 150 gs., 110 gs., and 105 gs. The average for the 326 bulls sold was £23 14s. 9d., against £32 15s. 7d. last year. The highest price was paid for Evolsurus, which won second in the senior class. The highest price for a female was 135 gs., for Mr. Allan's second-prize two-year-old heifer, Eblight of Ballintomb, a big, sappy, double Erica, by Edward R.

The late John Procter was a great walker in his college days. He liked nothing better than to set out early on a frosty morning, and to walk twenty-five or thirty miles through the country. He would start alone, as a rule, but if he fell in with a teamster, a laborer, a tramp—anyone—he was well pleased. He would bring home many an odd bit of talk that he had gathered in this way. He once met an Irishman on the road. They plodded along together a matter of six or seven miles. They stopped and read each milestone, as walkers always do, and Procter said: "I think that milestones cheer a road up wonderfully, don't you?" "Faith an' I do that," said the Irishman. "I find them a great comfort. It would be an improvement, though, if they were nearer one another, wouldn't it?"

Mr. John Milne, Dyce, N. B., has been in the habit of weighing his cattle every twenty-eight days for the last twenty years, and this practice has given him some exceptionally valuable information. Calves fed chiefly from the pail increased in live weight more rapidly in the first three months than ever afterwards, gaining in some cases 1 lb. for every 8 lbs. of new milk consumed. Mr. Milne also found that the quantities of certain foods which produced 100 lbs. increase in beasts nine to fifteen months old, produced only 67 lbs. when the animals were twenty-one to twenty-seven months of age, and no more than 37 lbs. when they were thirty-three to thirty-nine months old. Stores nearly mature have not paid Mr. Milne for their keep, while young and lean stores have paid well. The latter proved remunerative up to twenty-two months, but not afterwards, if fat then. Even the best of Irish stores have never paid for liberal feeding after they were twenty-four months old.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

The Day's Stock Food Co., Station C. Toronto.

FOREST HOME FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

12 bulls, reds and roans, the finest lot we have ever offered. Several choice show bulls of gilt-edge breeding, thick-fleshed, mossy-coated fellows, good enough to head any herd. Young sows in farrow. We have the 1st-prize aged sow, 1, 2 and 3 prize under 2 years, and sweepstakes sow. Others equally good, all in farrow, most of them to our sweepstakes boar. Fall pigs, both sexes. Orders taken for spring pigs. A fine lot of cockerels will be sold right to make room for new blood from the east. Intending purchasers should see our stock. Roland and Carman Station, Pomroy P. O. m **ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.**

Oak Grove Farm.



A number of choice young

BULLS

by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.)

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN P. O., Macdonald Station, C. P. R. MAN.

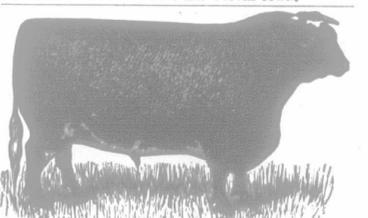
SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS. **GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa. m**

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize ring record made by the herd. **GEORGE LITTLE, - Neepawa, Man. m** Five miles from town.



19

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

Greendale Stock Farm

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

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

SHORTHORNS, MUIRTON STOCK FARM

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

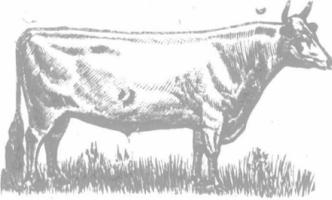
AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1902; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**



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

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

Bred in the herd that produced Topman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley, junior champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station Toronto, pass farm.

J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



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

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

We are offering **18 BULLS** from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvalle Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address **H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G. T. R., Exeter, Ontario.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something very attractive in **Leices**

Choice ewes got by imported "Winchester." Excellent quality. **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, Ont.**

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. **W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.**

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANCY, Manager, H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Rosevale Shorthorns Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the got of Imp. Marango Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.**

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd, **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE and Oxford Down sheep, head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. **JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.** Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

JERSEYS For sale: Sweepstakes bull at London, 1903, 20 months old, sired by Brampton Monarch (imp.) and out of a deep-milking cow; also fifteen other imported and home-bred bulls, and cows and heifers, all ages. Can spare a carload. **B. H. STALL & SON, Brampton, Ont., C. P. R. & G. T. R. Stas.**

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4 FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the stall. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.** 18-2-y-om

AYRSHIRE BULLS. Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves. **W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes, bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, Glenhurst, Williamstown, Ont.**

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES 4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 1 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats 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.**

GOSSIP.

Aunt Dinah, when she put the eggs in the saucepan, invariably began singing, "Rock of Ages," and sang through two verses. "Aunt Dinah," asked the man who tells the story, "are there not three verses in that hymn?" "Dar is, massa, but I sings only two when I wants 'em soft, and three when I wants 'em hard."

One of the most popular of the colonial officers during the war followed during peace the trade which is called by the rather lugubrious term of "undertaking." A knot of British officers gathered about this individual one day, and were chatting over the immense variety of pursuits open to colonials, when one of them asked the colonial officer who gained his livelihood as I have mentioned: "By the way, what profession do you follow?" Quick as a flash came the answer, "I follow the medical profession." The one man in the group who saw the joke had to store it up for future use among the comrades of the popular colonial officer.

We would call our readers' attention to the spring offerings of Mr. W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man. Mr. Trann's herd of Tamworth swine is well-known throughout the West to be pre-eminently the herd of Tamworths with the best record in Manitoba. Mr. Trann's successes at our Provincial fairs last summer are yet fresh in the minds of all the Western swine-breeders. At Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition he secured first prize with a boar one year old; first and second with boars over six months old, and third with boars of calendar year. With sows he was even more successful. With sows two years and over he secured first, second and fourth prizes; first and second with sows one year old; first and second with sows six months old, and his two-year-old sow won the sweepstakes prize in her class. His yearling boar also won sweepstakes prize. His herd secured the premier position, and he got first place for four breeding sows. With Poland-Chinas he made almost as great a success, and there can be no doubt but the very best young pigs procurable can be supplied by Mr. Trann from either of the breeds handled by him.

An interesting item in these stirring times of war in the Orient is that one of the sires now doing service in the Imperial Stud of the Mikado of Japan was got by Perfection, the grand old Oaklawn sire, from a mare of American trotting lineage. At Oaklawn Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman have just at present a grand collection of young French Coach stallions, both imported and home-bred, the get of Perfection and his greatest son, Paladin, and also of the best sires in France. These young stallions, when mated with mares of trotting blood, produce the elegant carriage horse so high in price and so scarce just now. Percherons, of course, and Belgians of great weight, strong bone and grand action, are in offer. It has been proved that the big-boned Belgian stallions of the right sort cross very well with the light-boned mares of the Northwest. Being phenomenally short of leg, deep of chest and round in build, with good head, nicely-risen crest, and with sound, strong feet, these Belgian stallions are just what the breeders in the Northwest are seeking; indeed, owners of bands of mares with a cross of some draft blood will, on inspection, quickly see that it is to their advantage to investigate the Belgian stallion as he is imported by Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne, Ill. This firm has for sale at present a splendid lot of these imported Belgian horses—two-year-olds, weighing over 1,900; three-year-olds, over the ton, and four-year-olds and over, from 2,000 to over 2,400 pounds. Many of these horses were winners in Belgium before importation. These are the stallions which are needed to put bone and substance into mares of the Northwest without decreasing quality. Percherons to meet the same general description and elegant French Coachers are also offered, as usual, by this well-known firm. The lately-issued catalogue tells the story. It is beautifully illustrated, and comes free for the asking.



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