

**PAGES
MISSING**

Flathead Valley

25c **Oil Lands** **25c**
 PER SHARE. PER SHARE.

Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Co., Limited

Capital \$250,000 in One Million Shares of a Par Value of 25 cents.

All Shares are fully paid up and non-assessable.

Description of the Territory.

The Flathead Valley lies in the extreme south-east corner of British Columbia, directly south and adjacent to the coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass, which rival those of Pennsylvania in extent and richness.

The existence of petroleum in this valley has been known to the Stoney Indians from time immemorial.

It was first discovered by a white man in 1883.

The Flathead Valley was traversed and described by Dr. Selwyn in 1891, for the Geological Department of Canada. His official report is optimistic, but it is as nothing to his private conversation. To the day of his death he maintained that here was one of the great oil fields of the world.

In 1898 Dr. Dawson said of the Flathead Valley:

"Now that the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway has rendered it possible to transport boring appliances to the Flathead Valley without difficulty, it is likely that test wells will soon be sunk there. The indications are sufficiently promising."

Observe Dr. Dawson does not speak of the Alberta oilfields. Why? Because the Alberta oilfields, though rich, are so small a part of the total field that he lumps it all under the title of the Flathead Valley. In August, 1901, between the warring interests of the locators, the Government of British Columbia, and the Canadian Pacific Railway company, the title was eventually vested in the locators and the development of the field became possible.

As its name shows, that is the business in which the Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Company, Limited, is engaged.

Resources of the Company.

The capital of the Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Company, Limited, is small. Its assets are large, consisting of fourteen square miles, or 9,000 acres carefully selected in this rich oil territory.

The company is free of incumbrance. Its property has been paid for. The company is selling shares to raise money for development. One hundred thousand shares only for sale at 25 cents a share. The proportion of this block still open is steadily decreasing. The assets of the company are the shareholders' security, the profits of development their opportunity.

Every purchase of shares is a purchase of land vouched to be rich in petroleum by the two greatest geological authorities in Canada, at a very low price.

The money invested is to be used in development.

Value of the Oil.

Numerous samples of this oil have been analyzed. It is of a grade superior to any except the finest of the Pennsylvania oils.

What is more intelligible to investors is that while the average price of California crude oils is 32 cents a barrel, the oil from the Flathead Valley is estimated to be worth on the average over \$2.00 a barrel.

Market Possibilities.

For paraffin oil of a high quality there is a market much in excess of any quantity now produced, or likely to be produced for some time. The productiveness of America's one great field is now, if anything, declining. The demand is increasing, and has to be met from lower grade oils, giving an inferior product at a greater cost.

The Investor's Guarantee.

As soon as the investor purchases a share in this company he becomes a part owner in these lands. It is not a question of raising money to purchase them. They belong to the company now.

The shares are FULLY PAID UP and NON-ASSESSABLE. The shareholder can be brought under no further liability whatever.

Directors.

The investor has also in the character of the Board of Directors a guarantee that the interests of the company will be safeguarded, and its business transacted for the benefit of all the shareholders, and not for that of one or two promoters.

Press Reviews.

The following press reviews of the company's prospects show its standing from the point of view of honesty and capability of management:

The capital is \$250,000, divided into one million shares of 25 cents each, to be issued at par. The directorate is a particularly strong one. As these lands are sure to increase in value with the development of the industry, a profitable business is expected. —Victoria, B. C., Colonist.

In the case of the present company, the moderate capitalization, the fact that the directors are men of integrity and good business standing, and that claims in the very centre of the supposed oil lands have already been secured, are factors contributory towards a successful issue. —B. C. Mining Record.

This is the first company formed to deal with oil lands of the recently opened district in South-east Kootenay, and the Victoria and Nelson gentlemen who compose it are to be congratulated on their enterprise and promptness. —B. C. Mining Exchange.

Press Reviews.

The development of the oil lands in South-east Kootenay opens a new field for the speculator who has money to spare from either business or savings. A development company has been organized, named the Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Company, Limited, and its provisional directors are men who would not allow their names to be used to promote other than legitimate speculation. —Nelson, B. C., Tribune.

The Flathead Valley Oil Lands Development Company is a company organized in a businesslike way to take advantage of the wonderful resources of this section of the province. —Ladysmith, B. C., Recorder.

Likelihood of Great Profits.

It is not by any means necessary for a company owning a producing well to own a great deal of ground. One of the best dividend-paying oil companies in the United States only possesses fifteen acres of productive land. Naturally in such companies there are many failures for one success. No intelligent investor could expect anything else. Still their shares form a good risk of a speculative character, where the management is good and the locality well chosen.

On the other hand, land-owning companies in oil regions have proved enormously and uniformly profitable, provided the lands were procured at a reasonable price.

The increase in the value of land in Kern county alone in California, through the discovery of oil, has been estimated at \$100,000,000, and that of all the oil lands throughout the State of California at \$800,000,000, and that within a short period of time. A few years ago the Southern Pacific Railway Company is reported to have sold a block of land in Kern county for \$1,000, for which the owners afterwards demanded \$1,000,000, and for the oil output of which the railway company is now paying a large sum of money daily. Part of this suddenly-created wealth went into the pockets of individuals, but a great deal of it went into the coffers of joint-stock companies formed in the earlier days of the field.

This Western Canadian field is richer than any discovered in America since Pennsylvania.

Transportation.

The Flathead Valley lies between the Crow's Nest Pass railway to the north and the Great Northern railways to the south. It is easily accessible from both.

It is ripe for development, and NOW is the opportunity.

The facts presented above should be convincing to those who have money to invest either in large or small sums.

APPLICATION FORM.

Messrs. Teetzel & Bogle,
 Rooms 1 and 2, Silvester & Willson Bldg.,
 Winnipeg, Man.

Enclosed please find \$..... in full payment for shares in the FLATHEAD VALLEY OIL LANDS DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Remit Certificate to

.....Name

.....Address

Cut this out and mail with cheque, draft, express or postal order to Teetzel & Bogle, at above address.

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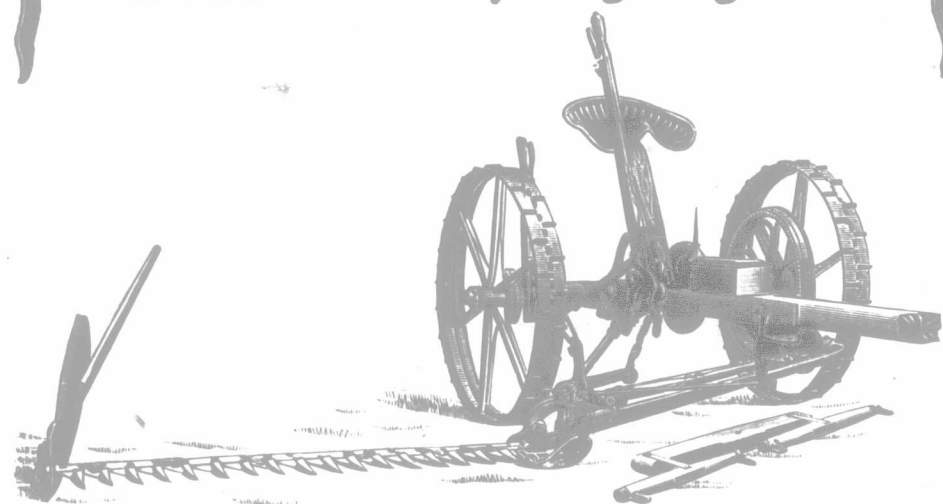
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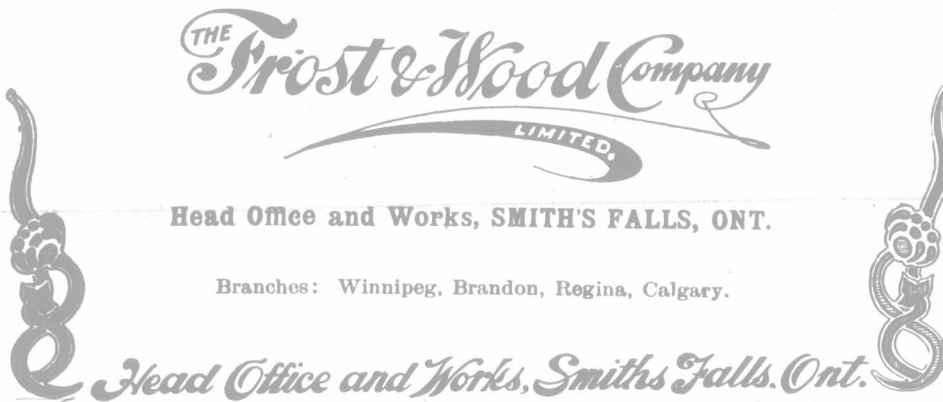


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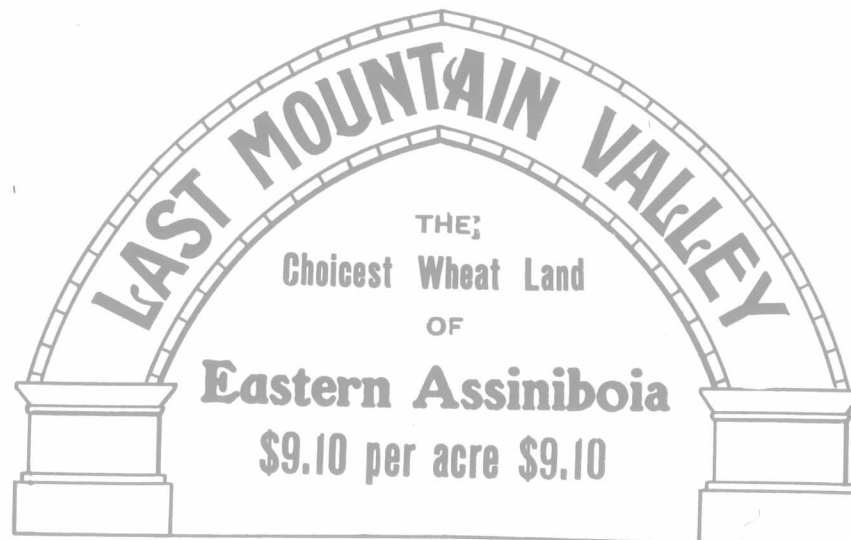
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We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind. If your grocer does not keep them, write direct, and we will furnish you with price list of different kinds to choose from, and send them direct.

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



Average yearly yield, 25 bushels per acre for 5 years.

The G. T. P. is already surveyed through, and the C. P. R. is now building.

"Easily equal to the Portage Plains," is the signed opinion of over 250 settlers.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

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NO. 647.

WINNIPEG, MAN. FEBRUARY 15, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Gathering of Breeders of Live Stock.

Next week the annual live-stock conventions will be held in the city of Winnipeg, meetings which promise to be of more than ordinary interest to the farmers, as well as the breeders of pure-bred live-stock. The Shorthorn breeders of Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia will, it is expected, organize, with a view to looking after their interests in the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and to hear what took place at the last annual meeting of that body, as well as to hear the reasons why the grant to Manitoba shows was cut down, and no provision made whereby the members resident in Manitoba or the Territories could select their representatives to the annual meeting at Toronto.

The live-stock industry in the West is at a critical stage in its history, due to the low prices, Mexican cattle, etc., and animated discussions on this subject are expected.

The report of the delegates to the National Convention at Ottawa last March will also be given, and no doubt interesting discussions take place thereon. The question of records promises to be a live one, and people interested in the pure breeds of live stock, such as we have in Western Canada, cannot afford to miss these meetings. The Aberdeen-Angus men want a record that will be a credit to the breeders, the breed, and the country, and the knife may have to fall on some pedigrees. We hope not; great damage was done to Shorthorn interests years ago by ruling out certain families, the result of work by a clique, and the A.-A. men cannot afford to repeat the mistake.

The arrangements for the educational part of the programme are better than ever before, the work to be done being a distinct advance over that of former years. Besides live stock of the pure breeds, there will be talks upon carcasses and demonstrations by cutting such up so that those attending will have all the advantages of a winter fair, minus the prize tickets.

Now is the time for the breeders to widen out, and extend their sphere of influence, and we submit that it would be well to move around a little and hold the live-stock conventions at Brandon in 1906, and alternate between there and Winnipeg from year to year. There are many residents in Eastern Assiniboia who are linked by reason of their geographical situation to the Manitoba live-stock associations more than to the Territorial bodies at Calgary, and who, therefore, could attend at Brandon at a less expense than is possible if they had to go to Winnipeg or Calgary.

The question of a spring sale of live stock under the Association's auspices may be mooted. We opine, however, that better results are to be expected from breeders' combination sales than under the other method.

We earnestly hope that there will be a big turn-out; aye, we urge every breeder of pure-bred stock to get to the convention. The programme is an attractive one, the subjects listed important, the speakers expected men of note, and we trust that each man attending will feel that these are his meetings, and that he will be prepared to take part, either by suggestions or in the discussions.

The aid from the Dominion Government to these meetings has rendered the educational work possible, and if the breeders want this valuable work continued, it is up to them to say so by their presence.

Some Work the Experimental Farms Might Undertake.

In previous issues we have drawn attention to the work of the Dominion Experimental Farms west of the Great Lakes, and have suggested what would be, in our view, improvements in the way of the administration of those farms, and have also voiced the needs of two sections (Alberta and Eastern B. C.) in the matter of providing additional farms. The great work of the farmers of the prairies is general farming and stock-raising. Other branches of agriculture, such as horticulture, dairying, etc., are subjects of minor importance at the present, and it is a decided mistake for a Government institution to emphasize the minor matters and, to a great extent, overlook the subjects of paramount importance to the farming community of Western Canada.

To be specific, we will mention experiments that should be started, the results of which farmers are needing right now to make use of to guide them in their work. That such experiments should be inaugurated no one will deny, and that they have not been started before this is evidence that the mind controlling the work of these farms has been content to try and keep even with Western agriculture, instead of leading the way, an attitude which tends to weaken the influence of these farms on the community, and gives opportunity to the unsympathetic townsman or member of Parliament (unfortunately, far too plentiful) to criticise the expenditures or even to question the need for such farms. Unless the farms are conducted with a view to help the farmer, we see little reason for their existence. Experimenting for the sake of experimenting is a fad, and a rut into which experimenters are apt to fall, unless jolted occasionally by the utilitarian, who insists on having results.

The feeding of horses is a matter for experiment, to determine what foods give best results at the least cost. The green oat sheaf is a staple food for live stock, but there is practically no accurate information to be had as to how that feed compares with the straws, chaff, wild hay or hay from the cultivated grasses as horse feed, or whether it would pay to cut the feeds mentioned. This experiment might be enlarged by adding bran or finding out the rational quantity to use for summer and winter feeding. The use of barley as a horse feed might be experimented with, with a view of finding an economical ration or substitute in years when oats are more or less a failure.

Experiments with manure are needed, as many farmers are, as a result of diminishing crop returns, calling loudly for instruction as how best to restore the former fertility. Such experiments might be made in conjunction with barley or grass as a substitute for the bare fallow, and the evidence from such experiments might be made incontrovertible if rotation trials were made part of the experiment. Five or ten acre plots handled under a four and six year rotation, including in that rotation, a bare fallow on one plot, barley and manure on another, grass and manure on another, and a fourth with corn, rape and potatoes, would be interesting and profitable to all. Rape might also be used as a catch crop on the bare fallow to discover its use as pasture, compared with a sowing of wheat, to be eaten down in the late summer, and the soil firmed thereby.

The growing of clover has received practically no attention. True, a few plots have been grown from year to year, but experiments pointing the way to successful clover-growing, under conditions which the farmer must meet, are singularly absent. Wheat needs nitrogen. Clover takes nitrogen from the air and renders it available to the wheat-grower. Clover is thus

one of the best soil restorers known to practical farmers and scientific investigators, and we submit that in view of such well-known facts extensive experiments should be conducted with this legume, even to the extent of growing it for seed, in order to get seed more suited to the climate. The fodder value of clover hay is well known to eastern farmers, but not so well known to those whose farming has been confined to the prairie. Its value should be demonstrated to the newcomers, whether born here or immigrants from distant lands. Clover is also a great temporary pasture plant, and has a place where hogs are pastured, but as we have stated before, the Western experiment stations need to show that the use of this plant is desirable and profitable. Clover experiments, with and without a nurse crop, seeded with wheat, with oats, with barely, on, at least, five-acre plots, and treated as farmers must treat this crop in order to hold their own financially, need to be instituted. Last season we saw, at one of the farms, a stand of clover promising well with barley (a light sowing) as a nurse crop, but the nurse crop was, we believe, cut for hay. What farmer will grow barley for hay, when other and less expensive and better fodder crops are available? Besides, the real influence of the nurse crop on the clover catch was, by cutting at such an early date, not demonstrated. It is frequently claimed that the nurse crop absorbs the soil moisture, to the hurt of the young clover plant. Farmers, then, want to know the nurse crop that will do the least damage, and also need to know how best to handle the new catch after the nurse crop is removed. Speaking to Prof. Waldron of the efforts of the "Farmer's Advocate" to foster clover-growing in Manitoba, he stated that in North Dakota he fancied greater progress was to be hoped for from alfalfa (lucerne) than from red clover. Alfalfa, then, might be experimented with similarly, and compared with red clover.

The value of rape as a pasture or soiling crop for cattle, sheep and hogs needs to be shown by experiments at the farms. The Central Farm at Ottawa carries on such experiments, but a similar set of tests out West would be worth a great deal to the hundreds of visitors who annually make the pilgrimage to the Brandon, Indian Head and Agassiz farms. A bulletin is one thing; to be able to see the experiment in progress about which the bulletin is written is a far greater thing.

Another thing which might, we think, be changed, with benefit, is "seed distribution," which is done, to Westerners, on a ridiculously small scale. The farmers who will, or can, afford to bother with a three-pound sample are few, in this country of rapid growth and short seasons. Not only so, but the work entailed on the farms by such microscopic distributions is far too expensive from either standpoint of initial outlay to the taxpayer, or results. If it is desirable to distribute such seeds, why not do away with the free system, and send out the seed in larger quantities, at least enough to seed an acre? It would be better if seed sufficient to sow five acres were furnished, and a fee charged, which might be refunded on the reporting of the results of the tests; or, the larger lots of seed might be distributed free to the agricultural societies, who would be responsible, and see that such were not wasted.

While on the topic of larger experiments, we might casually refer to the milling and baking tests to be instituted by the Directors as a result of the appeal from the Executive of the Manitoba Grain-growers to the Minister of Agriculture. We note from the letter sent out by the Director that such tests will be undertaken good—and that

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
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they have installed at the Central Farm, Ottawa, a small roller mill, run by electricity, and an oven that turns out good work, for which tests he asks TEN-POUND SAMPLES of the different grades.

True, the modern chemist operates with scales balanced to the weight of a hair, and can discover by delicate tests the presence of impurities in water, even if there in very minute quantities, but we submit that the Grain-growers are not asking for a test to find if there is any flour present in Manitoba wheat, but for a thorough investigation to determine the relative milling values of the different grades.

The request for such miserly samples is of a piece with the clover experiments on one-twentieth of an acre, experiments that might about as well have been conducted in a flower-pot. We might continue, that the silo could also be exploited in connection with the growing of fodder corn and stock-feeding, and that the, apparently, lost art of hog-raising (judged by the swine census at some of the farms) be re-discovered, but refrain, or we might be charged with animus towards the Director, whom we respect as a conscientious gentleman and experimentalist. Our desire is to aid, as far as lies within our power, the development of an agriculture continuously profitable to our farmers, pleasant to engage in, and the envy of all other civilized people.

In all, there are, in Western Canada, 1,015 elevators at initial points. Their combined capacity is 27,683,000 bushels. The capital represented in these grain-handling facilities at interior points is about \$55,000,000.

During the season of 1904, some 140 new elevators have been built. At the rate at which the prairie lands are being broken up and turned to account in the production of grain, these figures, vast as they are, will soon need to be revised, and marked up higher in the millions.

Condition of Range Stock.

So far, owners of range stock have had no cause for complaint with respect to weather. The winter is already more than half over, and no storms of sufficient severity to injure the range stock have occurred. During the early part of the season there was scarcely as much snow as the experienced rancher claims to be necessary and beneficial, but water remained open late in the fall, owing to the absence of severe frosts. Most ranchers prefer snow to open weather and open water for range stuff, but this is probably a fancied benefit, as when there is snow on the ground the cattle get well back on the bench to good feed, instead of having to hug the water fronts which they may have frequented during the summer and have grazed down. Stock, however, has not done as well as the favorable winter would lead one to expect. Owing to the hot, drying winds that came at the end of June, the spring growth of grass was seriously checked in growth, and was ripened very quickly, instead of being allowed to mature and cure properly later in the season. On this account, the quantity of this year's feed is not as large as it might be. The quality is not as good, either, as it is light and lacking in substance. The hay is not as good, for the same cause, as much of it is old stuff. The cattle are grazing principally on the longer growth of a former season. The effect of this is seen principally on the younger stuff, as they cannot use and digest the deteriorated hay as well as older stock can, and, in some places, some losses of lambs and calves have occurred, principally the former.

Farmers Need to be Ever on the Alert.

An editorial, under the heading, "Farmers' Attitude Selfish," appears in a Winnipeg trade journal of a few weeks ago, which accuses the farmers, as a body, of being infected with that very prevalent and pernicious vice of the twentieth century—selfishness.

The accusation is made boldly and unblushingly, and bears the ear-marks of the workings of a brain dominated by the ideas of monopolistic manufacturers, such as lumbermen. The practice of bartering one's soul for a mess of pottage did not cease with Jacob's elder brother, but was handed down by him to needy journalists and politicians, according to the evidence occasionally produced; to the exchange of the spiritual for the material. We cannot legitimately object, it is a matter for the individual or corporation making such an exchange to settle for themselves, but we do most strenuously object to masking the barter under cover of abuse of the farmer. The crocodile tears shed for the lumbermen, who, it seems, has been, according to a contemporary, plundered by the farmers, are truly affecting. Yet, for the sake of that lachrymose individual, we submit that it seems strange that Yankee lumbermen can buy logs in B. C., pay an export or import duty on those logs, manufacture such into lumber, and then undersell the B. C. man in the home market on the prairie. How can it be done? The Yankee uses up-to-date machinery, and, therefore, employs from thirty to fifty per cent. fewer men, although he may pay higher wages. That this statement is not beside the mark, we believe to be a fact. It has been told us by lumbermen in Winnipeg, and by lumbermen and loggers at the Coast. We may also state that we had shown to us only recently a cheque from a lumber company calling for an amount representing ten per cent. as the year's dividend, which, by the way, did not even take up the profits entirely of the year's work. That the price of lumber would not be increased by the lumbermen if a duty of \$2.00 per thousand was put on, calls for trust in a philanthropy on the part of the lumbermen which does not exist. It is significant that more mills are being built in B. C. than ever, and that the amount of timber dues collected by the B. C. Government is growing larger every year, and yet we are told the lumber industry is in a bad way, and can only be revived by a duty. It is significant also that one of the largest operators in lumber in Canada, Senator Edwards, the Shorthorn breeder, is opposed to a duty on anything.

At the Coast, complaint is frequently heard from the logger of the selfishness and rapacity of the lumberman. His wolfishness at this end

needs no proof from us, we need only to refer to the move made last spring by Vice-president Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who, statesmanlike, diverted attention from the profits on hauling lumber by exposing the lumbermen's iniquitous combination.

A tariff commission is mooted, yet, before any change is made regarding lumber, that commission should investigate American and Canadian methods of lumbering, and find out the economic leaks in the home methods. No industry has a right to be supported by the public, when its weaknesses are due to the use of out-of-date machinery or methods. The farmer that does not farm as he should, who does not rise early and work diligently, fails, and yet neither he nor his class whine for permission to live the lives of parasites, by sucking the life blood of other industries. B. C. gets, many times over, from the prairie farmer for salmon, fruit, lumber and coal, what she pays him for his produce.

The future looks dark for any Government in Canada who will, by putting a duty on lumber, deliberately hinder the growth of agriculture on the prairie, stop the erection of barns in which to house stock from the inclemencies of the weather, and entirely prevent the building of homes suitable to house the finest specimens of the human race on the continent of America.

Horses.

Frostbites, Burns and Scalds.

FROSTBITES.—The first effects of cold is to diminish the vital action of the part to which it is applied. This state of depression, when not too long continued, is succeeded by a more than ordinary activity, called a reaction, and if this alteration be often repeated the parts become permanently weakened, being slightly swollen, of a purple color (which is well shown in horses with white heels, as the heels are the parts that usually suffer from frostbite), not so warm as usual, and afterwards become inflamed. The skin will now crack and discharge a semi-serous matter. More intense cold not only weakens, but entirely suspends vital action. The parts become pale, insensible and shrivelled. The skin, particularly the heel, will often slough across from side to side, forming a strip of dead skin, underneath which is a deep chasm.

In other cases, especially during long-continued snowy weather, with frequent thaws, succeeded by sharp frosts, the deeper seated tissues of the coronet lose their vitality, and deep and extensive sloughs are thrown off. The animal suffers from pain, fever and emaciation, and, in rare cases, succumbs or has to be destroyed. The treatment consists in the application of hot poultices, but these must not be too long continued. As soon as the slough is thrown off, astringents, as one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water should be freely and frequently applied. If the discharge be fetid, one-half ounce carbolic acid should be added to the lotion. Constitutional treatment consists in administering a light purgative, as six drams aloes and two drams ginger, good but easily digested food, and, of course, rest.

BURNS AND SCALDS.—These are divided into three classes: First, those producing mere redness; second, those causing the formation of small blisters; third, those causing death of the part. The first class is attended with mere superficial inflammation, usually terminating without loss of the skin, though with temporary loss of the hair.

The second class is attended with a higher degree of inflammation, causing the skin to exude serum, and to form blisters, followed in some cases by suppuration and the formation of ulcers that are hard to heal. The third class is attended by mortification from disorganization of structure, the skin and underlying tissues being literally boiled or roasted, the blood coagulated in the vessels, and the circulation of the part completely arrested.

In all cases of severe scalds or burns there is more or less supervening fever, manifested by shiverings, coldness of the skin and extremities, prostration and restlessness, frequent and feeble pulse, and heavy breathing. The surface of the scalded or burnt part, if destroyed, will become pale, cold and leathery, the hair falling off in patches, leaving a denuded surface, from which issues a thin, serous discharge. The parts now swell, and in a few days a line of demarcation surrounds the dead part, by the healthy and dead tissues dividing; the chasm widens, the burnt part contracts and dries, leaving the granulating surface exposed; the granulations are whitish, spongy and moist. There is no discharge of pus but of a thinish matter, usually of a dirty white color. The slough falls off, leaving a wound of more or less magnitude, according to the extent of the burn, which is very slow to heal. It then

leaves a scar of a hard, dense cartilagenous nature, which contracts more or less, pulling the surrounding skin into puckered folds, which will make an unsightly blemish.

The most intractable cases are those which occur in the neighborhood of a joint, where the continued action of the part prevents healing. If the accident be so severe as to destroy the muscles and expose the tendons, ligaments, and destroy the tissues protecting the articulations, the patient should be destroyed. When the seat of the accident is in muscular tissues or does not immediately involve a joint, recovery will usually take place.

TREATMENT.—In cases of severe scalds or burns, the parts become very painful and sensitive to the action of the air. If the air be excluded, without the application of pressure, as from bandages, etc., great relief from pain is at once rendered. Hence, local treatment should consist in the application of a soothing dressing that will form a coating to exclude air. For this purpose, carron oil may be said to be a specific. This consists in equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water. This should be applied freely, and often, and it is good practice to dust flour over the oil, as it assists in forming a coating. In the course of a few days, pus will form, and the wound must now be treated as an ordinary suppurating sore, viz.: kept clean, and a good antiseptic, as a five-per cent. solution of carbolic in oil or water, applied. Constitutional treatment consists in acting gently upon the bowels by a light purgative, and if pain be severe, combating it by the administration of, say, one-half ounce fluid extract of belladonna in one-half pint cold water every few hours, as indicated. The patient must have rest, good care and light, easily-digested food, as bran, carrots and good hay. If the burn or scald be slight, and the skin merely inflamed, it will not be serious, and a few applications of carron oil or carbolic lotion, one to thirty, is all that is necessary.

Annual Meeting Canadian Pony Society

The Canadian Pony Society held its fourth annual meeting on Tuesday evening, January 31st. The meeting was indicative of the growth of the association, there being over sixty members of the organization present. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. M. Robinson, the Vice-President, Mr. G. V. Foster, presided. The Secretary, Mr. H. G. Wade, presented a most complete and encouraging annual report. He noted the very satisfactory growth of the society, and the encouragement the equine midgets were meeting with at the hands of the larger fair authorities. The society passed a resolution, thanking the Hackney Association and the Canadian Horse Show for prizes provided for ponies. The ponies will be made a prominent feature of the open-air horse parade in Toronto on July 1st.

Officers elected for 1905 were as follows: Hon. President, H. M. Robinson; President, G. V. Foster; 1st Vice-President, Dr. D. King Smith; 2nd Vice-President, E. T. Campbell; Hon. Treas., A. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, H. Wade; Secretary, H. Gerald Wade.

Hon. Directors: R. Beith, Major A. B. Lee, W. H. Knowlton, H. J. P. Good.

Directors: R. W. Davies, Toronto; T. Graham, Claremont; F. Hodgson; W. N. Wade; Ald. S. McBride; Major C. C. Harbottle; R. Miller, Stouffville; W. J. Stark, Stouffville; Dr. J. A. Mills; Geo. Barron.

A handsome silver tea set was presented Secretary H. G. Wade, in recognition of his efficient services; and presentations were also made the President, H. M. Robinson, and the Treasurer, Mr. A. Taylor.

Annual Meeting Shire Horse Association

On February 1st, at the Repository, Toronto, the annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association was held. The President, Mr. W. E. Wellington, not being present, the Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Gardhouse, presided. The Secretary's report was presented by Mr. Henry Wade, which showed that although the trade in Shires had been quite brisk during the year, the membership of the association had considerably fallen off. Forty-six pedigrees and eleven transfers were registered during the year, an increase over 1903; cash balance on hand, \$96.

At this meeting the question of nationalizing the records was taken up, and a resolution similar to that passed at the Hackney meeting was carried. The officers for 1905 are: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; 1st Vice, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; 2nd Vice, E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto.

Directors: Jas. Dalgaty, London; Jas. Henderson, Belton; W. Bawden, Exeter; W. E. Wellington, Toronto; Col. J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: R. Ness, Howick, P. Q.; Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst, N.S.; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, N.B.; Hon. Frank Hassard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg, Man.; C. W. Peterson, Calgary, Alta., and S. R. McNeil, Vernon, B.C.

Representatives: To Canadian National Exhibition, John Gardhouse and James Dalgaty; Western Fair, H. Wade and E. C. Attrill; Ottawa Central Exhibition, F. M. Wade and J. Campbell Smith; Horse-breeders' Association, J. M. Gardhouse and James Dalgaty.

Annual Meeting Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in the Repository, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, February 1st, and was very largely attended by representative breeders. The Secretary's (Mr. Henry Wade) report showed a larger number of registrations for imported stock than ever before. The membership of the association was 427, an increase of 63 for the year. The financial statement put the total receipts for 1904 at \$3,358, and the expenditure at \$3,047, balance \$311. The sum of \$1,561 was spent on the different fairs as prizes.

The President, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Columbus, Ont., in his annual address reiterated the prediction made a year ago, that the Clydesdale Association was on the verge of taking a very important step in its management, and that was to nationalize the records. To his mind the time had come when the Provincial character of our records should be changed to accommodate the whole Dominion. Mr. Smith expressed the sentiments of the whole fraternity of horsemen when he said his sympathies went out to those whose place of residence or life's work would have to be changed should the headquarters of the associations of Ontario stock-breeders be removed from Toronto to Ottawa, but he felt that the development of the country demanded the widening usefulness of this association, and the unfortunate relations threatened by the railway companies made it imperative that the change should be made.

Following Mr. Smith, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Robt. Miller (Stouffville), Hon. John Dryden, and Peter Talbot, M.P. (Lacombe, Alta.), addressed the meeting, advocating the advantages of nationalizing the records. The following motion was then moved by Thos. A. Graham, and seconded by Robt. Beith: That the Canadian Clydesdale Breeders' Association at once proceed to nationalize their association and records; that the offices be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa; that F. M. Wade be registrar, and that Thos. Graham, R. Beith, Wm. Smith, Robt. Miller, O. Sorby, and John Davidson, be a committee to meet with the Live-stock Commissioner to complete arrangements forthwith. The motion carried.

A resolution as follows was also passed: "That the Canadian Government be and is hereby asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; and it is further resolved, that animals for breeding purposes be admitted free of duty when pure-bred, registered in the authorized book of records of the Dominion of Canada, or of the country in which the breed originated, and when owned by a bona fide resident of the Dominion."

The ballot returned the following officers for 1905: Hon. President, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Graham, Claremont; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Wade.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Robt. Miller, Stouffville; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; Alberta, John A. Turner, Calgary; Assiniboia, Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Quebec, Robt. Ness, Howick; British Columbia, D. Tolmie, Victoria; Maritime Provinces, Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst.

Directors: John Boag, Ravenshoe; Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester; John Vipond, Brooklyn; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Jas. Torrance, Markham, and John Bright, Myrtle.

Representatives: Canadian National Exhibition, Robert Beith and William Smith; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Peter Christie and George Grey, Newcastle; Western Fair, A. Innes, Clinton, and Jas. Henderson, Belton; Quebec and Sherbrooke, R. Ness and George Stewart, Howick; Winnipeg Exhibition, R. Nichol, Brandon, and George Greig, Winnipeg; Horse-breeders' Association, Peter Christie and Fred. Richardson.

Hackney Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Association held its annual meeting in the Repository, Toronto, on Tuesday evening, January 31st. The Secretary, Mr. H. Wade, read a satisfactory annual report. At this meeting the horsemen reopened the question of nationalizing the records, upon which a report was submitted by Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live-stock Commissioner. A discussion of this question occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting, and as a result the following resolution, by Messrs. Beith and Miller, was passed: "That the Canadian Hackney Association at once proceed to nationalize the Hackney records and association; that the office be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa, and that F. M. Wade be registrar." Messrs. Graham and Crossley will complete arrangements.

The election of officers for 1905 then took place, with the following results: President, Robert Miller, Stouffville; 1st Vice-President, E. C. Tisdale, Beaverton; 2nd Vice-President, O. Sorby, Guelph; Secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto. Directors: Thomas Graham, Claremont; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; Robert Miller, Stouffville; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; Dr. Smith, Toronto; O. Sorby, Guelph; F. E. Came, Montreal.

Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, R. W. Davies, Toronto; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick; Alberta, A. M. Rawlinson, Calgary; Manitoba, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; New Brunswick, Mr. Jewett, Fredericton; Nova Scotia, T. R. Black, Amherst; Prince Edward Island, C. C. Gardner, Charlottetown; British Columbia, D. Tolmie, Victoria.

Delegates: To Industrial Exhibition, Thomas

Graham and E. C. H. Tisdale; to Western Fair, E. C. Attrill and L. L. Pounds; Ottawa Central Exhibition, Robert Beith and F. M. Wade; to Horse-breeders' Association, T. Graham and E. Tisdale; Toronto Spring Horse Show, H. M. Robinson.

Stock.

The Convention Programme.

The programme for the conventions of the live-stock and dairy associations will be seen by the arrangement below to be one full of meat for the visitors. The Friday meeting serves to introduce a novelty in the way of agricultural talks referring to cereals, fodders and grasses, by Professors Bedford, Grisdale and Murray. The entire work is in charge of Geo. H. Greig, who has assisting him Messrs. Grisdale, Black, Ketchen, McGilvray, Hopkins, and Professor Boss, from the Minnesota Agricultural College. It is expected that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for Canada; Hon. R. P. Roblin; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General, and other prominent and well-known men will address the meeting in Wesley's Convocation Hall. This year, attention will be given to the particular beef breeds, Shorthorn, Polled Angus and Hereford, so that the programme is more inviting than ever before, not to mention the banquet, at which the city of Winnipeg will entertain the visiting farmers and stockmen. The meetings are to be held in the Cockshutt Building, Princess St., Winnipeg, except when otherwise mentioned in the list below:

Monday, Feb. 20th—
7.30 p.m.—Joint meeting of directors of live-stock associations.
8.30 p.m.—Grand rally of all members.

Tuesday, Feb. 21st—
9 a.m.—Annual meeting of the Horse-breeders' Association.
11 a.m.—Judging light horses.
1.30 p.m.—Judging heavy horses.
3.30 p.m.—Judging beef cattle.
7.30 p.m.—Annual meeting of the Cattle-breeders' Association.
11 a.m.—Judging heavy horses.

Wednesday, Feb. 22nd—
9 a.m.—Reports of representatives to the National Stock-breeders' Association, held at Ottawa.
1.30 p.m.—Judging beef cattle (Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Angus).
8 p.m.—Joint convention in the Convocation Hall, Wesley College.

Thursday, Feb. 23rd—
9 a.m.—Annual meeting of the Sheep- and Swine-breeders' Association.
11 a.m.—Judging bacon hogs.
1.30 p.m.—Judging bacon carcasses.
3.00 p.m.—Judging beef carcasses.
7.30 p.m.—Banquet.

Friday, Feb. 24th—
9 a.m.—Annual convention of Dairy Association, in City Hall.
9 a.m.—Agricultural meeting in the Cockshutt Building (Murray, Bedford, Grisdale).
1.30 p.m.—Judging dairy cattle.
1.30 p.m.—Meeting of agricultural societies.
8 p.m.—Meeting of agricultural societies.
Do not forget to get a standard certificate from your station agent if you wish a cheap ride home.

How to Handle Bulls on the Range.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Those unacquainted with popular range conditions show a great presumption in giving free advice upon a business of which from their remarks they must have but slight knowledge. I am under the impression that a "Successful Cattleman's" plan, as regards range bulls, is thoroughly impractical for several reasons, even with a limited range. A cow will water one day at a creek; the next the same cow will water a mile or two away at a lake; the next day, generally, she will take a stroll of several miles to an alkali marsh, and so on. Now, it would surely be a puzzle where to put your bull pen, and considering that each rancher has from 10 to 125 bulls, you can just imagine what an array of bull pens and what an extra staff of riders he would be compelled to keep up; and all for nothing, for under the range conditions, even now large ranchers find it necessary to spay about one half of their heifers. Nowhere, either in Ontario or Manitoba, have I seen such calves as are raised on the range here in Alberta. "Successful Cattleman" should find time to follow a round-up party, and get into the branding corral, and see for himself how weak the calves are. In June it takes two strong, active men to hold one down after being thrown by a roper on a horse. What loss does occur, and it is a wonder that there is so little, is generally caused by one of two things—abortion, or a snow-storm in April or the first week in May, the latter cause accounting for the greater damage. If there is no snow on the ground, let it be ever so cold, the calf

generally lives, which is saying a good deal for the strong vitality of the animal. I have yet to see or meet the cowman who cannot put an animal in a pen, or wherever he desires it to go. There is generally a way to do it; all that is needed is to know how.

SENSE.

[Ed. Note.—We shall be glad to have a letter from our correspondent, or other ranchers, describing what they consider the best way to handle bulls on the range, and what prices ranchers can afford to pay.]

Brief Advice by Agriculturist Grisdale on Steer Feeding.

We find it pays to put feeding animals in a loose box. Of course they must be of fairly uniform size; eight or nine in a box is enough. Bed them well, and keep them comfortable; keep the stall well ventilated. Under poor ventilation, a bunch of steers gained only one pound per day, while another lot gained 2½ pounds with exactly the same feed and care, but good ventilation.

When putting up steers in the fall, feed lots of succulent food, and all the roughage you can economically get them to eat. Give every steer as many turnips as he wants, with four or five pounds straw, and as much hay. Well-cured clover is the best hay. After four to six weeks, begin the meal. Start with one pound per day; increase this quantity gradually. Oats, barley and peas mixed are a good ration. If you have to buy, get some food that is cheapest, according to its analysis.

Bran can often be got at a low price in summer. Gluten is one of our best feeds. The Edwardsburg Starch Co., of Montreal, has given me an honest gluten meal, almost equal to oil meal. It is quoted to-day at \$25 per ton on track at Ottawa.

A wide ration can be fed at the start of the feeding period with profit, but it must get narrower as the feeding period advances.

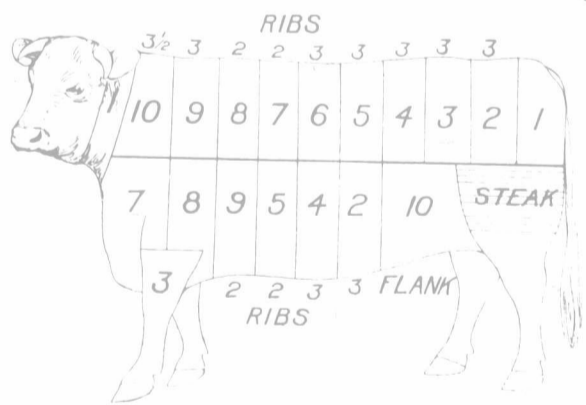
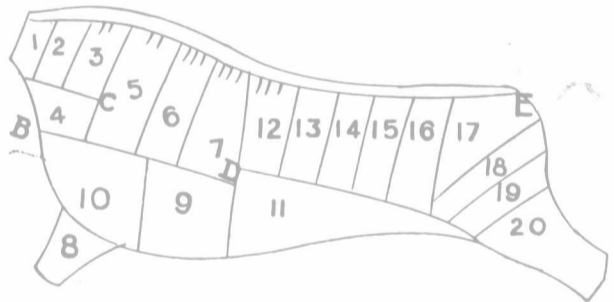
The thick, low-set steer will flesh much more cheaply than the rangy steer. From one year to two and a half years is the ideal age for feeding for beef. The relative cost of a pound of gain is as follows:

From birth to six months	2 cts. per lb.
Six months to one year	5 " "
One year to two years	8 " "
Two years to three years	17 " "

There is something in the young animal that enables it to make better use of its food than when it gets older.

Twenty-share Beef Ring.

Mr. Peter Stewart wishes to know where he can obtain a chart showing the cuts for a twenty-share ring. The following charts have both been in use, and are highly recommended.



Twenty-share Beef Charts.

Cattle Choking and Bloating.

Two correspondents of the Scottish Farmer, in a late issue, recommended for the relief of cattle choked with turnips or suffering from hoven or bloating, the following simple device: Tie a round stick, about 10 inches long and 1½ inches thick, firmly in the mouth. The working of the tongue and jaws in the effort to remove the stick, has the effect of dislodging the turnip and of letting off the gas from the stomach. One of the writers, going further into particulars, says the stick should be twelve inches long. Two inches from each end bore a half-inch hole. Into each of these holes fix a piece of ordinary plow line about 2 feet in length. One inch from these holes, or 3 inches from each end, bore another two holes (same diameter) at right angles to the holes already made for the strings. Into each of these two holes drive a piece of tough wood about six inches in length. These prevent the stick working out of the mouth, the strings being tied at the back of the ears.

A Study in Meat.

One of the market requirements of to-day is that meat shall be tender and wholesome, or, in other words, meat shall be obtained from animals bred and fed for the purpose, young and free from disease.

That there is considerable difference between the well-bred, well-fed beeve, and the poorly-bred, unfinished animal, is evidenced by the illustrations appearing herewith. Many people object to fat, and, as a result, have been supplied with fatless beef, which is, as a result of the absence of fat, lacking in juiciness and tough. It is better to pay for a little fat, and trim it off, rather than

then fed up again. Fat on animals fed in this way loses its edible qualities, becomes hard and stringy, and the meat is very disappointing to the purchaser. It is in this particular that the baby beef has obtained its premier position with the epicures, because the meat is tender and juicy, as a result of a course of, if we may term it, progressive feeding from birth to the block. In other words, the beeve was kept growing and gaining during calthood, as a yearling, and also as a two-year-old.

The loss of calf, or milk, fat can never be made up, no matter how skilful the feeder may be, and if this fact is recognized by growers of young cattle, the quality of meat will improve. First-class beef is not obtained from a calf well grown for the first six months of its life, allowed to hustle the best it can on straw stacks and dried-out pastures the next twelve months, and given a three-months finishing touch with meal, and it is the method so commonly followed that produces the steers that hasten a falling market on the down grade. The dual-purpose animal is often faulted for the inferior beef produced, when the fault is with the methods of feeding, and not the breeding. "Feed and breed" must go together, and feed is more than breed. The lack of feed defeats the results which would otherwise accrue from the well-bred animal. The meats illustrated are from a well-bred and well-fed animal; the inferior meats are from that class of animal which contains the Mexican, the dairy-bred steer, and the grade-bull product. Prof. Boss says: "Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals slaughtered, yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly-bred stock. The desired 'marbling,' or admixture of fat and lean, is never of the best in scrub stock, nor do the 'gaudy' fellows of the show-ring, with rolls of fat on their ribs, furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, even and deeply-fleshed animal and nicely-marbled meat that is not easily explained. The two usually go together, unless the animals are carried along too far, in which case there may be a surplus of spine or outside fat. Fine bones, soft, luxuriant hair, and mellow flesh, are always desirable in an animal to be used for meat, as such are indications of good quality of meat and small waste.

Demonstrations of meats are to be made at the conventions in Winnipeg next week, so it will pay you to be there.

Our Scottish Letter.

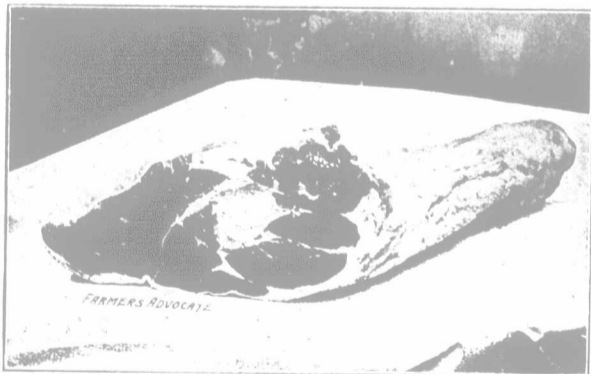
Scottish agriculturists are having a lively time just now opposing a new move on the part of the motor-car devotees. They have advanced a theory that all slow-moving vehicles on public roads must be lit up after dusk. This is a very serious proposition for farmers. In harvest time, work has often to be carried on after dusk, and the grain-laden carts have frequently to pass along a portion of the public road. If the new proposal should become law, such carts would require to be lit up, and it is neither easy to see how this could be done nor to justify the expenditure involved if it were done. Advice is plentiful in favor of the adoption of methods pursued by the Danes. It is worthy of notice that these astute gentlemen absolutely prohibit motor traffic after dusk, and even in daylight the maximum speed is eight miles an hour. Here we have cars frequently driven along the public roads at a speed of thirty miles an hour. As our roads were never made for fast mechanical traffic, it is obvious that great dangers are incurred by those using them for ordinary traffic under such circumstances. Many a flock of sheep has been ruthlessly butchered by these motorists; pedestrians are not safe; and it has become almost impossible to live in houses on the roadside. Instead of motorists getting greater facilities, there is a growing feeling that their present liberties should be curtailed until roads can be altered so as to admit of motor traffic being carried on without detriment to other users of the roads.

Ireland has often been described as the spoiled child of the British Empire. She is continually asking, and as frequently obtaining all she wants, and sometimes more than she needs. The public purse provides the peasantry over a wide area with seed potatoes, and tenders for supplying such are invited from all and sundry. The economic condition of Ireland at present affords a pleasant contrast to the past. Twenty years ago the land was seething with discontent, and tragedies due to agrarian causes were frequent. Now it would seem as if all were changed, and a sound commercial instinct is being fostered in Irish farming. The development of co-operation has done much to bring about this issue. The smaller farmers find it to their interest to combine, so that the benefit of each may be available for all. Irish systems of land tenure are well adapted for the development of the co-operative system. Many fully equipped creameries are now in operation throughout Ireland, with the result that there has been a great improvement in the quality of Irish butter during the past four or



A Side of Beef. (Price, wholesale, 7c. per lb.)

The butchers' cuts are as follows: 1. The Round. 2. Rump. 3. Sirloin. 4. Short loin. 5. Flank. 6. Navel piece. 7. Ribs. 8. Chuck or shoulder. 9. Brisket. 10. The neck. 11. The shank.



The Shank of a Well-bred Beeve.

Boiling meat here as well as soup. Compare with other cut of same joint. Price 3c.

sacrifice juiciness. The most valuable part is the loin, then the sirloin, then the rib roasts, followed by the round. All except the latter are on the top of the animal. This shows us where we must have our beef cattle developed if we hope to make money. The shoulder or chuck cut is the next in value to the round. In the shoulder cut it will be found that most of the meat is between the shoulder blade and the ribs, and not outside the blade. The quantity of meat here would be shown by the width of shoulder top, the thickness of the neck, and the breadth between the fore legs. Good meat cannot be obtained from animals poor in flesh, neither can the best quality of fat and lean be obtained from an animal once fat, that is allowed to go back, and

five years. Prices have steadily risen, and now Irish creamery butter competes strenuously with best Danish in the British market. The politicians have, however, again set to work to disturb the settlements which were made for the buying out of landlords under the recent Land Act. Canadian stores are being made the occasion for a political campaign. Mr. Michael Davitt has taken up his parable against the British Act of 1896. He and the Freeman's Journal are arguing strongly the exclusion of Canadians. They say the over-sea cattle must come in. That being so, the sooner they come the better. If an influx of Canadian stores came to this country, it is pretty certain Irish stores will fall in price. It is, therefore, folly, they say, to buy out the landlords on a valuation based on continuance of the present policy of exclusion. This may be good Irish political tactics, but we question whether matters will fall out as its advocates desire they should. Many interests are to be considered, and, in spite of their noise, the agitators for the repeal of the Act of 1896 are a small minority. The public are unmoved, simply because they are getting as much cheap beef as ever, and until the great masses are touched there is small likelihood of any political change taking place in this country.

Clydesdales during 1904 enjoyed a turn of fortune's favors, and 1905 has opened. Two considerable shipments have already been made—one, by the Donaldson Line, to Canada; another to Australia. The Canadian shipment was made by the well-known firm of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Mr. William Graham sailed a fortnight ago

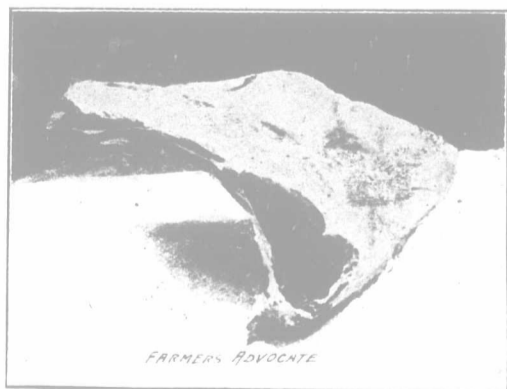


The Shank.

From an ordinary butcher steer, probably a Mexican. Will make soup, but that is all. 1 rice, 3c.

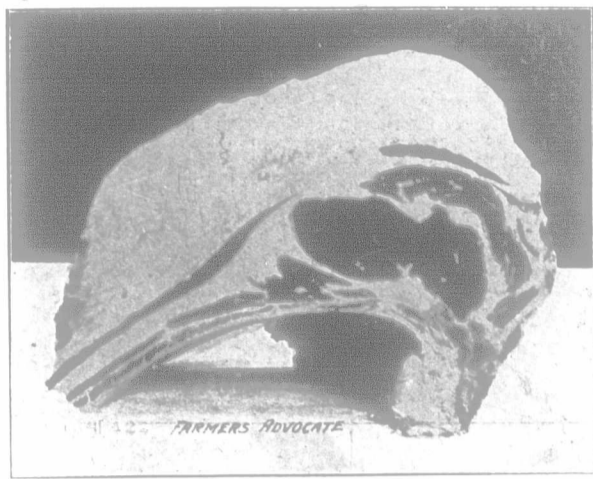
with eleven Clydesdale stallions, four Hackney stallions, and two Thoroughbreds. The last were for Mr. Robert Davies, Toronto, but the Clydesdales and Hackneys were for his own firm. They were carefully selected, big horses, and among them were several which will make their mark in the Canadian show-yards. The breeding is all right, and although the horses must have gone through a severe storm, we hope they may arrive safe and sound in Canada. They were bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkeudbright. The same firm sold a shipment of seven stallions to Mr. J. E. Walter, Melbourne, Australia, which were shipped a week later. This is Mr. Walter's second shipment in twelve months. He knows what is wanted for the Australian market. Clydesdales for that trade must be big and strong, with plenty of bone and hair.

We are to have a very important sale of Clydesdale mares and fillies here on Thursday, 9th of March. Mr. Thomas Smith, Blacon Point, Chester, is selling off thirty-one of his famous stud in order to get more room. He is only retaining eight of his old mares, among these being the renowned Royal Rose and Orphan Princess. Jean Macgregor, Fickle Fortune, Princess II., Matilda, the dam of Jean Macgregor, and a thick, solid, good mare named Red Rose. In the sale are included four daughters of Royal Rose, herself one of the most successful show and breeding mares ever known in this country. One of these



Not the Roast We Order, but the One We Get.

Compare it with the companion cut. No fat, no marbling, no juiciness and absence of tenderness. Price, 12c., retail. The kind we would expect from a Mexican carcass.



The Roast That is in Demand.

Its juicy and tender, and is off a first-class steer. Price per lb., 12c., retail.

daughters is the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Royal Ruby. Another Cawdor Cup champion is Cedric Princess, one of the finest mares ever seen in Scotland. It is long since anything to equal this lot of thirty-one Clydesdale females was offered at public sale. Canadian and American fanciers of the Clydesdale should make it a point to be represented at this sale. Next week we have the Glasgow Stallion Show, with the meetings of the Clydesdale Horse Society, and, generally, the annual Clydesdale carnival. This will form the text of next letter.

In milking circles, more attention is being paid to your ways of doing things than formerly, and, possibly, the time will come when an Ayrshire pedigree will run in terms of the milking and butter-fat records of the female ancestry. The Denmark Commission of last year has taught some useful lessons along this line, which seem likely to be laid to heart. SCOTLAND YET.

Farm.

The Benefits and Sources of Humus.

Proper treatment of soil can be best given if it is based on a knowledge of the constitution and origin of soil. Simply expressed, soil is made up of inorganic and organic elements. By inorganic constituents is meant the part of soil that originates from rock by weathering and erosion. By the organic elements is meant the part of soil made from the decomposition of



The Shoulder Roast or Chuck.

From a prime steer (a grade). Price per lb., 10c.

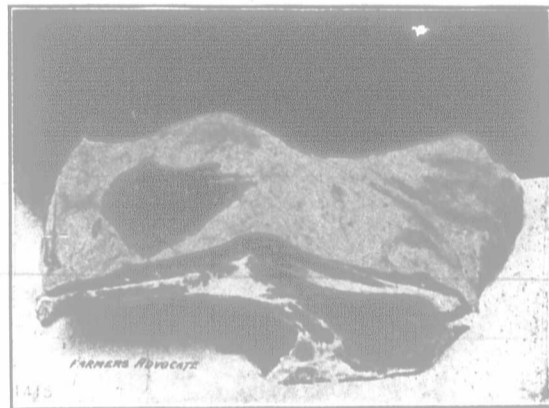
plants and animals, but chiefly the former. From the inorganic elements we have two classes of soil, distinguished from each other on the basis of their degree of pulverization in the weathering process. These classes are sand and clay. Sand is composed of small granules; clay is composed of the fine dust or silt made by excessive wearing and pulverization.

The most important part of soil is the humus which it contains. The mineral or inorganic matter of soil gives it its characteristic body or consistency, subject to modification by humus, but the humus is mainly the source of the plant food which makes the crop. A soil without humus is not congenial to plants. Humus has a variety of effects, which are highly beneficial and important. Besides furnishing plant food, it improves both clay and sand. It makes clay land more open and more easily worked; technically speaking, it makes clay land friable, and reduces the troublesome tendency of clay to bake and stiffen, which it is very apt to do, especially when not properly drained. On sandy land humus has the opposite effect. It binds the soil together, and so overcomes the loose shifting character of sand. Sand without humus makes a very poor root bed. In both cases a desirable mellowness is given to

the land. Good physical condition is of very great importance to successful crop-raising. A nicely-balanced soil is no trouble to work, and little attention is necessary to preserve in it good physical condition, but extremes of either sand or clay require correction.

The presence of humus increases the capacity of soils to hold moisture. Water passes through sandy soil very quickly, and its continuous effect is the solution of materials for plant growth. The humus acts as a sponge, and keeps the moisture from escaping. It also affects the temperature of soils, and may be generally said to moderate it and keep it even. Sandy soil, from its being incapable of holding moisture, heats up quickly, and the crop burns out. Clear clay is apt to hold its moisture too long, and so to remain continuously cold. It is in clay soils where spring moisture remains too long that seed rotting principally takes place. The darkness of soil that contains humus attracts heat also, and thus in such soils two of the essentials to good growth are secured, viz., heat and moisture. The openness that is given to clay soils by the presence of humus facilitates the entrance of air, by which chemical processes and activities essential to the liberating of plant food are made possible.

A sandy soil that is mixed with humus is called a sandy loam; a clay soil mixed with humus is called a clay loam. The food of plants is not derived exclusively from the humus of soil, but from inorganic constituents as well, but the office of humus, in putting all kinds of land into good physical condition—that is, a condition in which plant food is available—makes it by far the most useful constituent of soils. Worn-out lands are understood to be those in which the humus has become exhausted to such a degree as to make successful cropping impossible.



The Shoulder Roast.

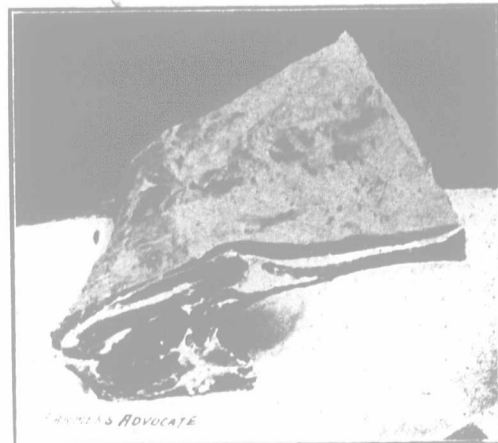
From a steer classed as common butcher's.

HOW HUMUS MAY BE OBTAINED.

The chief sources of humus are numerous. The most common is from barnyard manure. In many places this is wasted by leaching, or by being burnt out by continued rotting. The value of stable manure is not sufficiently appreciated in the West, where the accumulation of years is allowed to stand, dry out and waste, instead of being applied to the land. The burning of straw is a wasteful expedient. It would be profitable to convert straw into available plant food, by being used as food and litter for live stock. The stubble of previous crops is a sort of humus. Its best effect can be secured by turning it into the soil in the fall, after the crop is taken off, rather than by leaving it on the surface exposed to the wind and weather. Sod is another source of humus, and a heavy top of sod turned under on clay land is highly beneficial to such land.

It is becoming a common practice to turn crops under for the special purpose of supplying humus to land, such as clover, rape, buckwheat, and other heavy topped crops. This practice not only improves the physical condition of the soil, by loosening it up and by rendering more plant food available than before, but the leguminous plants bring to the soil new supplies of nitrogen which have been taken from the air.

J. McCAIG.



The Rib.

From a common steer. The butcher, when rolling this, notices the lack of fat, so puts a piece of suet in the centre of the roll. The fat, what there is, is not edible, is more like grittle.

Another Man's Experience with a Rusted Crop.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

After reading your article on "Lessons to be learned from last season's wheat rust," and seeing you would like to hear from farmers on the subject, I thought I would give you my experience. Our wheat was touched with the rust. We had two fields, a fifty-acre one and a seventy-five-acre one. The fifty-acre field we cut very green—the greenest we ever cut wheat. I thought we were making a big mistake, and felt sure it would be spoilt. The other field we left until it was riper, finishing cutting it the night the frost came. When we threshed both fields yielded about 25 bushels per acre; when we got it on the market both graded the same, No. 4 northern, with this difference, the green-cut wheat was a better sample, but not enough better to make a grade higher. It was a bright amber color, and showed no signs of frost. The late-cut field showed frost, and it took some of it all its time to grade a No. 4.

By what I have seen this past season, I am of the opinion that when wheat is struck with the rust it gains very little by standing, the vitality seems to be all gone out of the straw, and I believe it pays to cut it on the green side, and not run the risk of it getting struck with the frost.

EBER W. GOSNELL.
Pilot Mound.

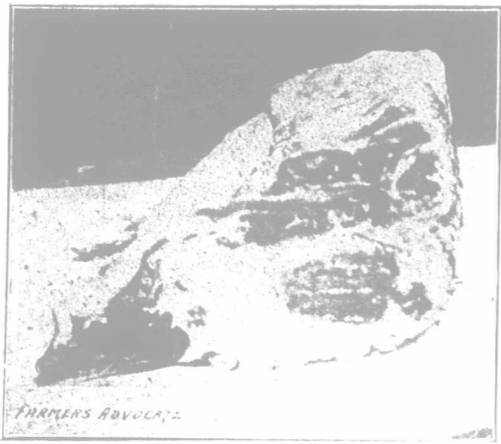


The Ribs.

The bone is taken out, and the meat rolled—a nice table joint. Fat well intermixed with lean, which is therefore, tender and juicy. Price per lb., 10c. Taken from a well-bred and well-fed steer.

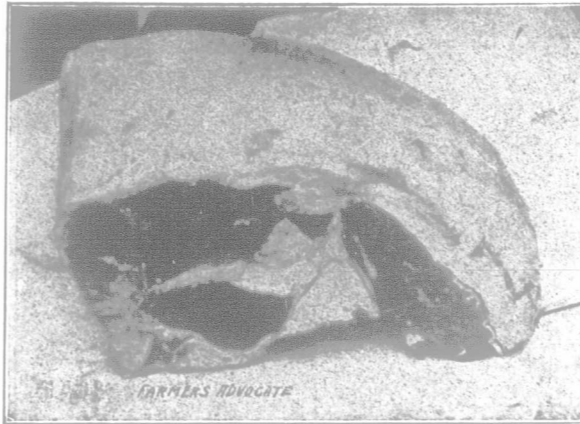
The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture on Beet Seed.

"In my last report, attention was called to the efforts being made in the matter of developing sugar-beet seeds with single germs. The single-germ seed would do much to diminish the labor of thinning. The bureau work in the field has been very satisfactory. Although the work has been running for only two seasons, decided progress has been made, and the single-germ seeds that have been selected have been found much more vigorous than the multiple-germ balls. The selected strains grown this year show a decided tendency to the production of a larger number of single-germ balls than the parent beet from which the selection was started, the average being about twenty per cent. In one case, over three thousand single-seed balls were found on one beet. The work this year has been conducted in Utah, and other sections, where the sugar beet is at its best, and indicates that, ultimately, we shall, in all probability, be successful in the production of a beet having the desirable quality of producing a ball with only a single germ, that will substantially save hand-thinning and avoid much expense in growing."



A Cheap Line of Porterhouse.

Steers producing this are slow sellers, and buyers talk 2c. to 2 1/2c. live weight.



The Porterhouse.

A high-priced cut. One like this cannot be got from the ordinary butcher steer, it is only found on the well bred and fed beeve. Retail price, 15c.

Rust in Wheat.

We have heard and read a lot on the above subject, some interesting and some amusing. My humble opinion is that the time is far distant when man will be able to combat successfully with this periodical visitation. I know one man who said, "I have it! I know how to stop it—pack your land well." Ah, said the man to whom he spoke, I had a piece of land I was unable to plow last autumn. As soon as I had seeded what was plowed this spring, I plowed this piece, seeded it to wheat, gave it one harrow behind, and it was the best and most free from rust I had. Another tells us the land has been worn out, and that if you plant after fallow you will have no rust. A neighbor of mine had seeded all he intended to, but having a piece of the oldest land he had which had not been fallow-plowed in time for wheat (he had previously intended it for barley) altered his mind and seeded it to wheat. This was his best sample, and most free from rust. Now all know as a rule we get the largest crop after fallow. In this part all the largest crops were the worst rusted. You may see a large field of wheat from one side to the other, in the same rows, seeded the same day, varying a foot in height. The shortest would be a fair sample, and the larger crop rubbish. My opinion is as follows: In all wheat hereabouts there was an extremely rapid growth till it was just out in head, then we had during its filling and ripening a very low temperature, with the exception of a day or two now and then, especially at nights, when there were slight frosts. This checked sap and everything, and gave disease upper hand, the wheat's loss being its gain. The big crop was the more tender, having grown so much more than the smaller crop in the same time, consequently was not so well able to



The Round.

Prime meat. Retail at 12c. Note fullness and fat as compared with that from an ordinary steer.

resist the disease. To draw comparisons between the animal and vegetable creations: If you have an unusually overgrown colt, you will be wise not to work him too hard, till he has age and time to develop, or you may ruin him. If he gets any disease it will go harder with him than with a small, tight-grown one. Even so with an overgrown young man or woman. Let disease attack them, and they will often succumb, when moderately-sized ones will get off lightly. A better comparison cannot be given than between rust in wheat and rot in sheep. The latter I am well acquainted with, to my sorrow. The rot in sheep is caused by flukes in the liver, and its environs. Wet, cold seasons suit them in England, such as 1879, when they died by thousands. My father lost a large flock, worth \$20 each. These flukes, which are more like large bugs than anything else, make the liver their home, and bore holes until it is honeycombed right through, and suck the blood as it passes to and fro through the sheep, till there is none left, when death soon takes place, and if one was hung up and dressed I could tell it 20 or 30 yards off, as it would be like the fever, as white as snow. The rust in wheat is caused by parasites, which locate themselves in the straw, and live on the sap passing through its pores, thus robbing the grain of its food. Times and seasons are beyond human judgment. My idea is, do your work as well as you can; do your part to the best of your ability, and trust to Providence

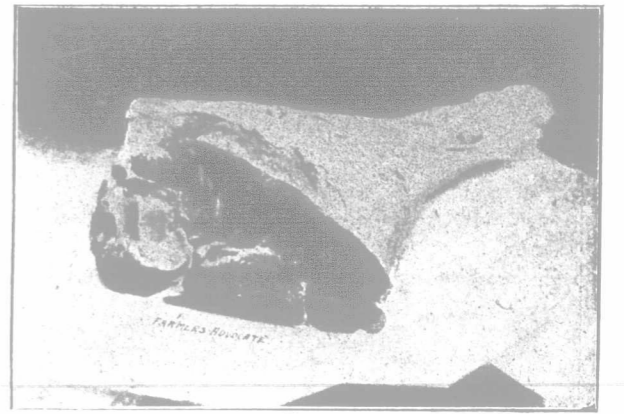
for the result. We cannot govern the weather or the seasons.

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good." JOHN C. WALKER.

Seed Selection the Present Problem.

The approach of spring, evidenced by the catalogues of the seed houses, serves to remind the sower who intends going forth to sow, that it is time to consider what grain he will sow. On the grain selected for seed depends pretty largely the harvest, because we are told in Holy Writ that what a man sows that shall he also reap, in which sentence is locked up the doctrine of heredity, as well as a warning against poor seed, whether its inferiority be due to immaturity, lack of germinating power, or disease. Prof. Zavitz (O. A. C.) reports as follows on some experimental work in seed grain selection:

"In the average of seven years' experiments, large oats produced about eight bushels per acre more than medium-sized seed, and an average of 15 1/2 bushels per acre more than small seed. Large plump barley gave a yield of nearly eight bushels per acre more than that produced from shrunken seed in the average results of experiments repeated for six years in succession. Split peas and broken wheat gave exceedingly poor results, while broken barley produced fully as large yields as one would naturally expect. The broken barley, however,



The Round.

Taken from ordinary butcher stock. Note the absence of the marbling. Retail price, 12c. per lb.

produced more than ten bushels per acre less than the large plump seed.

"Wheat from large plump seed averaged 21.7 bushels (by weight); small plump seed 18 bushels, and shrunken seed 16.7 bushels per acre. Oats varied similarly, according to the seed, the yields per acre respectively being 62.0, 54.1, 46.6; and barley, 53.8, 50.4, and 46.0 bushels. A development of the above experiment is that of:

CONTINUOUS SELECTION OF SEED OATS FOR ELEVEN YEARS IN SUCCESSION.

"For eleven years in succession, an experiment has been conducted in breeding oats by means of selection. The selections made were large, plump, well-developed seeds; light-weighting and light-colored seeds; and also seeds from which the hulls had been removed by the separator. The test was commenced in the spring of 1893, by selecting seed from the general crop of Joannette oats of the previous year. The selection made in each of the following years has been from the product of the selected seed of the previous year. The number of grains used on each plot was carefully counted, and an equal number was used of each selection in the number of years in which this experiment has been conducted. As the selection for this experiment has been continuous, selecting the seed each year from the crop produced in the year previous, the average results are of but little value, but the final results are interesting, valuable and quite suggestive. In the crop produced in 1903, it was found that the large plump seed produced 76.9 bushels; the light seed, 57.7 bushels; and the hulled seed, 72.2 bushels per acre. As only the



The Loin.

Plenty of well-marbled meat of the melt-in-the-mouth kind. The breeding was in this steer, and its owner saw that the feed got there also. Price, 15c., retail.

best quality of seed becomes hulled, we find that the oats from which the hulls had been removed gave nearly as good results as the carefully-selected, large, plump seed from which the hull had not been removed in the process of threshing. In weight per measured bushel, the crop produced from the large plump seed weighed 7½ pounds more than that produced from the light seed, and about 1-3 of a pound more than that produced from the hulled seed. The difference throughout between the large, plump, well-developed seeds and the light-weighting and light-colored seeds is very marked, and shows the great importance of sowing the former and discarding the latter."

On the large farms of this country a modified form of seed selection can be worked out successfully by means of the fanning mill, and by reserving the best land one has for the purpose of growing his seed supply. Just recently, in conversation with a prominent seedsmen, he informed us that it was almost impossible to get pure seed, especially of wheat and oats, many samples he had seen being badly infested with wild oats. There is not the shadow of a doubt that more care will have to be exercised in the selection and preparation of seed sown if the returns wished for are to be got.

No San Jose Scale in B. C.

The News-Advertiser states that the report that San Jose scale was in some up-country orchards, has been found to be incorrect, after an inspection by the Provincial Inspector.

Poultry.

Does Your Flock Pay?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to a question, "Does Your Flock Pay?" in your issue of 18th of January:

1. Barred Plymouth Rock—because the chicks feather quickly, are hardy, good egg-producers, and good table birds.

2. To get a fresh start after moving to a new place, I had to buy everything—hens, rooster and grain. During the three years I lived there, I spent in this way \$68.92, and from sale of eggs, dressed birds, and my stock when leaving, I realized \$158.43, leaving a profit of \$89.51; my fowl were pure-bred. In the winter of 1902-03 I wintered 26 hens—half of which were pullets—and got from these from Nov. 1st to April 1st, 1,143 eggs. The house was log, and no artificial heat.

3. During the winter months I scatter sheaf-wheat on the floor a couple of times a week, so that they have to scratch for the grain. I feed wheat—which is always warmed—twice a day, giving house scraps at noon. Keep a cabbage hung up, and a box with turnips, beets and potatoes, for them to pick at; boiled rabbits or meat of some sort several times a week; skim milk or clean water; a dust bath, and box with grit. I allow a bushel of wheat per head per year. I need hardly add that the house must be kept clean.

I should have added that my dressed birds averaged 5 pounds, for which I got 12½c. per pound.

E. M. C.

Running an Incubator.

The incubator question is an important one to the poultryman at this season, says Mr. F. C. Elford, Acting Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Buy the best. It is simply wasting money to buy a poor machine, as it can never be depended upon. Five or ten minutes, morning and night, will be all the time required to care for the machine, and it can be depended upon to maintain the proper degree of heat, and bring the eggs to a successful termination of the hatch if the operator simply follows the instructions and does not interfere with the machine or attempt experiments on his own behalf. He is not likely to know more about the machine than the manufacturer. A first-class incubator must not only hatch a large percentage of chicks, but those hatched must be large, strong and lively. The test of incubation is not alone in the number hatched, but also in the health, vigor and hardiness of the chicks, and their ability to live and thrive. Faulty incubators are responsible for the death of many small chicks. Being poorly hatched—that is, hatched with ten or twenty or thirty per cent, less vitality than they should have—they struggle against heavy odds, and die off in large numbers in the brooders. If, by buying a low-priced and poorly-constructed incubator, a man gets a twenty per cent. lower hatch, or gets twenty per cent. lower vigor in the chicks that do hatch, he has bought the probability of failure in buying that machine.

A large hatch of strong chicks cannot be expected unless the eggs used are from a pen of thrifty, vigorous fowls. If the breeding stock is lacking in vitality the chicks are sure to be weak. The fresher the eggs are, the greater is the vitality of the germs and the more chicks they will hatch. It is not advisable to use for hatching eggs that are more than ten days old, and these should be tested twice during the incubation period. The use of a simple egg tester will enable a man to know what percentage of the eggs are fertile, and thus prevent him blaming the machine when it is not at fault.

If we want eggs to sell when prices are high, we should hatch our chickens of the American varieties in April or May, and of the Mediterranean varieties in May, then feed the pullets for growth, so they will be mature and laying by November. The same thing holds good with chickens for market. The greatest profits are made by putting our eggs, our broilers and our fatted chickens for the home or export trade upon the market when supplies are scarcest and prices highest.

If an incubator is to be purchased, it should be ordered early, as there are apt to be vexatious delays in shipment and delivery, and it is always advisable that the operator have an opportunity to run the machine for a few days before the eggs are placed in it, or until the regulation is understood and the temperature of the egg chamber can be maintained at 102½ degrees F. The incubator should be placed in a well-ventilated room, preferably one unheated. The chicks developing in the shells require an abundance of fresh air. A bright airy cellar, or a well-ventilated room having an even temperature is the best place. The ventilation should be so arranged that there will be outside air entering the room at all times, but without a direct draft blowing on the machine.

Follow implicitly the directions that accompany the machine. Study carefully the instructions regarding the care of the lamp and the control of temperature, the turning, cooling and testing of the eggs, and all

other details. Then, when hatching commences, let the machine alone. It is too late to rectify mistakes in management, and interference can only injure the hatch. The chicks should be left in the machine until they are thoroughly dry, and should not be fed the first day. When feeding commences, be careful to feed sparingly. More small chicks are killed by over-feeding than by under-feeding.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Dairying.

Buttermaking Competitions at Fairs.

One of the attractions at the Winnipeg Fair for some years has been the buttermaking competitions, a feature we should like to see introduced at other shows, believing, as we do, that many agricultural societies can find more legitimate attractions for their fairs than they do, as a rule. Miss Millar has written the following on buttermaking competitions, which will be of interest to many:

The addition of competitions, demonstrations and lectures, has been appreciated by those who attend these exhibitions for the benefit they may receive.

The buttermaking competitions have always attracted large numbers of people, and many hints and much help may be gained by taking time to watch a demonstration from start to finish. Too often when we attend the fall fair we try to cover a large amount of ground in a comparatively small space of time, thus we do not get the full benefit of what we have seen or attempted to glance at.

So often, when watching the work of the buttermakers, do I hear this remark: "Look, it is a race; the first one to finish gets the prize." And it is because of this mistake, and many others in the same connection, that I am calling attention to this one of the many educational features of our exhibitions.

To begin with, a competition of this kind is not a race, by any means, and although time does count, it does not count to the great extent that so many imagine it does.

There are so many things to be taken into consideration in a buttermaking competition, and the one who does the work in the shortest time often forfeits marks by neglect of other points through this great haste.

Both the quality and the quantity of the butter made must be considered, also the neatness and cleanliness of the person and the work. The preparing of the utensils for work, and the condition of the utensils and the dairy when the work is completed, are also made note of. The judgment the competitor exercises in each step of the work is taken into account; and this is not only for one churning, but for three or four, or whatever number has been set. Thus it may be seen that each day's work is scored, and each day's butter scored also.

The contestants are not always working under ideal conditions. Oftentimes the room is so very warm that it is a hard matter indeed to get the butter worked and printed. Again, the on-looker often calls attention to the quick churning of some competitor, and informs those nearby that that one knows most about the work, whereas this may not be the case. It occasionally happens that a person wanting to get through quickly, chooses a higher churning temperature than the others. This would bring the butter in a shorter space of time, but the quality of that butter would not be equal to that which was churned longer.

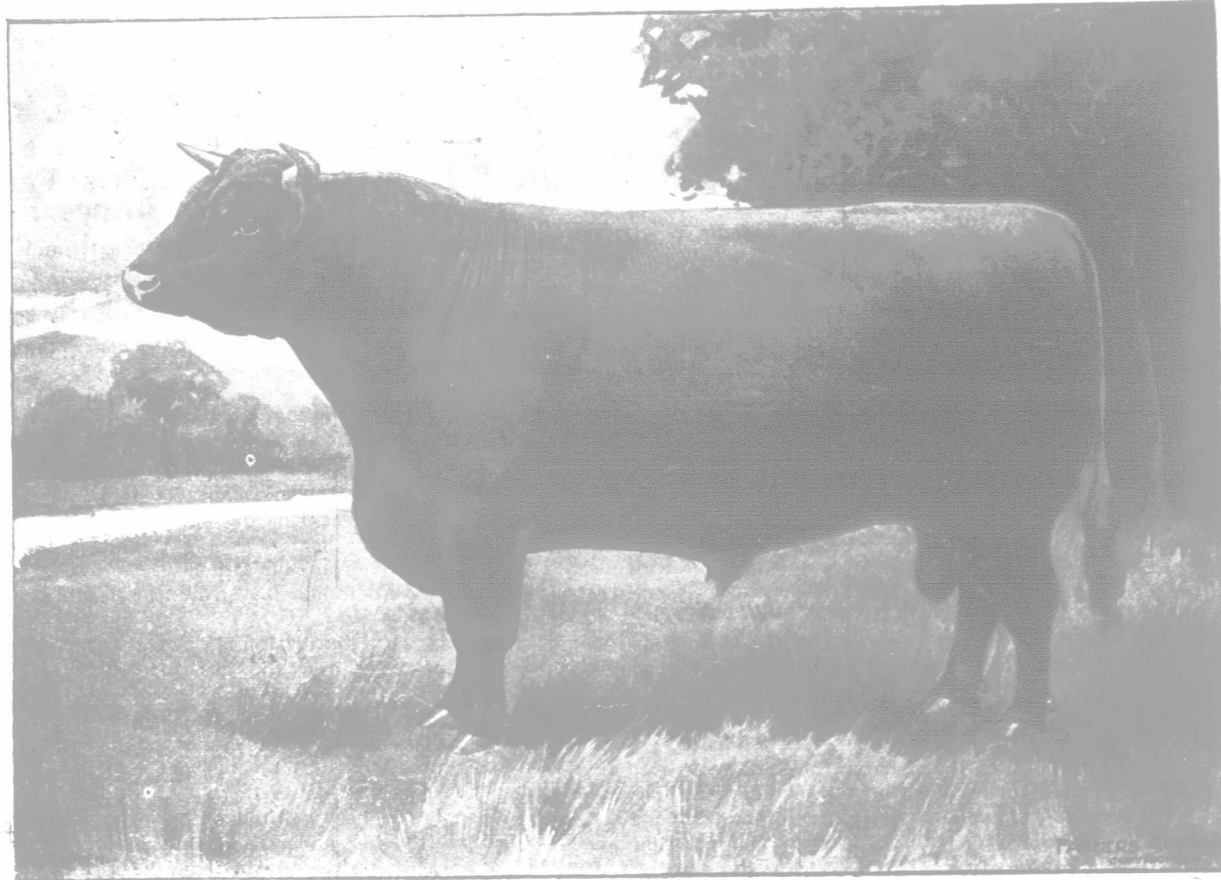
Another remark which may be overheard is, "Did you notice that mistake, he put some water in his churn," whereas that very thing was quite necessary, as the cream was rich, it had thickened and was not dropping; so he added the water to dilute it, so that it would drop again.

"Don't you think it a waste of time to strain the cream in the churn? I never do it," says somebody else. Of course there must be a reason for doing it, or a competitor would not take time to do it. He knows that by doing so, any curdy matter that might have been in the cream will be kept out of the churn, thus giving him a butter not only better in appearance, but with better keeping qualities as well.

"Making use of the thermometer" is treated with scorn by some visitors to the exhibitions. It is because they fail to use it and understand its place in dairy work, that there is so much uncertainty about their churning at home.

These contests are not held to encourage farm buttermaking rather than creamery work. There is a certain amount of butter made at the farms, and there are some so situated that, for some time at least, it will be necessary for them to make at home, and this is one of the means by which assistance is given to the onlookers, and encouragement to the competitors as well.

When the fall exhibitions were first instituted, the idea was that they should be educational, and we should do all in our power to bring them to the high plane on which they should stand.



Golden Measure (Imp.)

Property of John E. Smith, Brandon, Man.; included in his dispersion sale, March 8th. See advertisement.

ENDED 1866

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Field Notes.

See Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.'s revised advertisement of what they buy and what they sell.

The resignation, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Robert Reford, from the Transportation Commission, has been announced.

It is said that it is owing to a marked shortage in the beet sugar crop in Europe that there has been such a marked advance in the price of sugar.

York County Council has adopted a resolution petitioning the Ontario Legislature to amend the law as to sheep killed or worried by dogs, so that sheep-owners may recover full value for losses so sustained, instead of two-thirds value, as at present.

W. H. Cresswell, rated as the richest rancher and cattleman in the Northwest Territories, died at Medicine Hat from an attack of gangrene, following a slight injury to his foot. Deceased leaves his entire estate to his brother at Seaford, Ont. He was unmarried, and aged 74 years.

It is estimated that the potato crop of Aroostook, Maine, last year amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, an increase of 43 per cent. over 1903, though the area under cultivation only increased 3 per cent. The increase was brought about largely by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture.

The Executive of the Eastern Ontario Spring Station Show have decided to withdraw their show for this year, on account of not having suitable accommodation for such, the building that was intended for the show being almost a total wreck, having fallen under the weight of snow.

A Scarboro Tp. sugar-beet grower writes, suggesting the organization of a "Beet-growers' Association," so as to obtain from the manufacturers a share in the advance in the prices of sugar. He says: "Let \$4.00 per ton be the standard price for beets testing 12 per cent. sugar when sugar sells at 4 cents per pound. When the price of sugar rises, ask the manufacturer to allow the grower a fair per cent. of the advance."

Boys will stay on the farm WHEN THEY CAN MAKE MONEY ON THE FARM AND ENJOY LIFE ON THE FARM, AND WHEN THE EPITHET "MOSS-BACK" FADES FROM THE LEXICON OF YOUTH. That day may be almost at hand. IT HAS COME ON SCORES OF FARMS, and wherever it has dawned the boys are not rushing to the city and crowding into the already over-crowded professions.—[Exchange.]

Morris Farmers' Institute had a rousing meeting recently, at which local talent assisted the new Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, W. J. Black, B.S.A. (late of this paper), to entertain and instruct a large gathering of farmers and their wives. Subjects discussed were: (a) The selection of a farm horse; (b) judging live stock at fairs; (c) management of agricultural societies; (d) problems of soil cultivation, wheat-growing, etc.

It would not be correct to say that all habits contracted by horses are necessarily vices, and that because they have been contracted the horse should be punished when these are manifested. For instance, a horse may learn how to open a loose box door, or slip his head out of the collar through simple playfulness. A horse also that has been given such food from the hand as sugar or bread will sometimes follow a hand held out to him, even when in the harness, and may in this way overturn a vehicle. It does not follow, therefore, that the horse should be punished severely, as he generally is when habits thus contracted are indulged.—[The Farmer.]

The Flathead Valley.

The Flathead Valley lies in the extreme south-eastern corner of British Columbia. Coupled with a portion of south-western Alberta, it comprises one of the most remarkable territories, giving evidence of the existence of petroleum ever discovered.

During the last fourteen years there has been a great development of coal and metal mining in British Columbia. It began with a small shipment of 90 tons of ore from the Silver King mine at Nelson in 1890. Since then over one hundred millions of wealth have been taken from the ground, and many great fortunes have been made. Last fall 60 barrels of oil were shipped from the oil territory known as the Flathead Valley. The one shipment is as typical and prophetic as the other. Oil development is easier than mining. It does not present the same difficulties, nor does it require the same amount of capital. It is certain that those who take hold of the great opportunities presented by this country now will never have to regret their doing so. A wonderful industry is going to be built up. The oil is extremely valuable, the most valuable ever found in North America. From all indications there is plenty of it. All the Flathead Valley requires is capital and enterprise to make it one of the richest and most productive portions of Canada. The industry of oil production will grow and extend the market for high-grade oil is unlimited. Those who become interested in the development of this section of the country have before them the opportunity of a fine time to wrest from nature a goodly portion of the stored-up wealth, and to apply it to the enrichment of themselves and of the world.

A Western Member of the D.S.H.B.A. Asks Pertinent Questions.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Judging from the reports of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's annual meeting recently held, as published in your paper and elsewhere, there appears to be an erroneous opinion entertained by the Ontario officials of the association regarding the feeling of Western members toward that association. We fully recognize the fact that the Ontario members are largely in the majority, but we do not believe that that majority would intentionally do any injustice to members living in other Provinces. As a proof of the goodwill of the Ontario section, the President quoted figures to show that more money was granted to the other Provinces in the year 1904, in proportion to the amount received in registration fees, than from Ontario. So far as we ever knew, the allotment of grants to provinces has never been based on the amount received from the provinces, as the following figures will show:

	Members.	Grants.	Grant per member.
1902, Ontario.....	1319	\$1884 50	\$1 42
" Manitoba.....	239	714 00	2 75
" N-W.T.....	137	100 00	73
1904, Ontario.....	1478	2491 00	1 68
" N-W.T.....	141	315 00	2 23
1905, Manitoba.....	300	500 00	1 66
" N-W.T.....	141	500 00	3 54

I have not quoted figures for Manitoba in 1904 on account of the special grant of \$1,200.00 which was given the Dominion Fair held at Winnipeg, as this cannot be considered a grant to the West entirely, as it was on account of its being a Dominion Fair, and Ontario breeders participated largely in the awards. In addition, the association has for several years been paying the expenses of men in charge of stock cars from Ontario to the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, and for advertising Ontario Shorthorns in the West. For these purposes the accounts show an expenditure of \$400 in 1903.

There should be some system adopted, based either on the membership of the provinces, or on the fees received from the provinces. The surplus funds of the association should be distributed so as to accomplish most good to the breed, and so that all members may have an equal chance of participating in the distribution.

The funds do not belong to the Ontario members to do with what they like, or to give to the province or district that makes the biggest kick.

Another point in the management of the association that interests all Western members is that of representation on the directorate. True, Western members have been elected on the directorate, but these have been elected by the Ontario members. Is not the association wise enough to see that the more the members in every part of the Dominion are interested in the affairs of the association the better for the breed (and, incidentally, the better for the breeders of the great mother province, Ontario), and to devise a scheme whereby the members of the several provinces may have some voice in nominating who their directors may be? The growing West has been accorded fuller representation in the affairs of the Dominion, and we consider it within our rights to have adequate representation in the affairs of the Shorthorn Association.

A great deal is made by the Ontario breeders of the importance of the American market, which has just about closed its doors against them. We believe that Western Canada will develop an immense trade in pure-bred cattle. Is it not desirable that the great Shorthorn breed should continue to hold her supremacy in this territory? Let there be a broadening out of ideas and sympathies, and a unity of action.

E. R. JAMES,
Director for Shorthorns in the Manitoba Cattle-breeders' Association,
Rosser, Man.

Weather Forecasts Appreciated.

I don't know how many years I have been a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," and it seems to be getting better all the time, and I have got so used to it that I have no trouble finding what I want in it, except the kind of weather we are going to have. Of course we know it through time, but if we were forewarned through the "Farmer's Advocate" (on some certain page, so we would not have to look the whole paper through to find it, as in some papers), we would know it before other people, and maybe profit by it, as we do from many other things we see in the "Farmer's Advocate." Wishing you every success.

RICHARD WHITE.

[Ed. Note.—The long-range weather forecasts are quite popular, but for working purposes we would suggest that our correspondent purchase a barometer. The old barometers, if of a good make, are very useful and give warning of weather changes. Such barometers can be bought for \$5 and up, from the jewellery and watchmaking firms advertising in our columns. The barometer in winter time foretells a cold snap by a rise, warmer weather by a fall; a rise in summer-time indicates dry, good weather; a sudden drop gives notice of a heavy rain, thunder or hail storm, the warning being given by the instrument twelve to twenty-four hours ahead.]

Canadian Produce in England.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's pronouncement in favor of the embargo on Canadian store cattle being removed has called forth a large number of letters in the general press, as well as the agricultural papers, from the Opposition—principally farmers and Irish graziers. The old bogey of "contagious disease" is being run for all it is worth, despite the fact that experience and figures alike prove that contagious disease does not exist. That the opposition to the removal of the embargo is a formidable one there is no gain-saying, but if the Canadian Government, as is reported, throw their weight into the balance, the influential support it has on this side, and the official backing, ought to be sufficient to carry the day in the new Parliament.

There is not a great deal of business being done in the wheat markets, but the tendency is firm, and there has been a gradual hardening of prices during the week. No. 2 Calcutta is chiefly in request, and is now selling at \$7.45. New La Platas do not yet attract much attention in London factors, awaiting more definite knowledge of the quality to be expected. South Russian wheats are firm, and have lately been fairly active, but the finer sorts, which are most in request, are getting scarce and dear—\$7.70 to \$8.40. The latest news with regard to the Australasian crop is distinctly unfavorable, and it is now considered probable that the export surplus from the new crop will not reach two million quarters, whilst last year 4,775,000 qrs. was exported. No. 1 N., Manitoba, landed, is held at \$9.50, but there is very little spring wheat available of any kind.

There is no change in the flour trade, generally, but there is, perhaps, more inclination to buy if millers would make some concession in prices, many bakers evidently being short in stock. London continues to be poorly supplied with foreign flour, the American supplies during the past three weeks averaging little over 10,000 sacks per week, against about 60,000 sacks last year. American spring patents hardly exist, but \$7.50 was paid for a recent small arrival. First bakers' are in better supply, but the quality is generally unsatisfactory, at \$5.50 to \$5.75, up to \$5.90 for the best.

Maize is steady, and La Plata is rather harder to buy, at \$5.35 in bulk, and \$5.30 in bags. American maize is in abundant supply, at \$5.00 landed; Calcutta is quoted \$5.10.

The live cattle trade at Deptford, in sympathy with the central market at Smithfield, has been very quiet; prices, however, have been well maintained. The supplies consist entirely of U. S. consignments. On Monday last 895 beasts were disposed of, at 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, while on Wednesday 700 were sold at 11½c. to 12½c., and 674 more were held over because of the slackness in demand. A lot of 365 States sheep were also forward, but failed to find purchasers. This is the second consignment of U. S. sheep that has lately received the "cold shoulder" from Smithfield buyers, who have discovered that the pick of the shipments have been sold privately, and they won't have anything to do with the "left-overs."

Deptford (Saturday), 1,795 States cattle, 11½c. to 12c.; 200 Canadian cattle, 10½c. to 11½c.; 144 ranchers', 9½c. Trade slow; 500 bullocks are held over.

In Smithfield dead meat market, U. S. chilled beef has declined in value, and 11½c. to 12c. per pound is now accepted for choice hinds, and 7½c. for fores. Argentine chilled beef was conspicuous by its absence last week, but has been available for the last three or four days, and sells at 8c. to 9c. for hinds, and 6c. for fores. Best Scotch beef is cheap at 13c., and English at 11½c. Some chilled mutton from the U. S. is offered daily in small quantities, and makes up to 7c. per pound. In the frozen mutton department Australian makes 7c.; River Plate, 7½c., and New Zealand from 8c. to 9½c. per pound.
London (Eng.), Jan. 28th, 1905.

Some Queries from the Morris Farmers' Institute Question Drawer.

1. What is the cause of rust in wheat, and how may it be prevented?
2. To what extent is slightly-frosted wheat injured for seed, or is it advisable to use it?
3. How deep do the roots of the wheat plant extend into the earth?
4. Why is it that the wheat on one farm was more affected by rust last year than that on the next one to it?
5. In treating seed wheat with bluestone or formaldehyde for the prevention of smut, is it necessary to immerse the seed, or is sprinkling sufficient?
6. How are we to deal with the Canada thistle, in order to eradicate it from our soil?
7. What is best fodder to grow for feeding milch cows in winter?
8. What is the distinction in weight between a general-purpose horse and the agricultural type, and should the same weight rule throughout the entire Province of Manitoba?
9. What is the cause of sidebones on horses?
10. Is it possible to tell the exact age of a horse under twelve years by his teeth?
11. What is the best method of restoring fertility of prairie farms, it being understood that growing of peas for the purpose of plowing down is neither profitable nor advisable?
12. What is the best method of utilizing farmyard manure?

Spring Stallion Show.

The third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show which was held in the Repository, Toronto, on February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, was hardly up to its predecessors in number of entries, but the attendance of visitors was uncomfortably large for the accommodation.

CLYDESDALES.—The first section of Clydesdales included horses four years old next spring (or, properly, the first of January, 1905), and over. In this class the awards were placed as follows: First, to Baron Gartly, Imp. and exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus; second, to Cawdor Cup, imported and shown by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; third, to Merryman, Gosling Bros., Lindsay; fourth, to Baron's Heir (imp.), C. B. Gibson, Arthur; fifth, to Prince of Scotlandwell (imp.), Smith & Richardson.

Baron Gartly is by Casabianca, and looks all over like a horse of the first order, feet good size, ankles springy, bone flat and clean, and a strong, well-knit body over all. His gait also is true and snappy, and he has sufficient size. Last fall, at the Canadian National Show, he stood next in his class to the International champion, Baron Sterling. He is a good sort, and looks it. Cawdor Cup follows the type of the modern show (Clydesdale; that is, he is upstanding on wide feet, and clean, hard bone, but perhaps has not quite the extreme style required in a champion. He showed in rather low flesh, and it is to his credit that he got his high place in thin condition. He has a well and favorably known sire, Prince of Kyle, and one is favorably impressed when he goes through his paces. Merryman is a Canadian-bred horse, by Gay Prince. He is a horse that moves with a lot of snap, and is well put together on a good foundation.

Stallions foaled in 1901: First, Baron Houston (imp.), O. Sorby, Guelph; second, Royal Flush (imp.), Smith & Richardson; third, Royal Dean (imp.), Smith & Richardson; fourth, Wigton Life Guard (imp.), Potter & Hastings, Tottenham; fifth, Bogside (imp.), T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. There were twelve entries in this class, but there is little doubt as to which should go first. Baron Houston is not only a fashionably-bred horse, being a Baron's Pride, with a dam by Royal Gartly, but he is also fashionable looking, full of Clydesdale character as it is wanted today, and a good mover. He is not carrying much flesh, but his body is well turned and well proportioned, and his limbs are well placed and clean. Royal Flush moves with plenty of snap, travels true, and has his good clean legs well placed under him. He is fully up to weight, and displays good style and character. His sire was the noted Casabianca. Royal Dean is quite an attractive horse, black, with white points, a well-made body, and legs of good quality. Wigton Life Guard is of the low, soggy type of horse, but with nice flinty bone, good feet, a true mover, has a strong back, heavy quarters, and an impressive masculine appearance. He is by the great Labori, and was imported by Dalgety Bros., of London. Bogside is a horse something of the same type, but a little more rangy, and was quite popular with the spectators, many of whom thought he was badly treated by the judges. He was imported last winter, and has come on splendidly since. His good points are quite pronounced. He is powerfully built, and carries a lot of quality, as he should with Clan Chattan for sire, and a Sir Everard mare for dam.

Stallions foaled in 1902: First, Knight of Glamis (imp.), Dalgety Bros., London; second, King of Peace (imp.), O. Sorby; third, Baron Black (imp.), Smith & Richardson; fourth, Barlea (imp.), J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; fifth, Glenlivet (imp.), Smith & Richardson. This was the largest class of the show, there being seventeen horses in the ring at the line-up. After going over them all, and giving them their paces, six or seven were sent out, and the more critical examination begun. It took the judges over an hour to place the first seven horses, and then their decision was pretty severely criticised. Common consent, however, conceded the first place to Knight of Glamis, a colt of the modern type, with wide-open hoof-heads, springy pasterns, hard flat bone, well feathered, and a strong, evenly-balanced body above. He is a striking-looking colt, moves well, and made a hard fight for championship in the final struggle. The placing of the second horse was not at all popular with the spectators. He looked considerably smaller than those on either side of him, but his fine quality of bone, large feet and springy pasterns seemed to ingratiate him in the estimation of the jury. His breeding also is good, which augurs well for him as a sire. He is by King of the Roses, and out of a mare by Baron's Pride. Although a son of Baron's Pride and from a dam by flashwood, Baron Black is just a little lacking in that finish and quality so characteristic of the get of his sire. Otherwise he is a splendid colt, with size, substance of bone and masculine character. J. M. Gardhouse's entry had many admirers, and was, perhaps, more like the first-prize horse than any of the others, and it was hard to see why he failed to go up higher. For

type, individual quality and general conformation, there are few in his class. The next horse was a little different type, quite drafty though, and full of substance.

Stallions foaled in 1903—first, Erskine Keir, John Vipond, Brooklin; second, Leamside (imp.), A. Aitchison, Guelph; third, Prince Druid (imp.), John Palmer, Richmond Hill; fourth, Erskine Lynedoch, John Vipond. There were only four out in this class, and they were about as dissimilar as they well could be, with the result that a referee was required to give a deciding vote, but even then no two of the judges would have placed them as they finally stood. The first colt has rather a good appearance, but was far behind the second in quality of bone and show character, while the third one was more of a squat type, and was hardly as good in his paces.

SHIRES.

Stallions foaled previous to January 1st, 1902—first, Sand Boy (imp.), J. M. Gardhouse; second, Chewton Prince Harold 3rd (imp.), Potter & Hastings, Tottenham; third, Coleshill Royal Albert (imp.), John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; fourth, Victoria Bobs, Galbraith Bros., Orangeville. Sand Boy, it will be remembered, was the champion Shire stallion last year, and also at the National. He looks as well as ever now, and shows his splendid action to good advantage. He is beyond a doubt about the best combination of Shire massiveness, good quality and snappy action that has ever been shown at Toronto. He does not present the immense feathering and somewhat cumbersome action of most Shires, but is all the better for that.



Knight of Glamis [5029] (Vol. 27 S.)

First-prize three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1905. Imported by Dalgety Bros., London. The property of Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont. (See Gossip, page 231.)

The second horse is also a grand type of Shire, heavy, fairly clean and active. Coleshill Royal Albert is a little more rangy than those above him, but not too much so. He has grand bone, heavy quarters, powerful shoulders and a strong body, is jet black in color, and has a very fine short coat.

Canadian-bred Stallions.—There were two classes for Canadian-bred stallions, either Clydesdale or Shire. In the first section, that for stallions foaled previous to 1903, the order was: First, Cairnton's Best, Smith & Richardson; second, Prince Lochnagar, J. E. Teeson, Newtonbrook; third, Prince Barnes, Wm. Hepburn, Foley; fourth, Pride of Lynedoch, John Stark, Columbus; fifth, Golden Conqueror, A. Doherty, Ellesmere. This was a large class, and the individuals were of various degrees of excellence. The Royal Cairnton colt, however, showed a little the most quality, combined with substance, which earned him first place. The second horse was a son of that good stock-getter, Young MacQueen, and displayed considerable of his sire's and grandsire's characteristics, though hardly as fine and clean as either. Prince Barnes is a nicely gotten-up colt, by Prince Patrick. In the younger section, stallions foaled after January 1st, 1903, only two were shown, Sir Hector (T. A. Wood, Bradford), and Pride of Wexford (Gooderham Bros.). They are a very good pair, and should make good hardy sires.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Clydesdale stallion, any age, Royal Gartley, Smith & Richardson

Clydesdale mare, any age, Miss Gilmour, A. Aitchison, Guelph.

Shire stallion, any age, Sand Boy, J. M. Gardhouse.

Shire mare, any age, Laura, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield.

Some Changes and Additions to the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

The Canada Gazette, of Jan. 28th, contains some things of importance to owners of cattle and swine. Two diseases affecting cattle, namely, tuberculosis and actinomycosis (lumpy jaw) will not need to be reported in future, neither will penalties under the act be imposed for exposure of such affected stock for sale. In neither case, however, will cattle so affected be allowed to be exported from Canada.

The regulations with regard to hog cholera are amended so that now, before compensation can be paid, a certificate of cleansing and disinfection must be produced; a necessary method of compulsion, in some cases, to induce people to disinfect thoroughly.

Agrees with Articles on Grading Grain.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I read in a recent issue of your paper Samuel W. Bishop's letter on grading wheat. I think it will set a great number of farmers thinking about the best way to sell their grain. It will make them cautious about selling it to or through commission men without knowing what price or grade it will be. I think that Mr. Bishop is quite right in thinking that wheat graded in the beginning of the season should continue that way

throughout the season. I see from the Hon. Thomas Greenway's letter that he has come to the conclusion that there is something wrong with the grain grading. The farmers can afford to lose him from the Local Legislature if he gives this important question his special attention at the Federal Parliament at Ottawa.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will consider this question further, and that farmers will write to your paper if they know of any good ideas on the subject, and that the "Farmer's Advocate," by appealing to those in authority, will cause the grain-growers to reap the full benefit of their labor.

I also think that the Government should send graded samples of wheat to every market town. Then the farmer could compare his grain, and, knowing what it was graded at, would be in no fear of being cheated when selling it. I think that the farmer is the cream of society, and that his interests should be

looked after in every way. EDWARD WILLIAMSON.

[Ed. Note.—With regard to dealing through commission houses, we might give these words of advice: Do not deal a second time with a house that monkeys with your business; the firm to deal with is the one that remits you promptly. On the other hand, as soon as you get your bill of lading for the car of wheat, wire your agent, the commission firm, advising them the grade you think the car should go, and also instructions to sell that day, or on arrival of car. As soon as you have your bill of lading you can sell the wheat at the price for the day on instructing your agents, and if new to the firm, can send the bill of lading through your local chartered bank, with a sight draft attached for the money for your wheat. The bank will collect it for you on the basis of the price the day you sold, and according to the grade by the inspector, and will remit you the money for that wheat, less the freight, commission inspection, and bank charges. This is the safest way if you are in the least doubt of any firm's reliability. All the commission firms must by law be licensed and bonded. Occasionally a dealer, as happened recently, postpones this important matter, and his clients get bitten for larger or smaller sums, until the Warehouse Commissioner gets on to his game, when he will prosecute. The fine for thus illegally doing business is entirely inadequate to the damage that may be wrought; it should be raised to \$500 or a term of imprisonment. There is no excuse for delay in remitting you the total amount of money

due you on a car of wheat. Once the commission man has the grade he can sell it, and gets the whole sum for it, so that in cases where a firm undertakes to put you off for a week or so, after he has the car, before remitting you the money, or the balance—if he made you an advance—you can be pretty sure there is something wrong. The only firms worth doing business with are those who do it promptly, as all the best firms in the grain business do.]

U. S. Wheat Import Regulations.

Secretary Shaw, of the U. S. Treasury Department, has issued directions for the allowance of drawback on flour and by-products manufactured from imported wheat. The conditions on which such drawback will be allowed are as follows: A complete and detailed record must be kept, showing the quantity of wheat imported, the date of manufacture, and the quantity of wheat used in the manufacture of each grade and brand of flour, and the quantity of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several by-products, including screenings and waste, the value of the wheat so used, and the value at the mill of each grade or brand of flour and of each by-product, including screenings and waste. The packages containing the flour so manufactured must be so marked as to render identification easy and certain, so that treasury officials at the port of exportation may determine by examination the essential facts. A sworn abstract from the records at the mill must be filed with the collector of customs at New York each week, and therefrom the collector will furnish extracts as needed for exportation. The preliminary entries must show the marks and numbers of the several packages, and the net and gross weight thereof separately and in the aggregate. The drawback entry must show the quantity of each brand or grade of flour or by-product exported, the quantity of wheat used in the manufacture thereof, the waste incurred in the manufacture, and the total duty paid on the wheat, and the market value of each grade or brand of flour, and of each by-product at the place of manufacture, and that the same was manufactured in accordance with the manufacturer's sworn abstract.

In making the liquidation, the duty paid on the wheat used in the manufacture of the article exported, less one per cent., is to be divided between the several grades or brands of flour and the several by-products, including screenings, pro rata, in proportion to the value of each at the time and place of manufacture, and a drawback will be allowed on each article actually exported in accordance with the principle laid down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals (v. Dean Linseed Oil Company), approved by the United States Supreme Court.

Grants to Agriculture in Manitoba.

The following list appears in the supplementary estimates, in which some of the Provincial Agricultural Societies stand to benefit. It is to be hoped that the additional moneys will have the effect of stimulating the societies to do better work:

Beekeepers' Association	\$ 100 00
Brandon Horticultural and Forestry Society...	100 00
Western Agriculture and Arts Association (building fund)	2,250 00
Westbourne E. D. A. Society (building fund)...	500 00
Dauphin E. D. A. Society (building fund).....	500 00
Morden E. D. A. Society (building fund)	500 00
Po tage la Prairie Agricultural Society (building fund)	1,000 00
Carberry E. D. A. Society (building fund).....	300 00
Souris E. D. A. Society (building fund)	500 00

Holstein-Friesian Meeting.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on the 1st of February. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association, nearly fifty leading breeders from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Manitoba being present. In his opening address, President Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, Ont., was able to congratulate the association on an exceedingly prosperous season. Holsteins had won highest honors in the leading dairy tests throughout Canada, and the number of cows entered in the Record of Merit on official butter-fat tests was larger than ever before. He pointed out that the average Canadian dairyman wants a cow that will give a good flow of milk of average quality, suitable for the cheese factory in summer and the creamery in winter, and yielding plenty of skim milk and whey for feeding calves and pigs. The Holstein has shown that she can fill the bill to a nicety, and she has come to stay.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemens, showed that although more money was given in special prizes and general expenses were higher than ever before, the balance on hand was the largest known so far. There were registered during the year 716 cows and 525 bulls, and 617 cows and 505 bulls were transferred on the records.

The following amounts were voted towards the prize-lists at the various fairs: Toronto, \$100; Guelph Winter Fair, \$100; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$100; Sherbrooke, \$50; Maritime Winter Fair, \$50; Halifax, \$25; Charlottetown, \$25; Winnipeg, \$50; and the National Exhibition at New Westminster, \$100.

It was voted to take steps to nationalize the Holstein records, and a committee was appointed to work out the details with Live-stock Commissioner Hodson. Similar action was taken with regard to the latter's

plan for the establishment of official yearly tests of pure-bred and grade dairy herds.

The financial statement for the year showed:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last audit	\$1,522 15
Registry and transfer fees	1,711 45
Membership fees	145 00
Annual dues	143 00
Sale of herdbooks	3 00
Interest	44 00
Total	\$3,568 60
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Secretary-Treasurer's salary	\$ 500 00
Printing herdbooks	420 16
Special prizes	340 00
Prizes, record of merit	200 00
Expenses, Ex. Co., etc.	137 30
Postage	97 50
Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association...	84 00
Index cabinet and cards	51 75
Literary Committee	50 00
Stationery	5 50
Express	1 60
Sundries	3 05
Balance on hand	1,627 09
Total	\$3,568 60

It was decided to affiliate with the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association, as in previous years. The prize of \$5.00 offered for each cow entered for the first time in the Record of Merit will be continued for another year. The motion to reduce the registry fee on animals imported from the United States was defeated by a large majority.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Matt. Richardson, Caledonia; First Vice-President, R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; Second Vice-President, A. C. Hallman, Breslau; Third Vice-President, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; Fourth Vice-President, B. Mallory, Frankford. Directors: For two years, Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N. S., and Jas. Rettie, Norwich; for one year, W. W. Brown, Lyn, and H. Bollert, Cassel. Secretary-Treasurer, G. W. Clemens, St. George, Ont.



G. C. Beeman.

Little Interviews with Advertisers.

2.—G. C. Beeman.

BEEEMAN & CO., WINNIPEG.

"During the past year our business has increased over three hundred per cent., and we attribute a large part of this increase to the 'Farmer's Advocate'."

"We have kept a record of inquiries and sales made through our different advertising mediums, and are free to admit that the 'Farmer's Advocate' stands second to none in actual results."

"By constantly studying the demands of the farmers in Western Canada, we have been able to make a number of improvements in our popular Jumbo grain-cleaner. Our efforts to supply a grain-cleaner as near perfection as possible have apparently been crowned with success, as is evidenced by our large number of satisfied customers."

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was held at the Palmer House, Toronto, February 2nd, Mr. Arthur Johnston, President, in the chair.

The report presented by Secretary-Treasurer A. P. Westervelt, dealt with the importance of the live-stock industry, the value of which in Ontario alone represented about \$132,000,000, and in the Dominion \$275,000,000.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$3,416, of which \$916 was for members' fees, and \$2,500 the legislative grant. The year opened with a cash balance of \$250, and closed with a balance of \$97.66. The net expenditure was, therefore, \$3,667, of which sum \$1,930 went for prizes at shows.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, Chief Veterinary Inspector, being present, addressed the meeting, explaining to the satisfaction of those present the object of certain quarantine regulations relating to permits re-

quired to be obtained by importers of pure-bred stock, about which there has been some complaint.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, introduced and supported the proposed plan of nationalizing the stock records of Canada, and the members present, by resolution, gave unanimous assent to the proposition.

The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. J. A. McGillivray, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; Northwest Territories, C. W. Peterson, Calgary; Quebec, R. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, M. Cumming, Truro, N. S.; British Columbia, G. H. Hadwin, Duncans. Representatives: Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, G. W. Clemens, J. T. Gibson, John Bright; Eastern Ontario Exhibition, Ottawa, A. W. Smith, J. H. Grisdale, N. F. Wilson, M.P.; Canadian National, Toronto, Col. McGillivray and A. P. Westervelt; Western Fair, Capt. T. E. Robson and A. W. Smith; Ottawa Central, N. F. Wilson, M. P., and F. W. Hodson. From Ontario Agricultural College, President Creelman, Professor Day, General Director, Charles Calder, M. P. P. Auditor, J. M. Duff.

Fat-stock Show Change of Date.

The N.-W. T. Dept. of Agriculture advises the "Farmer's Advocate" that the date of the Western Fat-stock Show, to be held in Calgary, has been changed from May 16th to 19th to May 15th to 18th, so as to coincide with the annual bull sale.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

A by-law granting the G. T. P. Railway Company a bonus of \$100,000 for the establishment of shops and a union depot at Edmonton was almost unanimously carried.

The C. P. R. has sent out surveying parties to locate the route for two 100-mile branches from the Calgary and Edmonton branch. The new lines will be extensions of the 25-mile branches already begun from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin last season.

It has been announced that the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway has at last been purchased by the C.P.R., whose intention is, it is said, to extend the line from Nanaimo to Quatsino Sound, at the head of Vancouver Island. By this arrangement the sea route to the Far East for the mails would be shortened by a day.

British and Foreign.

Japan has ordered eighteen locomotives from Glasgow.

Owing to the ice blockade almost the entire coast of Newfoundland has been closed to shipping.

Princess Victoria, King Edward's unmarried daughter, has been operated upon for appendicitis.

The construction of the Panama Canal has been placed entirely in the hands of President Roosevelt.

What is believed to be the largest sunspot ever discovered has been observed by Prof. A. H. Cole, of Chicago.

It is reported that General Kuropatkin may resign command of the Russian land forces in favor of General Linevitch.

Southern Italy has been experiencing unusual severity of cold, and for the first time in twenty years Mount Vesuvius has been covered with snow.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, who was arrested shortly after the disturbances at St. Petersburg, January 22nd, has been released from custody.

Father Gopon, the priest who led the strikers toward the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, on January 22nd, when the people were fired upon, is said to have escaped arrest and found his way to Sweden.

At the inquiry of the International Commission in regard to the North Sea incident, now going on in Paris, the statement has again been made by Russian witnesses, that there were torpedo boats in the vicinity at the time the trawlers were fired upon.

The crisis in internal Russia has set the socialists of all Europe by the ears, and sympathetic revolutionary meetings have been held in various towns of Italy and France. In Paris a bomb with a tube containing a lighted fuse was found in front of the house of Prince Troubeskoy, an attaché of the Russian Embassy, but was removed before damage had been done.

Much consternation has been aroused in the West Indies by the announcement that all the British troops are to be withdrawn from the islands there. The colored population of Jamaica is over three-quarters of a million, the white inhabitants numbering less than

15,000. Trinidad and Tobago contain nearly 300,000 blacks to about 1,400 whites, and the whites look upon the movement as leaving them at the mercy of the blacks.

At present the war in Manchuria is almost at a standstill, active measures being confined to unimportant skirmishes along the Hun and Shakhe Rivers.

Markets.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the position of wheat in the United States; that is, whether anything like scarcity will be felt before new crops are ready.

times, when the American markets have been particularly slow, trading in our option market has lagged, but at other times it has been active and brisk, some of our largest traders being at times quite aggressive in buying or selling.

Prices are as follows: No. 1 northern, \$1.00; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 91c.; No. 4 extra, 84c.; No. 4 wheat, 82c.; No. 5 wheat, 68c.; feed, 58c.; spot or February delivery.

Oats—Prices are steadily advancing 1c. to 2c. a bushel. No. 2 white being worth 34c. to 35c.; No. 3, 33c. to 34c.; feed, 31c. to 32c.

Barley—No change; good grades scarce. Hay—New haled, \$5.50 to \$6; loose, \$5 to \$6 a ton.

FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS.

Flour—Best Hungarian quoted at \$2.95; seconds, \$2.75; strong bakers', \$2.15.

Bran—Down a dollar, at \$13 a ton; a good purchase for farmers.

Shorts—In sympathy, went off one also, now listed at \$15 a ton; also a good investment for the feeder.

According to a statement issued by the Chief Grain Inspector's office, the total amount of wheat inspected from Sept. 1st, 1904, the beginning of the present crop year, up to and including Jan. 31st, the first five months of the crop year, was 26,616 cars, or 27,946,800 bushels, compared with 24,595 cars and 24,840,950 bushels in the corresponding period the previous year.

Table with 4 columns: Grades, 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows include No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern, No. 2 northern, No. 3 northern, and Other grades.

Of the total grain, wheat and other grains inspected, the C.P.R. hauled 21,795 cars, and the C.N.R. 5,975.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—Down in price 5c., due to heavy shipments, although quoted 65c. farmers' loads.

Poultry—Market slow; small offerings. Fowl, 10c.; turkeys, 16c.; ducks, 12c.; geese, 12c.

Butter—Nothing new to report of creamery; dairy butter little change. No. 1 is 15c. to 16c.; No. 2, 10c.; bricks, 18c. to 19c.

Eggs—New not yet coming forward in any quantity; fresh storage bring 26c.

Hides—No change.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Market up to \$3 to \$3.25 for good butchers' here; lower grades, \$2.25.

Hogs—Steady, at last week's figures, for selected weights.

BIDS FOR 1,000 ARMY HORSES.

A recent despatch from Seattle says: Quartermaster Frank Grant to-day opened supply bids for the United States Government, for about 1,000 head of horses for use by the army in the Philippines.

C. F. Clancy, 35 geldings, at \$136.50; 30 mares, at \$137.50; 30 geldings, at \$130; 40 mares, at \$135; 18 artillery horses, at \$190.

Dooly, Baker & Simmons, 100 horses, at \$135; 200, at \$135; 18 artillery horses, at \$190; of these 60 per cent. to be mares.

Spokane Grant Company, 100 head cavalry horses, \$125; artillery horses, \$165.

Henry Olmstead, 10 head, two-thirds mares, \$155.

E. W. Roberts, all or any portion of the whole number called for—artillery horses, \$169; cavalry horses, \$149.50.

Captain Grant will mail all these tenders to Washington at once. An award will be made next week, unless the Government considers all of the bids too high.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.25; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$4.30.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.35 to \$4.85; good to choice, heavy, \$4.80 to \$4.90; rough, heavy, \$4.55 to \$4.60; light, \$4.50 to \$4.70; bulk of sales, \$4.65 to \$4.75.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.60 to \$5.90; fair to choice, mixed, \$4.50 to \$5.25; native lambs, \$5.75 to \$8.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle—Best cattle are quoted at 4c. per pound; good stock, 3c. to 4c.; common and lean, 2c. to 3c.

Sheep and Lambs—Best sheep sell at 3c. to 4c. per pound, and in certain cases a fraction over that figure. Lambs are quoted around 5c. for best choice, with fair sales.

Hogs—The market keeps firm in tone, with talk of light advances. Quotations are unchanged, at 5c. to a shade under 6c. per pound for selects.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—(Special.)—Canadian cattle are quoted weak, at 10c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef is 8c. to 9c.; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; lambs, 13c. to 14c.

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Bank accounts dwindle and disappear—Well-stored minds ever become richer.
To follow the crowd against your better judgment means mental decay.
Wanted: People with sense enough to use privileges without abusing them.



Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only.—Carlyle.

When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—Burke.

The West Wants Church Union.

That ably conducted organ of the Methodist Church, the Christian Guardian, publishes a vigorous and thoughtful letter from Rev. T. J. Johnson, M. A., B. D., of Strathcona, in which he points out that the moral and spiritual interests of thousands in the West stand imperilled through the disunion of the great evangelical churches. Divided as they are, and overlapping, the task is too vast for their strength and resources. By union, enough men might be released from the east to man the growing fields in the West, and ringing in the changes upon the "isms" would be displaced by the voice of loyalty to the Great Leader and united effort to meet the common foes of humanity. Laymen and clergy are coming to see the futility of mere denominational rivalry, and to realize that creeds are largely the product of the limitations of human vision and human language. Underneath all there lies a fundamental substratum of truth, which everywhere and always is the same.

Lavished Wealth.

A New York paper gives details of the household expenditures of some millionaire Americans. It costs \$23,800 a year for help alone in one Newport establishment. The chief cook from Paris receives \$5,000, coachmen and maids \$1,000 and \$1,200 each, the most menial stipend being \$600 per year. Think of it, ye struggling school teachers and clerks, coachmen and housemaids getting salaries equal or greater than the principals of many of our best city and town high schools!

What is Success.

"In laying out the plan of his life, the first thing a young man should decide is what kind of a man he intends to be; the second should be what kind and amount of work he hopes and desires to do. If he settles these two questions right and holds himself to his aims, he will be successful, whether he makes much or little money. The time will come, if he lives, when in moments of reflection, he will find himself summing up his life work, and passing judgment on it. It will be a happy thing then to be able to feel that in the main he accomplished what he set out to accomplish; that he did not allow his energies to be diverted from their true channel; that neither sloth nor passion nor indecision cast a blight on his activities, but that he is standing in his lot at the end of his days, a sound man with a sound record. This is success, and this is the ideal which every young man should set

before him. It does not mean beating down others, or getting ahead of them, or flaring like a meteor across the financial firmament, but it is quite compatible with even the highest business success, while it stands for that which far transcends all mere business success—self-respect and happiness."—W. D. LeSueur, in the Argus.

Jean Blewett.

Among the women of Canada who are recognized as successful writers at the present day, Jean Blewett occupies, and deservedly so, a place in the first rank. True, she has attempted no sounding into the depths of life. Psychological research and abstruse social problems have no charm for her, and she has been wholly satisfied, and perhaps wisely so, in passing them by, and giving herself up to the simple songs and stories which have endeared her to those who have become acquainted with her work—for Jean Blewett is essentially a womanly woman, a typical woman one might say. A George Eliot may revel in positivism, or its present-day equivalent, but the woman of the ten hundred is much more likely to be interested in the more palpable concerns of life, the little affairs of love, and home, and children, and that aspect of nature which appeals more to the



Jean Blewett.

artist, perhaps, than to the scientist—and it is of precisely these home-like things that Jean Blewett writes. Now it is a bit of a love story which she tells in the clear, simple way which leaves so little searching as to her meaning; again, she gives a little home scene, and the teakettle sings on the fire, and the sunflowers nod at the window; here she sings a lullaby, and there her heart goes out with a mother-love to the boy who has gone astray. Occasionally pathetic, occasionally humorous is she, but almost invariably is she optimistic, and one puts down her "Heart Songs," the volume in which the best of her work has been collected, the brighter, perhaps, for having read them.

By the farm people of Canada Jean Blewett should be especially appreciated. Her love for the farm appears and reappears in her poems. She was born at Scotia, away down in the Lake Erie country of Ontario, in 1862, and its birds and woodland shadows, its meadow lands, and lanes bordered with sweetbriar, are with her still, and give the finest

touches to her work. . . One was looking, the other day, at the reproduction of a picture by a noted French artist, Briton Riviere. It was entitled *Rus in Urbe* (The Country in the City), and represented a little French peasant boy sitting, all alone, on a step in the great city, loneliness in face and mien. In one hand he grasped his riding whip, his other arm clasped tightly his dog, his only friend, whose open mouth, raised ears, and excited eyes told well that he, no more than his young master, felt at home in the great city. One could imagine a very different looking dog and boy driving home the cattle to the little farm buildings when the long, long day was at last over, and the city with its smoke and its noise, and its hard brick walls, had been left far behind. Somehow, in looking at it, one thought of Jean Blewett's "Hollyhocks," and the one, no less than the other, seemed a masterpiece in its way.—After describing the lonely wanderings of the country youth in the city, she tells how he came finally to a clump of hollyhocks growing inside the fence of a lot, and of the throb of recognition there was in seeing them—just hollyhocks, but how much they meant then.

"For they set me thinkin' of a house
That stands by itself among the trees,
With a big wide porch, an' stragglin'
walk
Bordered by just such flowers as these.

"Till you hear the old familiar sounds,
The chirpin', the buzzin' soft an' low,
An' sniff the breath that comes with the
wind
From the ripe, red clover down below.

"Till a big warm feelin' swamps your
heart,
You're not so lonesome—there on their
stalks
Are friends a-plenty smilin' at you,
The pretty old-fashioned hollyhocks."

Jean Blewett has written better poems than this, yet none which will be more appreciated by those who have known what it was truly to be "Rus in Urbe." Mrs. Blewett still lives in Ontario, her home being in Toronto, and much is still to be hoped for from her pen.

What Makes the Sky Blue?

The sky has long been a puzzle to physicists. There are two mysteries to explain about it,—its reflection of light and its color. The old view was that the blue of the sky was due simply to atmospheric oxygen. Oxygen has a faint blue tint, and the idea was that several miles of the gas, even when diluted as it is in the air, would have a bright blue color. But this did not account for the intense illumination of the sky, and of recent years Tyndall's "dust theory," or some modification of it, has been generally accepted. This regards the blue color as an optical effect, like the color of very thin smoke, due to excessively fine particles floating in the air, which would also account for the large proportion of reflected light from the sky. Recent calculations by Professor Sprang, of Leige, Belgium, however, indicate that the dust in the air is not sufficient in amount, nor finely enough divided, to support this ex-

planation, and he rejects it for this and other reasons. He has gone back to the old blue-oxygen theory, and accounts for the general illumination of the sky on the hypothesis, first advanced by Hagenbach, that intermingled layers of different density in the atmosphere give it the power of reflecting light.

A New Nature Study Journal.

The names of the editorial committee, upon which rests the management of the new nature-study journal, *The Nature Study Review*, would, of themselves, be sufficient to guarantee the genuine merit of this new publication. They are as follows: L. H. Bailey, Dean of College of Agriculture, Cornell University; H. W. Fairbanks, Author of *Geography Text-books*, Berkeley, Cal.; C. F. Hodge, Professor of Biology, Clark University; J. F. Woodhull, Professor of Physical Science, Columbia University. Besides these, over fifty others of the most eminent nature enthusiasts in the United States and Canada have been rolled as advisers and collaborators of the undertaking. From this multitude of educational councillors and scientists, the whole wisdom of nature study should be obtained. We confidently expect that it will perform valuable service in clarifying and crystallizing ideas which, in some cases, are hazy, and in others, divergent, upon this phase of educational work. The first volume of the journal, which is to be issued bi-monthly, certainly promises much for the future. It is neat, concise, and scholarly, and would indicate that future numbers will be of fascinating interest to all true nature lovers, and of inestimable value to teachers now that nature study is to occupy so important a place on the school curricula. It not only contains discussions of the subject from various points of view, but presents illustrated lessons and descriptions of school-garden work. The managing editor is M. A. Bigelow, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

Why Don't You.

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once?

Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking for you day after day.

Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish any good.

Why don't you try to share the burden of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you speak out the encouraging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you take more pains to be self-sacrificing and loving in the everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

Why don't you create around you an atmosphere of happiness and helpfulness so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?

Domestic Economy.

Celery is good for nervousness, being considered a nerve stimulant.

An oily red skin needs an astringent; add a few drops of toilet vinegar to the wash-water.

For a red, oily nose, anoint several times a day with a little diluted alcohol or witchhazel.

Butter is excellent for a burn; if the spot is covered instantly with butter the skin will not blister.

Touch warts and corns with a tiny brush or feather dipped in iodine, and they will gradually disappear.

Rose water, eight ounces, and tincture of benzoin, two drachms, makes one of the best skin tonics and whiteners.

To make tough beef or chicken tender, put a tablespoonful of cider vinegar in the boiling-pot or roasting-pan.

For a severe headache, a towel wrung out of hot water, and applied to the back of the neck, will often give instant relief.

The juice of an orange in a cup of hot water, taken before breakfast, is healthful and good for indigestion and constipation.

When dressing a chicken, place two or three thicknesses of paper on the table beneath the chicken. Remove the refuse by picking up the paper.

A cake made with three eggs is just as appetizing as one made with six, so long as it is fresh and carefully compounded.

A healing ointment for all skin eruptions is made by mixing thoroughly one part of bismuth to three parts of white vaseline.

Select a soap that has a little alkali and no coloring in it. The best is also unscented. Such a soap will not harm the most delicate skin.

Apples fresh from the tree should never be eaten without first being washed, as they are in a good position to collect the dust and the germs of the air.

The greatest care should be taken of the teeth; equal parts of castile soap, powdered orris root and precipitated chalk, make a good and inexpensive tooth powder.

The constant use on the teeth of powdered charcoal or pumice stone is injurious, as such powders break the enamel, and the teeth will then quickly decay.

People with poor digestion should drink no water with the meals, but take a glassful half an hour before, and drink plentifully an hour or so after each meal.

Buy soap in large quantities and remove the paper wrappers some time before it is wanted, as old and dry soap is better and more economical than fresh soap.

Skin eruptions show an impaired digestion and an impure condition of the blood; for the blood take the old-fashioned remedy of sulphur and molasses. Avoid rich and greasy foods, and each morning before breakfast take a glass of hot water in which you have squeezed the juice of an orange or lemon.

The egg shampoo is best for the hair, cleansing and softening it. To properly prepare the shampoo, break the yolk of an egg in a pint cup (two yolks if the hair is very long and heavy), fill the cup with warm water, and beat until the egg is mixed thoroughly. Have ready a basin of warm water, add a teaspoon of borax, rub the egg mixture on the hair and scalp, and wash thoroughly in the borax water; rinse in two waters. The hair will be left soft and silky.



A Watered Garden.

"Thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."—Isa. lviii: 11.

"I, the Lord, do keep it; I will water it every moment: lest any hurt it, I will keep it night and day. . . . and ye shall be gathered one by one, O ye children of Israel."—Isa. xxvii: 3, 12.

"Like a cradle rocking, rocking, Silent, peaceful, to and fro, Like a mother's sweet looks dropping In the little face below, Hungs the green earth swinging, turning, Jarless, noiseless, safe, and slow; Falls the light of God's face bending Down and watching us below.

"And as feeble babes that suffer, Toss and cry and will not rest, Are the ones the tender mother Holds the closest, loves the best; So, when we are weak and wretched, By our sins weighed down, distressed, Then it is that God's great patience Holds us closest, loves us best."

Could any words describe more beautiful God's watchful care, not only of the whole earth but of each soul He has created, than this picture of a "watered garden," where souls gathered "one by one," kept night and day by the LORD Himself, and watered "every moment?" Think what such care would mean in a hot country where long droughts and blazing sunshine wither every green thing. We are not told that the rain will fall on God's garden, but that He will water it, as a wise gardener does, giving each plant exactly the moisture

consideration, and has even given minute directions with regard to birds nesting: forbidding anyone to capture a bird that refuses to leave her "young ones or eggs." The mother-love is a holy thing, even in a tiny bird, and God commands that men shall honor it even as He does Himself. If He cares for the birds, beasts and flowers, how tender must be His watchful care over His own children who are "of more value than many sparrows." We are not, in His eyes, like the grains of wheat in a great Western field, where every grain seems exactly like a million others, and all are sown, watered, threshed and gathered in a mass. No, we are separate plants in a "garden inclosed," carefully cultured, pruned, fertilized, watered and "gathered one by one," because we are precious in His eyes. "He that toucheth you, toucheth the apple of His eye."—Zech. ii: 8. "I will not forget thee. Behold I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands."—Isa. xlix: 15, 16. God does not expect, nor wish, that all the plants in His garden shall be exactly alike. Perhaps you are like a flower, expected to show forth the beauty of holiness—and the King, we are told, shall "greatly desire thy beauty." Or you may be like a tree planted by the water-side and expected to bring forth fruit in due season. Many are like the lowly blades of grass. Perhaps they think their lives very unimportant and commonplace—just like thousands of other lives—but what would the earth be like without the green grass?—We should soon grow weary of the brightly-colored flowers if they had no background of green; but, happily for the world, there is always "much grass" in God's garden. It is not only useful and beautiful, but, as MacMillan points out, it protects the soil, for without it the

hem of the Master's garment as He walks through, and the touch of faith thrills instantly to His heart. He is never too busy to give His whole attention to you or to me:

"In just that very place of His Where He hath put and keepeth you, God hath no other thing to do."

Even when He was on trial for His life our Lord was watching St. Peter, and gave him the look he needed just at the right moment. But life is no romantic, sentimental idyl, and God's plants must be perfected by sterner gifts than pleasant sunshine and refreshing dew. The Gardener does not hesitate to use the pruning knife whenever it is needed, and He often cuts deeply, though always tenderly. Surely we can trust the hands which still bear the marks of His undying love for us. But trust is not a spiritual anæsthetic which can deaden all sensation. We know that even Christ Himself was perfected by suffering, and how could it be suffering if we did not feel it? But it does make the pain far easier to bear.

Then storms come sometimes. Even as I write—on this 23rd of January, 1905—the world is shuddering over the account of yesterday's awful massacre in St. Petersburg. Many a desperate soul to-day must think that God is not dealing tenderly with him at all. But history and our own experience tell us that He does make all things work together for the good of those who love Him, although He may not interfere to save men or nations from the consequences of their own actions. As the apostles told the people of Lystra long ago, God "in times past," as in the present time, "suffered all nations to walk in their own ways," although He never left Himself without a witness "in that He did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness."

The wonder is, not that a storm is bursting over Russia, but that it has been so long delayed. The prophecy of Joel shows how God's judgments sometimes sweep through His garden, laying the vine waste, destroying the bark of the fig tree, withering "the pomegranate tree, the palm tree also, and the apple tree, even all the trees. . . . the seed is rotten under their clods, the garners are laid desolate, the barns are broken down: for the corn is withered." But, though no man may stay His hand or say unto Him, "What doest Thou?" we may still put our whole trust in His everlasting love. Joel goes on to explain that when the storm has done its work, the land will rejoice again, both the former and the latter rain will come down, "the floors shall be full of wheat," and even the years that have been destroyed by the locust and the caterpillar shall be restored. In some storms, as in the last one, which swept over our Redeemer, the soul seems forsaken, not only by man, but by God, and it can only cling desperately to Him, refusing to let Him go. But, even if we do lose our hold on God, the case is not hopeless—far from it. Our Father often holds us closest when we cannot see His face; "the eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms." Though the enemy may come in like a flood, yet "many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it," therefore we have good reason to feel safe when the Almighty GOD Himself says: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore, with loving kindness have I drawn thee." He is drawing with "loving kindness," even though His dealings may seem at the moment anything but kind. We may have "perfect peace," even though our future is all unknown—to us—for

"Jesus we know, and HE IS ON THE THRONE."

HOPE.

A girl who had been very clever at college came home the other day and said to her mother: "Mother, I've graduated, but now I wish to take up psychology, philology, bibli— Just wait a minute," said the mother. "I have arranged for you a thorough course in roasting, tailoring, stitching, darning, patching, and general domesticology. Now put on your apron and pluck that chicken."



"Canadian Confederation."

From a painting by W. E. Can'elon, of Port Dover, Ont., commemorative of the Canadian Confederation, exhibited in the Canadian building at the St. Louis World's Fair.

it needs. In these days, when Nature's Laws are spoken of as though we were whirled on by a mighty machine that is utterly careless about individuals, it is cheering to remember that God does respect the individuality of every creature He has made. He has told us this over and over again, explaining that not a single sparrow can fall to the ground unnoticed, not a lily or a blade of grass can put on its beautiful robes without His help. He feeds the birds and the young lions; commands that the ox and the ass shall be treated with humane

wind would fill the whole atmosphere with blinding, choking clouds of dust. "The earth would soon be deprived of its vegetation and inhabitants, and become one vast desert catacomb, a gigantic cinder, revolving without aim or object round the sun." Even so it is with the millions of quiet lives which beautify and purify the earth. "Those members of the body, which we think to be less honorable, upon these we bestow more abundant honor."

In the garden of the LORD every blade of grass may reach out and touch the

WARNING

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In violation of our Canadian patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Unceeda" has in some localities been offered for sale, and suits of law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Unceeda" separators, you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you buy a lawsuit with all its expensive attendants and with a practical certainty of the early loss of the machine and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

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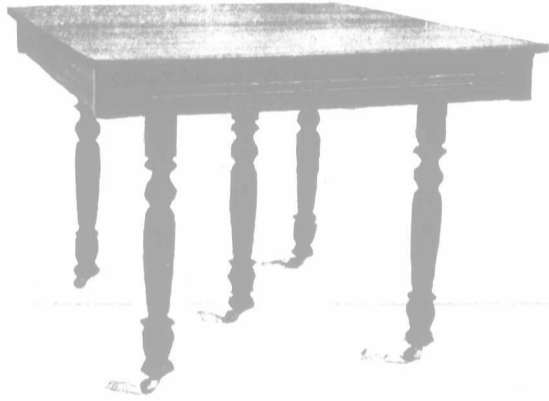
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A BOON to BUSY WIVES

IS WHAT IS SAID OF OUR



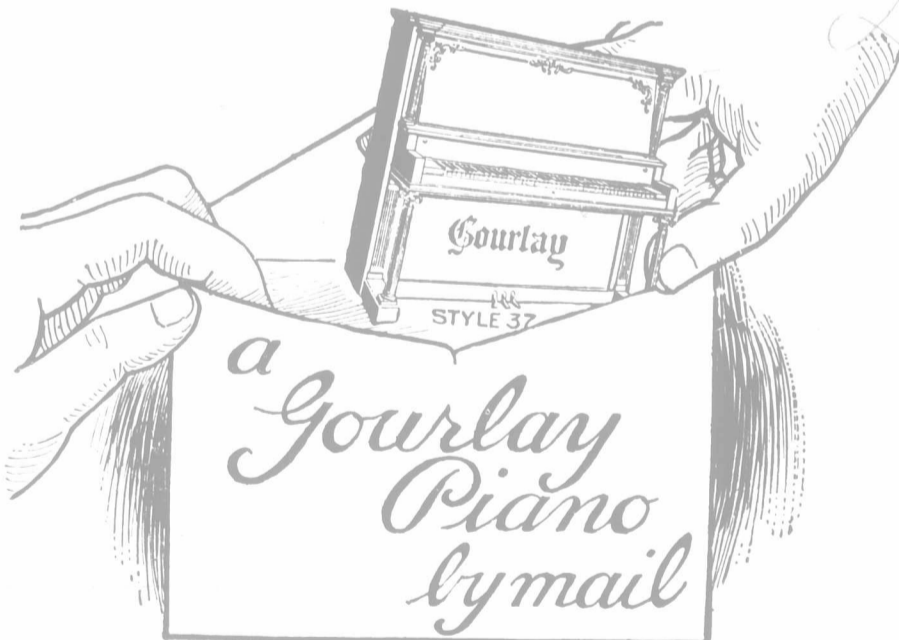
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This extension table is of golden elm, top 40 x 44 inches.

Six-foot extension, \$6.25 Eight-foot extension, \$7.25

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STYLE No. 37.

A classic, Grecian design in Mahogany and figured Walnut with all chisel work hand carvings. New cabinet grand scale. Height 4 ft. 8 in.; width 5 ft. 4 in.; depth 2 ft. 3 in.; 71 octaves, overstrung; richard scale; best quality ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano fitted into non-varying end-wood pin-block. Sound Board of finest prepared violin spruce. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

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TORONTO, ONT.**

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

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Deformities in Children.

Incipient deformities are often overlooked, and the trouble remains unsuspected until it becomes pronounced. Deformities are induced in children by habitually bad positions in sitting and standing, by an abnormal softness in the bones, which may have been caused by poor, unsuitable food, and unhygienic conditions in infancy or childhood, by the carrying of weights beyond the child's strength, by overwork in or out of school, or all of these things combined. A heavy baby should not be encouraged to walk on schedule time, as decreed by neighbors. His ankles may not be ready to support his weight, and it may be just as well if he is a trifle backward in walking. A baby of less than six months old should not be set upright in a crib or carriage, or upon the knee, without substantial support, because the muscles of his back are not as yet strong enough to assume the responsibility of holding him up without help, and the spine is liable to suffer. No little girl should be required or allowed to carry a heavy baby—it is dangerous for both. In the effort to accomplish the feat, as she becomes fatigued, the little girl will assume and the baby be forced into all sorts of unnatural and deformed attitudes. Babies cling to life with remarkable persistency; but an injury may be received which, though not observed at the time, will appear later, no doubt to the mother's surprise. As for the little girl, she is almost certainly straining the muscles of back, chest and abdomen, and laying up for the future, weakness, ill health, and, perhaps, spinal deformity. Children should not be allowed to carry anything heavier than can be managed with ease, and should run and play freely in the open air as much as possible. Standing with the weight of the body thrown on one leg is an awkward and ungraceful attitude and injurious to the spine.

In sleeping, children generally assume a good position, unless too tightly tucked in. This should be avoided. Do not pin the clothes so that the child cannot turn over freely. Children often lie, by choice, flat on their stomachs, which is an excellent position after the child is old enough so that there is no danger of smothering. The pillow should be small and flat—bolsters are an abomination, and, I presume, are little used in these days.

Deformity may be induced by sitting habitually, at work or in school, in a bad position. A chair for anyone, child or adult, should be neither higher nor lower than will allow the entire sole of the foot to rest upon the floor, and this without the pressure of the edge of the seat shutting off circulation under the knees. A slanting desk should have its lower edge a little below the individual's elbows as he sits erect. A flat table needs to be a little higher, about on a level with the elbows. The desk or table at which a child sits to write or study should be as close to him as possible, to avoid bending over towards it, and he should sit squarely in front of it, and not with his body twisted. He should also sit well back on the chair, the seat not being too deep. The back of the chair should reach to about the level of his shoulders, and be tilted slightly backward. A tired child or adult should rest in bed, or lying down, and not in a chair, trying to relieve the tired muscles by assuming unusual attitudes. It is a good thing to lie flat on the floor, with a small flat pillow under the head, for a few minutes when very tired. It has the effect of relaxing all the muscles usually on tension.

With regard to recognizing deformities, there is no mistaking club feet, turning in of ankles or feet, knocking knees, bow-legs, or the deformity known as wry-neck, if the mother is looking out intelligently for anything that may be wrong, and a wise woman will promptly report anything of the kind to her physician. These deformities can generally be cured by means of a properly devised apparatus, or operation, and the earlier

treatment is begun, the better for the child.

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

Curvature of the spine is more likely to escape notice. Suspicion should be aroused if the hips are not exactly alike in size and shape, and the child in picking up an object from the floor is observed to habitually reach down sidewise for it, instead of bending straight over. The mother of such a child would do well to strip him and examine the position of the bones of the spinal column. Running her finger down over the spine she can feel each separate bone, and notice whether the line she is following curves out to right or left. If she has followed along correctly, and finds each bone following the one before it in regular order, and in a straight line, evenly dividing the back throughout the entire length, with no bone more prominent than the rest (except one at the bend of the neck, which is almost always more noticeable), and if no bone appears to be sunken in deeper than those immediately preceding or following it, probably all is well. Any deviation from this state of things means trouble, and the child should be shown to the doctor. Deformities of all kinds need prompt medical care, especially in childhood, when the chances of complete cure are greater.

Pointed and shallow chests should arouse the parents' anxiety, and the child be taught proper exercises to overcome this condition. The doctor should be consulted about this, and a simple and useful exercise on general principles for any child or adult is performed as follows:

The child stands up straight, heels together, head up, chin depressed, with his shoulders as straight and chest as high as he can get them. Keeping the muscles firm, he extends his arms, palms downward, and raises them to a point on a level with his shoulders. Turning palms inwards, he carries his arms at this level straight back as far as he can, breathing in as he does so; then slowly brings his hands together in front of him, and back again, and so on five or six times. The exercise should be used twice or three times daily.

ALICE G. OWEN.

Early Sleep for the Children.

"It is criminal economy to attempt to save a little money by not giving every child in your family a bed to himself," was the strong way in which a physician put it the other day, addressing a women's club on "Some of the Important Littles of Children's Health." Another thing emphasized was the need of early sleep. "It is so easy to let a nervous child lose sleep in the early evening, when he or she should be hard at it," said the speaker. "When a physician prescribes some important remedy that must be taken and which is not pleasant, a mother feels that it is time well expended to coax and wheedle, and even bribe the little one to swallow it. Spend just as much thought and effort in getting your child to sleep every night, if he does not fall off his chair at the evening meal from drowsiness, as the normal child should. Give up concerts, theatres, parties, anything till you have secured for the nervous, twitching boy or girl, the benign habit of sleep. Coax him to his room, give him a quick sponge bath, tuck him in his single bed, with a light wool blanket over him besides the sheet, and in a lowered light sit by him and talk to him till he is quieted. Tell him gentle, soothing stories, nothing to excite his imagination, and when he is finally asleep, have the room cool, dark and quiet. Don't let him try to sleep in a room which has been a sitting-room all the evening without having it thoroughly rolled with fresh out-door air, which may be accomplished by throwing windows wide open for fifteen minutes."

TOBACCO HABIT

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

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

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A \$25 WATCH in appearance. A 14-karat gold-plated double hunting case, stem wind and stem set, superbly engraved, ruby jewelled movement. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and express office, and we will send the watch to you by express for examination, you examine it at the express office, and, if as represented, pay express agent our special introductory price, \$2.97, and express charges, and it is yours. If there is no express office near you, send \$2.97 with order, and we will send watch postpaid. Only one watch to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENTS or LADY'S SIZE, and order to-day, as we send out samples at this reduced price for 60 days only. T.B.E. TORONTO WATCH CO., 77 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.

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They Had Words.

Nip and Dash were cronies true And never known to fight, But one day they disagreed, As any old friends might.

They were at the county fair, And tethered side by side, When, like many others there, Both dogs were filled with pride.

"I, of course, will take a first," Said Nip, with pleasant smile, "And you, old chap, may win a third— Someone may like your style."

"I'll take the first myself," snarled Dash, "No one will look at you!" And then these good old friends "had words," Unkind and hasty too.

Hard words would soon have led to blows And bites; but, happily, They could not have a real fight— Their chains were short, you see.

But when the judges made their rounds, They scarcely glanced at Dash, While Nip felt taken down a peg And owned he had been rash.

In feeling certain of a first, For not a judge declared Him even worthy of a third. "As if they thought we cared!"

Said both the dogs, quite haughtily, "We know we're thorough-bred, It's plain those judges have no brains!" So all the Failures said.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Knightly Service.

Last week our Corner was given up entirely to the girls, so it is only fair that this week I should speak especially to the boys—although we don't want to push the girls aside; do we, boys? That would be to contradict the very first principles of "knightly service," for every true knight must be a gentleman, and a gentleman will always uphold the rights of a woman. I don't mean the claims

one stopped until she had made her little sleigh fast to his big one, and they always looked out for her safety when going over a snowbank or through a pitch-hole. Our Canadian farmers are gentlemen, you see.

Of course, you like to read Tennyson's description of King Arthur's knights, who followed his lead and spent their lives in noble deeds—defending the weak, rescuing the oppressed and righting wrong. I hope you especially try to be like the "bright boy-knight," Sir Galahad, although your glorious Quest, your constant Vision should be far grander than his—not a "holy Grail," but the most Holy GOD. Well indeed it is for the world that there are many Galahads living still; many men who might say as he did:

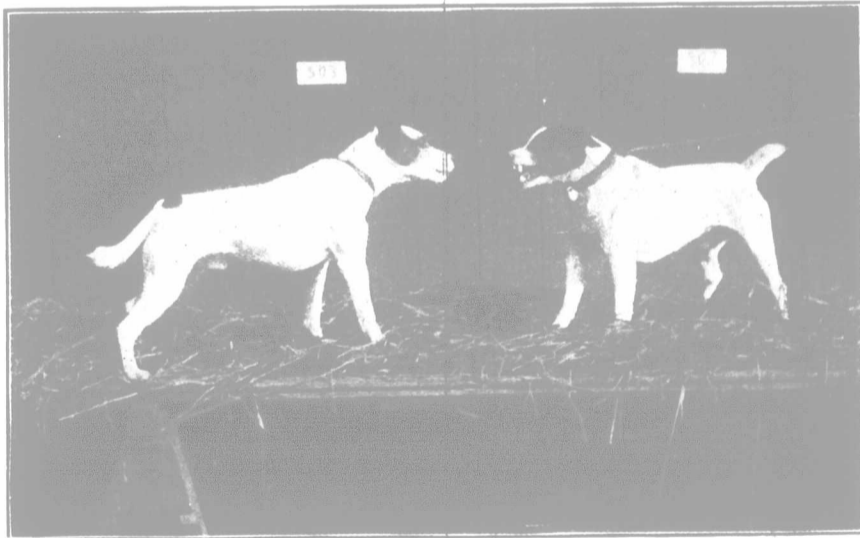
"My strength is as the strength of ten, Because my heart is pure."

One, a Canadian like yourselves, last year published a book which is addressed especially to his boy-friends and "all the pure in heart." It is called "The Splendor of the Human Body," and in it the young are encouraged to "rise from the snow-like purity of childish innocence to the flaming purity of a chastity unconquered and unconquerable; from spontaneous courage to reasoned self-sacrifice." He says: "I have seen boyish eyes so fathomless and pure that to look into them was to discern new ideals for one's self:

"Such a courtesy Spake through the limbs and in the voice"

as denoted an untainted though not untried character. The mountain-top of aggressive purity is impatient to feel the pressure of the young man's feet. Its summit, piercing heaven itself, was made for him, and he for it."

You may be very sure that your attempt at "knightly service" will be a poor affair—nothing but a sham, indeed—unless you keep your thoughts under control. Our King demands loyal obedience, not only in deed, but also in thought, and He will accept no service from one who is not trying to master himself. If you want to make the most of life, lose



They Had Words.

which are usually called "women's rights"—such as the privilege of voting (if it be a privilege)—but the rights which every true man is bound to give them because of their very weakness. His strength is given him that he may protect their interests, shelter them from danger, and look after them generally: as St. Paul says, "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves."

A little six-year-old neighbor of mine was out with her hand-sleigh yesterday, and when she tried to catch up to the bobsleighs that were flying along the road, do you think the drivers whipped up their horses as if she had been a big, strong boy? Not a bit of it! Each

no time in taking your oath of allegiance to your lawful King and Captain, the Lord Jesus Christ, if you have not already done so. Those who are His true and loyal knights all their lives through, grow, like the Knights of the Round Table, ever more and more like their King:

"I beheld From eye to eye through all their Order flash A momentary likeness of the king."

With faces always turned towards the Sun of Righteousness, how can they help reflecting His brightness? Of such it may be said:

"The men who met him rounded on their heels And wondered after him, because his face Shone like the countenance of a priest of old Against the flame about a sacrifice Kindled by fire from heaven; so glad was he."

Would you like to hear the story of one brave boy-knight? About forty years ago he was fighting on the side of the South against the Northern States of America. The Southerners were behind a stone wall, and, facing them, about 150 yards ahead, was the enemy. The ground between was strewn with Union men who had fallen the day before. Many were still alive and were groaning, and crying pitifully, "Water! water!"

Our boy-knight stood it for awhile and then exclaimed: "I can't stand this!" "What's the matter, sergeant?" asked his general.

"I can't stand hearing those Yankees calling out for water," was the answer. "May I go and give them some?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why, Kirkland," said the general, "you'll have a bullet through your head the moment you step over that wall. However, if you choose to run such a risk, I cannot refuse. May God protect you!"

And God did protect him. A few bullets whizzed past his head as he dashed forward, but as soon as the Union army understood that he was giving drink to his thirsty, dying enemies—their friends—they showed their admiration of his gallant conduct by cheers instead of bullets.

If you wish to be ready for a grand opportunity of knightly service, make the most of your daily opportunities now. The King cares more for the spirit in which a thing is done than for the act itself, and may rank beside Kirkland's noble daring—the little acts of everyday helpfulness, the strong, quiet mastery of self, the straightforward honesty which scorns to cheat in games or examinations, the glad, loyal, life-long obedience of His true knights and faithful soldiers.

What is called "common honesty" is not any too common to be valuable, and I hope you would all be like the boy who was determined to give honest work in return for his pay. This is how it happened: A lot of men and boys were digging a passage through the snow-drifts on a country road. They were paid by the hour, and most of them seemed determined to make their job last all day. One little chap, however, was shovelling away with all his might, and the others made fun of him for working so hard when he wouldn't, as they said, get a cent more than the rest who were taking it easy.

"I am getting man's pay for the first time in my life, and I mean to earn it," was Jim's resolute answer. "I don't suppose the town cares, and, of course, I won't get any more money for it, but I'll feel a big sight better myself."

Don't you think that was a reasonable as well as an honest way of looking at the matter? No one wants to have much to do with a fellow who is mean and underhand, but if that fellow is oneself, it is not possible to get rid of his company.

Our New Competition.

Our last competition does not seem to bring in the usual rush of MSS., but I hope you will all try your hand at this one. If possible, the competitors will be divided into classes according to age. Prizes will be given for the best essays on "A Boy Knight," and all MSS. must reach me before March 10th. Any boy or girl who is not more than sixteen years old may compete. Write about any boy you like—if you have any heroes living near you, all the better—but he must be a real boy who is living or has once lived. Story-book heroes are very well in their place, but we want to hear what real boys have done to prove themselves worthy of knighthood. Write on one side of the paper only, enclose your name, age and address, and send as usual to

COUSIN DOROTHY.

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

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Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

**\$320 a year
is a reasonable
estimate of its
earning capacity**

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you want to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government reports show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen. She is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two walls, case within case. Between these walls mineral wool is packed, forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as a rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off seven or eight hatches and make considerable money out of the Incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our Incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper. Could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The Incubator and Brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both Incubator and Brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the Incubator and Brooder cost me.

I wish to let you know of my success with your Incubator. Out of 124 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if run according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick as yet, and they are almost feathered.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited

Dept. 2 Chatham, Ont.

Manufacturers of Chatham Fanning Mills and Chatham Farm Scales.
Distributing Warehouses at Montreal, Que., Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., New Westminster, B.C., Halifax, N.S.
Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

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Statistics are Startling

**BUT NONE THE LESS TRUE, AND UNDEFIED
JUSTIFY OUR CLAIM THAT THE KEELEY
CURE IS A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.**

Read the following: "The complete records of 4,000 cases of inebriety treated in 1892 show just 181 relapses, and these have all been accounted for as being caused by the use of so-called non-alcoholic medicines, cider drugs, etc., and a few by the patients' natural preference to immorality."

Now first consider that in every case the Keeley Cure was embraced as a last resort; that some of the complete cures had been drunkards for over 30 years—that in the specified number there had been 1,044 cases of delirium tremens, that not one desired liquor after the sixth day of enrollment, and then ask yourself is not Dr. Leslie E. Keeley worthy of the countless blessings he now receives.

Our Booklet containing the complete statement of the 4,000 cases will be mailed free to those who desire it, if you are interested in an unfortunate, why not make an effort towards his enrollment? You could perform no greater act of charity. There is but one genuine institute in Western Canada. Address:

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

Dept. P., 133 Osborne St., Winnipeg

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Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, or Mandolin. Expense small. Money refunded if not perfectly satisfied. We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Hundreds write: "Wish I had known of your school before." For booklet, testimonials and full particulars, address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 64, 19 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

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THE LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XIX.

In My Office.

The next day, as I entered my office, I was greeted by the announcement:

"A gentleman, sir, in your private room—been waiting some time, very impatient."

Weary and in no mood to hold consultation with clients new or old, I advanced with anything but an eager step toward my room, when, upon opening the door, I saw Mr. Clavering.

Too much astounded for the moment to speak, I bowed to him silently, whereupon he approached me with the air and dignity of a highly-bred gentleman, and presented his card, on which I saw written his whole name, Henry Ritchie Clavering. He apologized for making so unceremonious a call, saying in excuse that he was a stranger in town; that his business was one of great urgency; that he had casually heard honorable mention of me as a lawyer and a gentleman, and so had ventured to seek this interview on behalf of a friend who was so unfortunately situated as to require the opinion and advice of a lawyer upon a question that not only involved an extraordinary state of facts, but was of a nature peculiarly embarrassing to him, owing to his ignorance of American laws and the legal bearing of these facts upon the same.

Having thus secured my attention and awakened my curiosity, he asked me if I would permit him to relate his story. I signified my assent, at which he drew from his pocket a memorandum book, from which he read in substance as follows:

"An Englishman travelling in this country meets, at a fashionable watering-place, an American girl, with whom he falls deeply in love, and whom after a few days he desires to marry. Knowing his position to be good, his fortune ample, and his intentions highly honorable, he offers her his hand, and is accepted. But a decided opposition arising in the family to the match, he is compelled to disguise his sentiments, though the engagement remained unbroken. While matters were in this uncertain condition, he received advices from England demanding his instant return, and, alarmed at the prospect of a protracted absence from the object of his affections, he writes to the lady, informing her of the circumstance and proposing a secret marriage. She consents with stipulations, the first of which is, that he should leave her instantly upon the conclusion of the ceremony; and the second, that he should intrust the public declaration of the marriage to her. It was not precisely what he wished, but anything which served to make her his own was acceptable at such a crisis. He readily enters into the plans proposed. Meeting the lady at a parsonage some twenty miles from the watering-place at which she was staying, he stands up with her before a Methodist preacher, and the ceremony of marriage is performed. There were two witnesses, a hired man of the minister, called in for the purpose, and a lady friend who came with the bride; but there was no license, and the bride had not completed her twenty-first year. Now, was that marriage legal? If the lady, wedded in good faith upon that day by my friend, chooses to deny that she is his lawful wife, can he hold her to a compact entered into in so informal a manner? In short, Mr. Raymond, is my friend the lawful husband of that girl or not?"

While listening to this story, I found myself yielding to feelings greatly in contrast to those with which I greeted the relator but a moment before. I became so interested in his "friend's" case as to quite forget for the time being that I had ever seen or heard of Henry Clavering; and after learning that the marriage ceremony took place in the State of New York, I replied to him, as near as I can remember, in the following words:

"In this State, and I believe it to be American law, marriage is a civil contract, requiring neither license, priest, ceremony, nor certificate—and in some cases witnesses are not even necessary to give it validity. Of old the modes of getting a wife were the same as those of acquiring any other species of property, and they are not materially changed at the present time. It is enough that the man and woman say to each other:

'From this time we are married,' or 'You are now my wife,' or 'my husband,' as the case may be. The mutual consent is all that is necessary. In fact, you may contract marriage as you contract to lend a sum of money, or to buy the merest trifle."

"Then your opinion is—"

"That upon your statement your friend is the lawful husband of the lady in question, presuming, of course, that no legal disabilities of either party existed to prevent such a union. As to the young lady's age, I will merely say that any fourteen-year-old girl can be a party to a marriage contract."

Mr. Clavering bowed, his countenance assuming a look of great satisfaction. "I am very glad to hear this," said he; "my friend's happiness is entirely involved in the establishment of his marriage."

He appeared so relieved, my curiosity was yet further aroused. I therefore said: "I have given you my opinion as to the legality of this marriage, but it may be quite another thing to prove it, should the same be contested. Allow me to ask you a few questions. Was the lady married under her own name?"

"She was."

"The gentleman?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did the lady receive a certificate?"

"She did."

"Properly signed by the minister and witnesses?"

He bowed his head in assent.

"Did she keep this?"

"I cannot say; but I presume she did."

"The witnesses were—"

"A hired man of the minister—"

"Who can be found?"

"Who cannot be found."

"Dead or disappeared?"

"The minister is dead, the man has disappeared."

"The minister dead!"

"Three months since."

"And the marriage took place, when?"

"Last July."

"The other witness, the lady friend, where is she?"

"She can be found, but her action is not to be depended upon."

"Has the gentleman himself no proofs of this marriage?"

Mr. Clavering shook his head. "He cannot even prove he was in the town where it took place on that particular day."

"The marriage certificate was, however, filed with the clerk of the town?" said I.

"It was not, sir."

"How was that?"

"I cannot say; I only know that my friend has made inquiry, and that no such paper is to be found."

"I do not wonder that your friend is concerned in regard to his position, if what you hint is true, and the lady seems disposed to deny that any such ceremony ever took place. Still, if he wishes to go to law the Court may decide in his favor, though I doubt it. His sworn word is all he would have to go upon, and if she contradicts his testimony under oath, why, the sympathy of a jury is, as a rule, with the woman."

Mr. Clavering rose and asked in a tone which, though somewhat changed, lacked nothing of its former suavity, if I would be kind enough to give him in writing that portion of my opinion which directly bore upon the legality of the marriage; that such a paper would go far toward satisfying his friend that his case had been properly presented, as he was aware that no respectable lawyer would put his name to a legal opinion without first having carefully arrived at his conclusions by a thorough examination of the law bearing upon the facts submitted.

This request seeming so reasonable, I unhesitatingly complied with it, and handed him the opinion. He took it, and after reading it carefully over, deliberately copied it into his memorandum-book. This done, he turned toward me, a strong though hitherto subdued emotion showing itself in his countenance.

(To be continued.)

An Irishman asked a Scotchman one day why a railway engine was called "she." Sandy replied: "Perhaps, it's on account of the horrible noise it makes when it tries to whistle."

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Kitty: Grandpa, if I walk down the front steps backward, I'll see my future husband.

Grandpapa: You'll be more apt to see the doctor.

Visitor: Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar. Tommy: Yes, sir. "If I give you the sentence: 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" "Sarcasm."

Waste not one moment over lost opportunities, unless you wish to add to the list by squandering the living present in moaning over the dead past.

There are always so many reasons besides the real one with those who are satisfied to furnish excuses instead of results.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
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DIABETES
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With the Flowers.

Flowers on the Prairie.

Considering the way in which nature study is taught in the schools of Manitoba, and the opportunities offered by a suitable climate and a fertile soil, and considering also that many of the prairie farmers are in comfortable circumstances financially, it is a matter for wonder to many visitors, that floriculture is not more general in the gardens of that Province. No doubt there are difficulties in the way. Difficulties always can be found if we look for them, but none of the difficulties are insurmountable.

Some farmers will say that they have not time to be bothered with such things, that it is all very well for women and children to be fond of flowers, but the men have to earn the living for the family, and in order to do this they must work early and late. Indeed, to some, the sight of a fat hog grazing in the garden-plot is a much prettier picture than beds of flowers.

The wife, though she be fond of the fragrant blooms, has no time, after cooking and cleaning house for her husband and family, as well as the hired men, to go into the garden and dig, hoe, weed or water. The chances are, too, that the fences are none too secure to protect the garden from the ever-present hog or hen; the gate will not fasten properly, so that the cows wander in now and then; or, as in a great many instances, there is no attempt made to fence in the garden at all. The man does not want the garden, so the woman goes without it.

Doubtless much of the indifference for flowers has been the result of the struggle to make a home and get the farm under cultivation. Very few prairie farmers have started under the most favorable circumstances. Often a team of horses and a plow constituted the whole capital of the young man, who took up from the Government or bought on easy terms the quarter-section on which he first located. His sole aim for many years was to build a barn and house, to buy more horses and stock, to add to his farm the adjoining unoccupied quarter-section, and to get the necessary implements with which to work this larger farm. The years of struggle in accomplishing this, have driven from his mind and from his ambitions all thought of culture, and the chances are that no flower will ever come into his life half so beautiful as the "number 1" hard," that flows in an immense stream from the bagger of his separator.

The little mosquito, too, has had something to do with the lack of interest taken in the garden. The evening seems to be the natural time to roam among the flowers, drinking in their delights of color and fragrance, pulling out the intruding weed, and loosening the fruitful soil. It is at this time, too, that his majesty the mosquito gets more particularly busy, especially in the sheltered nooks of the garden; so that oftentimes it is better to stay behind the shelter of the screen-door than to tempt him from his lair among the grass. But the mosquito will pass with the draining of the country. When the last stagnant swamp has been drained, the mosquito will cease to trouble, and even to-day in the more thickly settled parts of the country, except in the very flat districts, mosquitoes are so scarce that they have ceased to be a nuisance.

It is surprising how little work is needed to make a pretty little flower garden, that will enhance the beauty of the homestead, take one's mind for a few minutes every day from the grood of gain, and cultivate in the whole household a love for the

beautiful which nothing else on the almost treeless prairie can possibly do. Flowers grow with very little attention, as I have proved by the experiment. All that is necessary is to sow the seed in a finely-prepared soil, keep the beds free from weeds, hoe once a week, or twice is better, in order to prevent capillary evaporation, and there is sure to be a good display of flowers; that is, as sure as there is to be a wheat crop.

Of course a sheltered place is better than one that is bleak and open to every wind that blows; but even in the open places the garden need not be flowerless. For such situations choose the low-growing hardy flowers, such as pansy, Indian pink, dwarf poppies, and mignonette. In a sheltered spot there need be no discrimination, for almost every hardy flower will grow to perfection, and many of them will stand the winter. Forget-me-not, pansies, lilac bushes, hardy roses, and numbers of others, will live through the winter, and bloom soon after the snow goes.

Here at the south of Vancouver Island we have flowers all the year round, unless it happens to be an unusually severe winter, and almost every farmer or farmer's wife has a nicely-trimmed lawn and beds of flowers and shrubs. Many of these people are not nearly as rich in worldly wealth as the prairie farmers, but they believe in having those little luxuries which make life worth living. It has been my privilege to see finer stocks and asters growing in a farmer's garden in Manitoba than ever I have seen in British Columbia, but these were only exceptional cases. They are sufficient to show what can be done when the esthetic nature of the Manitoba farmer has been cultivated sufficiently to make the flower-bed a necessity on every well-kept Manitoba farm. I remember, several years ago, meeting on the prairie a young Englishman, who was expected to work from five o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night—a not unusual thing, I believe, on the prairies. He obtained permission from the farmer to cultivate the plot in front of the house. As there was no other time that he could get to do the gardening, he turned out at half-past four every morning, in order that he might devote half an hour to the plants that he had placed there, and that, when in bloom later on, were a delight to the whole neighborhood. The average Manitoba farmer likes to drive out in a fine buggy, behind a good pacer or a three-minute trotter, because this is fashionable, but he does not care for his garden, because it is not fashionable to do so.

Victoria, B. C. H. P. PULLEN.

Succession of Bloom.

One thing that can be done in our midwinter garden planning is to make out such a list as will provide for a succession of bloom from early spring until late fall. It is a great mistake to have all spring bloomers, and an equally great one to have only those that blossom in the autumn. In the first case, there is a loneliness like that of saying good-bye to a well-loved friend in seeing the last petal fall from the last flower; in the second, one grows impatient waiting for the first blossom to uncover to us its bright face; while in both the long bare gaps seem to waste, in one respect, a great part of the summer.

Most of the very early spring flowers come from bulbs, which should be planted in autumn. Among these may be mentioned the snowdrop, crocus, hyacinth, grape hyacinth, tulip, narcissus, daffodil,

etc., all infinitely sweet, infinitely beautiful, fair spirits of spring that have come forth from the snows of winter. Violets, too, are among the earliest and sweetest of our spring flowers. Arabis, with snowy white blossoms, must not be forgotten, nor daisies, the good, old-fashioned kind, bellis perennis, which everyone loves; while pansies, which have become well established the preceding summer, will often be found pushing forth buds surprisingly early in the season. Perhaps, however, the most attractive corner of the early garden will be found in that spot to which the wild flowers have been transplanted, soon forgetting that they are not growing away out on the sweeps of the boundless prairie.

Following closely upon these are the cowslip, iris, bleeding-heart, forget-me-not, lily of the valley, and the whole family of peonies, which now appear single and double, perfumed, fringed and rose-petalled, in every shade from purest white to deepest crimson. The new single varieties are very beautiful. About the same season the lilacs put forth their great trusses of bloom, and the shrubs, caragana, honeysuckle and Spiraea Van Houttei become things of beauty.

The roses, then, dainty and sweet as they are, usher in the season of most gorgeous and prolific bloom. Of the following list of flowers, any may be chosen for summer and autumn blooming: Herbaceous plants—sweet peas, poppy, larkspur, scarlet flax, marigold, petunia, aster, naturnium, portulaca, coreopsis, gaillardia alyssum, candytuft, stocks, garden chrysanthemum, cardinal flower, zinnia, Shasta daisy, verbenas, antirrhinum, phlox, salvia, golden glow, sunflowers in new and startling variety, and many others. Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants—Canna, gladiolus, montbretia, lilies of various kinds, foxglove, tuberous-rooted begonia. For the very late autumn nothing is more beautiful than the anemone, pure and sheeny as the snows to which it carries us.

The Gourlay Piano in Japan.

While the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have pressed for the adoption of the motto and label "Made in Canada," the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of Toronto, have gone a step further. Their motto is "Made in Canada for the world." By this, they desire to indicate that they are not afraid to put their products in direct competition with the best the world has hitherto produced. Lately they sent one of their "Gourlay" pianos to Japan to the home of a Methodist missionary at Mamamatsu, was selected in Toronto by a prominent Rev. R. C. Armstrong. The instrument musical expert who had regard not only to beauty and richness of tone, but also to durability of construction, and, with experience of other standard makes, chose the "Gourlay." The following letter from Rev. William Service, of Harrow-smith, Mrs. Armstrong's father, will be read with special interest: "We have just heard from our son-in-law, Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Mamamatsu, Japan. They had just received their piano (Dec. 28th, 1904) in excellent condition, perfectly in tune and in every other respect perfectly satisfactory. They are delighted with it. Their Japanese neighbors are also delighted with its sweet strains, and gather round in large numbers to listen. They find it will be a great help to them in their work. I thank you for the very excellent instrument you sent my daughter." The fact that after a two-months' journey by land and sea the piano arrived at its destination in perfect tune justifies the selection of the "Gourlay," and establishes a record which will not soon be broken by other pianos, either of Canadian or of foreign manufacture.

"He treated me white, and I am going to treat him in the same way," said one business man to another. The speaker was one of the kind who would have lain awake nights to "get even" with one who had been tricky with him. It is a good illustration of the truth of Christ's words, "With what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again."

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

LETTERS FOR EASTERN STATES LETTERS FOR SOUTHERN STATES LETTERS FOR WESTERN STATES

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The Old Valentine.

By Jean Blewett.

I sent my sweetheart a valentine on one St. Valentine's day,
A long time ago, when my hair was brown: ah, now it is sprinkled with grey!
My sweetheart was pretty as she could be: a wild rose bloomed in each cheek,
Her auburn hair rippled down to her waist, her eyes were tender and meek.

And, O, my sweetheart was dear to me, though nobody could have guessed
From my careless glance, or my careless word, the tenderness in my breast.
I sent my sweetheart a valentine, a flowery and foolish thing,

All covered with blue forget-me-nots, and cupids gay on the wing;
Two hearts pierced through, a ruffle of lace, a knot of ribbon, a dove.
And, better than all, a space whereon I could write a message of love;

So burning the midnight oil, I wrote with infinite patience and care,
This one earnest verse (for rhyming came hard), to send to my lady fair:
"I love you, I love you with all my heart,

And fain would I call you mine,
My Mary, my darling, my beautiful girl,
Let me be your valentine!"

This yellow old page from the book of youth was put in my hand to-day,
As I growled, "Our Tom has fallen in love in a very nonsensical way;
He is making a fool of himself, ha! ha! he is writing poetry now,
To his Anna's lips, and his Anna's hair, his Anna's beautiful brow."

"Why, what rubbish is this?" I asked my wife, a portly but sweet-faced dame,
Who smilingly showed me the verse underneath which I had written my name;

Shame-faced, I read it again and again—let me confess to a truth—
I felt like disowning the yellow thing that belonged to a day of youth.

Till I pictured myself an excited lad, penning the words of care,
Knowing her answer would fill my heart with rapture or dark despair.

"It was yesterday, who says we are old?" "I do," says Mary my wife;
"But age has nothing to do with it since the choosing was done for life."

I bowed my grey head over her hand. "My sweetheart," I whispered low,
"On this Valentine's day I tender you the verse written long ago,
"I love you, I love you with all my heart,

And fain would I call you mine,
My Mary, my darling, my beautiful girl,
Let me be your Valentine."

Mrs. Parvenu, patronizingly: "Were any of your ancestors men of note?" Mr. Flippant: "Yes, madam, I should say so. One of them was the most famous admiral of his day, and commanded the allied forces of the world."

Mrs. Parvenu, with altered tone of deep respect: "Is it possible, and what was his name?" Mr. Flippant: "His name was Noah."



Answer to Silverlocks.

Dear Dame Durden and Friends of the Ingle Nook.—I suppose I have been rather selfish in a way by just simply enjoying myself reading the many splendid letters written in the Ingle Nook and not putting in an appearance before this. I may just as well tell you why I have been silent so long, and that is because I felt that the other letters were so much more interesting and instructive than mine that I could not help much by any suggestions I might make about housekeeping. I must say I thoroughly enjoy the Ingle Nook, and consider I have been helped in many ways by hearing how others do their housework; the one great difficulty, I believe, is in giving up the old way, or "our own way," of doing things, no matter what we think about the new ideas. I, for one, do not consider myself perfect. I feel far from it, and am quite willing to learn from anybody the better and easier methods of housekeeping. But, now that Silverlocks has asked for me, I will gladly come in and have another little chat with you.

As the bright days are here, we begin to think about spring, and wonder what changes we can make in our homes by way of improving appearances. I will begin in the kitchen, for that is where so much of our lives are spent. I believe in having the kitchen as bright, clean, and as convenient as possible. Some people seem to have the idea that anything is good enough for the kitchen, and that the darker the furnishings are, the better. I look at it in a different way. I have my kitchen painted pale blue, walls and ceiling, the woodwork with just a shade darker; table, chairs, sink, wood-box, etc., in the same shade as the woodwork. The floor being hardwood I oil it occasionally, and it is much more easily washed over. This with a white oilcloth on the table, and white cheese-cloth curtains, makes a nice finish for the kitchen. Then, my dining-room, I try to have it as cheerful-looking as possible. It is done in red; the walls and ceiling are papered with a red shade; the woodwork is oiled and varnished; the lounge, easy-chair, foot-rest, upholstered with a red shade of furniture cotton; a bright rag carpet, with white lace curtains and mantel drape, and a few well-chosen pictures, make a nice dining-room. I always try to have things to harmonize, and it can easily be done with a little forethought when buying anything for the house. Now, the parlor is a room I have very little use for. It always seems to me a room to put things in that you don't want touched or soiled in any way, and is only intended for very select company. I would like to hear what is the best way to clean papered walls and ceiling. I now close, hoping this will be of interest to you. AUNT LIBBIE.

Kitchen Side-Lights.

How many of the Ingle Nook guests know that if the correct amount of sugar and a tablespoonful of flour are put under instead of over the fruit in a pie, it will prevent the juice escaping? I have vainly tried wetting the edges of the pie crust, binding the pie with a strip of wet cotton, and all the other expedients known to baffled housekeepers, but have no difficulty now.

Many people object to the peculiar odor which emanates from the flesh of sheep and lambs when cooking. The remedy is simple: Beat the juice of one lemon with enough butter to make gravy, and pour over the meat when roasting or frying.

If stove polish is mixed with warm soap suds, it will prevent the fine black dust flying off, and also add to the lustre.

A little segit is also of value in the water used in cold-starching, as it prevents the starch sticking.

Stains that refuse to yield to boiling water, soap, milk, buttermilk, alcohol, or turpentine, disappear, as if by magic,

when treated to a bath in javelle water. Prepare as follows: Take four pounds bicarbonate of soda, pour over it a gallon of boiling water, place over the fire and boil fifteen minutes, remove and stir in one pound chloride of lime which has been freed from lumps. Let it settle, drain off, strain, bottle, and set away for use. Wet the spots in cold water, then dip up and down in the javelle water until no stains remain; wash at once in clean water. Do not use on colored fabrics, as it will totally destroy the color. Scraped raw potato is a convenient and effective remedy for burns. Renew as often as it becomes discolored.

Housekeepers who have not time to do hemstitching by hand, should try doing it on the sewing machine. It is very easily done, and wears better than ordinary hemstitching. To do this, loosen both tensions of the sewing machine very loose; now cut a strip of goods wide enough for a hem, lay the article to be hemmed and this strip together as for an ordinary seam, and stitch a quarter of an inch from the edge. Now pull the seam apart, tighten the tensions, and stitch the hem down on the wrong side. Next put on the steel hemmer and stitch down the narrow raw edge. This style of hemstitching is suitable for underwear, sheets, pillow-slips, etc., etc.

BETTY LANDSBOROUGH.

Betty inquires for Cheer-up-odist and Amelia. Will these young ladies speak for themselves?

Housekeeping and Home-making.

Like as the captain guides his ship aright,
O'er the wide ocean on the darkest night,
So the true woman (though the mists may come)
Steers bravely on: MAKES AN IDEAL HOME.

Housework should not be considered drudgery. One reason why some of the fair sex view it in this light is because their mistaken mothers have not trained them when quite young to practice and take an interest in the work. This home training cannot be commenced too early. The active little maid should be taught to wash dishes and do many turns about the house, thus developing habits of industry, and also lightening her mother's burdens at the same time. As a general rule, the child will soon learn to love the work, if the mother patiently shows how to perform it in a proper manner. She will take a pride in doing her very best, for practice makes perfect.

Mothers, by all means see that your girls have a good education; but, while they are studying geology, physiology, etc., do not allow them to remain in ignorance of cookology, bakeology, and the proper management of household affairs. Remember that a thorough knowledge of housekeeping will prove of great value to the girl in afterlife, no matter whether she is rich or poor.

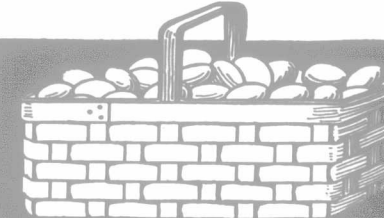
"We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

—O. Meredith.

A Request.

Juanita writes to ask if Chatterbox adds either flour or baking powder to the carrot pudding published in January 5th issue. Your writing a letter to the Ingle Nook makes you a member, Juanita, so please consider yourself one of us henceforth. Many thanks for the recipes, which will be published just as soon as there is a corner of room for them. Come again.

"What you need," said the physician, "is more exercise." "That will be all right," answered the patient. "I'll probably begin walking the floor when your bill comes in."



You Can't Get All Your Eggs In One Basket

There is an old adage on the wisdom of not putting all of your eggs in one basket. Poultry keepers who feed Dr. Hess Pan-a-ce-a say that they couldn't get all their eggs in one basket if they tried.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a surely does increase egg production in a remarkable degree even in the coldest weather. This is because it acts upon natural principles, converting the maximum proportion of the food eaten into egg-making elements.

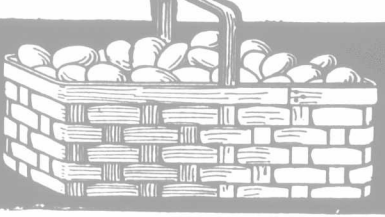
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Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



POULTRY AND EGGS

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

VIRIDEN Duck Yards, Mammoth Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale. Correspondence solicited. Menlove & Thickens, Viriden, Man.

FOR SALE—High-class G Iden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave. Winnipeg.

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.
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Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog today.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



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

Notes from Over the Seas.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE WOMEN OF RUSSIA.

The more we contemplate the position of women in semi-barbaric lands, the more must the women, not only of Canada, but of the whole British Empire, rejoice that their lines have fallen in more pleasant places.

Civilization has done very much for us, and is gradually, by very slow processes, perhaps, ameliorating their lot too, leavening the old despotism which so cruelly oppressed them, and rescuing them, partly at least, from a position of degrading servitude, even although it may not yet have obtained for them full recognition as beings worthy of the affection and respect of their husbands.

Purposely dwarfed in mind, and born and bred under a system of mental starvation, how could the crowning glory of wifehood, the companionship of their husbands, be theirs?

At this stage in Russia's history, when each day brings with it news still more and more startling than that of yesterday, who dare prophesy what may happen to-morrow, or the effect upon its women of any of the political and national earthquakes which are already shaking it to its very foundation? We will try no such forecasts then, but rather take a look backward and see how it was with the women of Russia before that country, as by a sudden upheaval, and at the will of one man, the Emperor, Peter, rightly called "the great," changed its conditions and lifted in some measure the veil of Oriental darkness which had so heavily enshrouded it. This is what we are told by a writer in the Westminster Review, in 1903, of the position of our sisters in Russia before even that glimmer of light dawned upon them:

"They were not allowed to appear in public at will, and were shunned as unclean when they did. In the church they sat apart, and were not allowed to mix with the congregation. The marriage contract was arranged by the parents, and the engaged couple were allowed so little intercourse with each other before marriage that often when the suitor appeared tricks were played upon him by the wily parents. The bride would be made to stand on a stool in order to deceive him as to her height, and sometimes a more comely maiden was substituted to delight the eye of the lover. Once married, the woman entered into her heavy servitude, and became the property of her husband; for her there was no redress for wrongs, and no court of appeal. Her life was at the entire and uncontrolled disposal of the man who had bought her. She occupied a position little to be distinguished from a slave, held little or no intercourse with her husband, was not allowed to sit at the same table with him at meals, and had to be content with what he threw to her from his own plate. The Cossacks of the Don openly bought, sold, and pledged their wives for sums ranging from 15 to 20 roubles.

"A curious light is thrown on the position of women in the days of Ivan the Terrible, by a work written by the monk Silvester, and entitled The Domostroi. In this curious book, written for the use of his son, the monk defines the duties of his wife. These show that but little progress had been made in the emancipation of women. The monk inculcates a modesty of demeanor and a submission to the husband on the part of the wife which comes little short of abject slavery. On the day of the marriage the bridegroom gave the bride a stroke over the shoulders, in token of his power at all future times to administer correction. Of this power the wife was constantly reminded, as the horsewhip hung over the bed of the married pair. So accepted as part of the married compact was the application thereof, that a story is told of a Russian maid who married a German husband, and complained after a short time that she was not loved by him, since he had never once whipped her."

The law enforcing the seclusion of the women of Russia had included the Princesses of its Royal House, who were subject to the closest supervision, not even the attendants of the Court being permitted to see them. On great occasions the Czarina had been allowed

to dine alone with the Czar, and the second of the Romanoff line even permitted a foreign physician to enter the sick chamber of his wife, after due precautions had been taken, such as darkening the room and swathing her wrist in a fine cambric handkerchief before he felt her pulse.

Certainly Peter the Great worked great changes, and from his rough and ready, but only semi-civilized hand, the seclusion of women received its first staggering blow. "He opened his Court to them, admitting those he selected with a fine contempt for birth and position, but was barbarian enough to publicly flog them with the knout if they were unfortunate enough to displease him."

H. A. B.

Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve, which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong, you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

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

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak, but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

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

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

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

\$30.00 To Be Given Away

For the best answer to the following question: What is the most profitable animal on the farm—and reasons why—yielding the greatest percentage of profit on its cost of keeping (care and feed alone considered, no account to be made of first cost, if any)?

For best answer we will pay \$10.00; for second best, \$8.50; for third best, \$5.00; fourth best, \$3.00; fifth best, \$2.00; sixth best, \$1.00; seventh best, 50 cents.

Everyone who competes will be given a small present free, whether he gets one of the cash prizes or not, providing a 2c. stamp is sent to pay postage.

As there will be a diversity of answers as to the most profitable animal and the reason, W. J. Burnett, the manager of the N.-W. Hide & Fur Co., is to be the judge.

To compete for prizes you must also answer these questions: Give name of this paper and any others you take. State if you have shipped to or bought goods off the Northwestern Hide & Fur Co. Also if you have received their handsomely-illustrated printed matter, Gun and Trap Catalogue, Price List of Raw Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., this winter.

Contest closes ten days after date of this paper. Write to-day. Address plainly

NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO., 200 First St. No. Minneapolis, Minn.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

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

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

IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE. Saves Time, Trouble and Money. You can sleep at night and rest assured that your stock is absolutely safe behind IDEAL fences. This fence once built on your farm will end fence troubles for you. It is made of No. 9 steel wire. It is made with the famous Ideal lock that can't slip. It is made to last and give good service. It is made on a good common-sense basis by men who know what the farmer needs. No animal can go over or under it. The IDEAL is a strictly first-class fence at a low price. We believe it is by long odds the best fence on the market, and want you to know all about its construction, so we ask you to write for our new catalogue explaining all about the "IDEAL" fence. A postal card or letter will bring the catalogue to your home. It is FREE. The McGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

Whiskey Habit. Your own fault if you allow whiskey to make home miserable. You can stop it! Yes, you can! "Secretly, if you like." Sample free. All letters confidential. Samaria Remedy Co., 42 Jordan St., Toronto. Sample sent in plain sealed envelope.

GOSSIP.

Knight of Glamis, the three-year-old Clydesdale stallion illustrated on another page, as will be seen in our report, was first in his class at the recent Spring Stallion Show at Toronto. Horses with such, clean, hard, flat bone, springy pasterns and well-proportioned, heavy quarters, shoulders and body, and true snappy action, are all too few in any horse-breeding country. After winning first in his class at the show, he was purchased by Mr. Thos. Mercer, of Markdale, to be taken to British Columbia along with a large consignment that Mr. Mercer is taking West. Knight of Glamis is by that great breeding horse, Mercutio 11431, and from a dam by Lord Montrose.

Mr. Jones was fond of boiled pudding, and his wife left one in the saucepan for his evening meal when she went away. "How did the pudding go down?" she said on her return. "Soo-preme!" said Tom, smacking his lips. "As good a pudding as you ever made!" "That's good!" said Mrs. Jones, gratified. "What did you do with the cloth?" "Mr. Jones surveyed her solemnly. "What," he said, "did it have a cloth on?"

As the Long Island Railroad train reached Westville, an old man with a long white beard rose feebly from a corner seat and tottered toward the door. He was, however, stopped by the conductor, who said: "Your fare, please." "I paid my fare." "When?" "I don't remember it." "Why, I paid you when I got on the car." "Where did you get on?" "At Fair Haven." "That won't do! When I left Fair Haven there was only a little boy on the car." "Yes," answered the old man, "I know it. I was that little boy."

A provincial clergyman during his sermon caught sight of a member of his congregation wearing a very worried look. Suddenly the man's face brightened, and during the remainder of the service his appearance betokened a perfect freedom from care.

"I am pleased to think, William," remarked the clergyman after the service, "that my words helped you somewhat this morning. I noticed during my discourse that your face lit up, and the sunshine of smiles chased the clouds of worry away. Now, what portion of my sermon appealed so strong to you, eh?"

"To tell the truth, sir," replied William, "I wasn't payin' so much attention to your preachin' as I ought to hev done; I was balancin' up the week's cash in my mind and found myself two and threepence short. I worried and worried about that money, but couldn't fit it in no how."

"Then I happened to catch a word or two of what you said about the preparations that man made for his prodigal son, and it came into my mind like a flash of lightning that I'd spent two and threepence for a new horse-whip to give my boy, Jim, a thunderin' good hidin'. It's wonderful, as you say, sir, what help a chance word may be. Good mornin', sir."

THE GENTLE ENGLISHMAN.

Mortimer Menpes, the English artist, in a book on India tells of the brutal conduct of some British soldiers toward the natives in the Victorian era. He writes: "One day a subaltern got into a first-class railway carriage and found sitting there a 'colored gentleman.' In a fit of rage he seized the poor man by the shoulders and shouting out to him, 'Out you go, you black beast!' pitched him and his portmanteau on the platform. This, to his great astonishment, caused considerable disturbance, and when he inquired what the people meant by putting themselves out over a black man, an Englishman who was passing by answered, 'Well, perhaps you don't know it, but you have thrown one of her majesty's judges out of the train.'"

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- A.** D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
- A.** D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
- A.** DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.
- A.** B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
- A.** & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
- C.** W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
- C.** H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
- C.** O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
- D.** DAVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- D.** HYBOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaser Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
- E.** T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- F.** J. COOLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
- G.** ORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Short-horns. Stock of both sexes for sale.
- H.** W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks. Winners.
- H.** ENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.
- J.** G. WASHINGTON, Nings, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.
- J.** JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
- J.** JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
- J.** JOHN LOGAN, Marchison, Man. Shorthorns.
- J.** MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
- J.** JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- J.** H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
- J.** M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
- J.** CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
- J.** W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Hereford cattle.
- J.** AS. TOUGH, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
- L.** AKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
- L.** E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets O. I. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
- L.** V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.
- L.** PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
- R.** A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and E. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.
- R.** A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Ont., and tele-graph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
- R.** IVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer-hounds, B. Rocks, B. E. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
- R.** IGBY & JOHNSTON, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.
- R.** REGINA STOCK FARM.—Ayreshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
- R.** OBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and im-porter of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
- R.** P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
- T.** HOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
- T.** HE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
- T.** RAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
- T.** HOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
- T.** HOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
- W.** M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks.
- W.** ALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/4 mile from station.
- W.** M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.
 WHITEWOOD, Assa.—A bunch of seven horses and five mares branded 24, mono-gram, except one mare, branded E, and one gelding, branded V 4, one gray mare in bunch. Ten dollars reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of above. D. W. Taylor.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

INDIGESTION IN A FOAL.
 A ten-year-old Canadian-bred mare of mine had a foal last spring. She was in good healthy condition, feeling well, working every day until she foaled, and was still feeling well and hearty. Fed on hay and oats night and morning, and green grass during the day. The foal was as smart and hearty as a man would wish for two days; during the second day he started to scour some, and the third day was very sick, and died in the evening. What do you suppose was the cause of his illness, or should the like occur again, what remedy should a man use, the weather being quite warm during this time? A. F. F. North Portal.

Ans.—Your foal died from indigestion, induced, I think, from the richness and quantity of the mare's milk. For the scouring castor oil and laudanum are useful. In the first place, the mare needs to be attended to and her feed reduced, also the quantity of milk the foal is to get until it is a week old. The mare, if worked, should be milked out after coming in, before the foal gets to her.

SOME QUERIES RE CATTLE DISEASES.

1. Is air-slacked lime fed in salt to cows a preventive for abortion? If not, please give your opinion.
2. After a cow has once lost her calf is it liable to occur again, or will she breed as readily as before?
3. Can the offspring from the Short-horns and Polled Durhams be registered, or would you advise using a Polled Durham sire on Shorthorn cows?
4. Have tried dehorning this year, and expect to keep the horns down in the future. Will continued dehorning of our beef breeds not have a tendency to decrease the size of our animals?
5. Have a two-year-old heifer, which I cannot get in calf. On examining the womb I found the neck large and very hard. After continual trying succeeded in making an entrance large enough to admit the end of the little finger. Is this sufficient, or should it be larger? Duhamel. J. H.

Ans.—1. No; the only successful treatment is by local injections of antiseptic solutions.
 2. If she recovers completely from the abortion, she will breed again, not otherwise.
 3. Not unless the Polled Durham used is double-standard, that is, a pure-bred Shorthorn.
 4. We think not, unless the stock are starved as well as dehorned.
 5. It is large enough; would recommend you to amputate the neck of the womb, when about to use the finger, with some extract of belladonna.

Miscellaneous.

FREE TREES AND FREE SEED.
 How and where can I obtain free seed and shrubbery from an experimental station?
 Agricola. J. S. M.
 Ans.—For the trees, write Supt. Stewart, Forestry Branch, Ottawa. Seed is only supplied in 3 lb. samples, write Dr. Saunders, C. E. F., Ottawa.

THE HEEL FLY.

I am a newcomer in Alberta, and I want to use oxen to break sod. I was told that what they call heel fly will bother them so much that I won't be able to work them. Has any reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" had any experience in this line? Do these flies only bother them at the heels, or all over? Could not one make canvas boots, or sprinkle their legs and back with some kind of strong-smelling fluid? Do you know the name of such fluid? N. T.
 Ans.—The use of tar for such parasites is about the best that can be recommended. Have any of our Alberta readers anything better to suggest. Oxen, if properly broken, are ideal animals to break the prairie with.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

TWO span of large Spanish bred mules; also Toulouse geese of best quality at reasonable prices. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FOR SALE—Horse-power well-drilling machine; complete; capacity, 500 feet; new, in use a short time; American make. Will sell cheap. For terms apply to H. E. McKay, Nanton, Alta.

FOR one month we offer for sale a splendid farm, half-section, in the famous Wawanesa district. Two miles from market. Nearly a dozen elevators in sight of the farm. Plenty of good water, fair buildings. Two hundred cultivated. Abundance of hay and pasture. Value of crop last year, \$1,700. Price \$7,000. Terms cash. King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

FOR information concerning 160 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free. m

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, five miles from Swan River. Black sandy loam, sixty acres broken, log buildings. Price nineteen hundred. E. J. Darroch, Swan River. m

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS for sale in Grand View district, Man. Lists upon application to Benj. C. Nevill, Real Estate Agent. m

NEWMARKET seed oats for sale.—One of the best varieties for Alberta. Unfrosted and free from injury seed. Fifty cents per bushel. A. Black, Harma-tan, Alta.

PARTNER WANTED in established nursery business, willing to put in \$3,000. Well located in Vernon, B. C. For particulars apply to Box 371, Vernon. m

ONE QUARTER-SECTION, nine miles from Pilot Mound, 8 from Swan Lake; 100 acres broke, balance bush and scrub; fenced. Good buildings; good water. Price, \$20 per acre. Box 53, Pilot Mound.

20 ACRES of best land in the Fraser River Valley, Bri is Columbia, for sale. Soil, black mould; land is level, never overflows; open meadow, ready for plow. Nine miles from New Westminster, 18 miles east of Vancouver, two miles from Port Hammond; near school; good graded roads; no snow or zero weather; great stock and fruit country. Will sell in 10, 80 or 160 acres, or all at \$30 per acre, half cash and balance at 6%. Will pay all expense to come and see it if not just as represented. Reason for selling: I must raise money. The assessed value is \$25 per acre. Address: H. Ford, 231 Pandora Ave., Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—A reliable couple, man and wife, middle-aged and Canadians preferred, to work on a farm in Qu'Appelle District. A good place for the right people. Must be industrious and temperate. Address: "Farmer," care of Wm. Caswel, S. Qu'Appelle, Assa.

FARM for sale—Half-section good wheat land; well improved; good state of cultivation; good buildings; beautiful spruce trees. Comfortable home. Box 70, Souris, Man.

WANTED at once—Salesman in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. to represent "Canada's Great est Nurseries. Biggest assortment of hardy fruits, ornamental and shade trees. Recommended by Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Big inducements to energetic men. Pay weekly. Special new outfit, designed for Western men, free. Spring canvass now starting. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

IRRIGATED Farm for sale in Southern Alberta. Good buildings; ditches all in; near school, six miles from town. Excellent reason for sale. Apply for particulars to A. M. Marshall, Minot, N. D. om

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under ten years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. Particulars from L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

WOULD USE A STEAM PLOW—CALVES SCOUR.

1. Can I plow my land with a threshing engine, as my land is all poplar scrub? What plow would you advise me to use?
 2. My calves get diarrhoea soon as they get separator milk. What is the cure for it?
 Tantallon, Assa. N. V.

Ans.—1. Consult with some of our implement advertisers of steam engines for farm purposes.
 2. You probably give it in too large quantities to the calves. Until calves are five weeks old, eighteen pounds daily is the maximum quantity, and should be divided into at least three feeds. Attention to these details, and there is no need for medicine.

True Philanthropy.

Mrs. E. V. Currah, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any woman who suffers from female weakness or painful periods a sample of the remedy that cured her.

GOSSIP.

He is most truly his brother's keeper, who keeps him from his lower self, and for his higher mission.

To have things done in our way is of very little consequence. The all-important thing is to have them done in the right way.

"I am the thief," said Procrastination proudly, "that decent people are not ashamed to associate with."

A SIGN OF SPRING.

We have before us a copy of Mackenzie & Co.'s seed catalogue with its unique colored cover and its notable contents. Amongst others, the list of seeds is one suited to the West. Stuff not hardy enough for this country is omitted, this firm being anxious not to get trade only for 1905, but to build it up for future years. The catalogue contains a lot of useful information that you should have by you. Get a copy by sending a post card to Brandon, Man., and see what they have to say re clover, on page 39.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD-TIMER IN THE LAST MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

As your paper circulates pretty freely in this district, I thought possibly a few notes on this Long (Last Mountain) Lake country may be of interest to you and your readers. Well, sir, we are going ahead with great strides. For a number of years some of us old-time pioneers had any amount of elbow room for both ourselves and our stock. The writer, with a few others, saw through the hard times in the '80's, and heard the tum-tums and the powwows of '85, with hundreds of threatening Indians at our doors. One night especially was a time of great anxiety for our families. After that, a dry season or two, added to disappointment in not getting the promised railway, just about cleared our district of settlers. Now, the past year or two, new settlers have been falling over each other in their efforts to get the land then forsaken. We old-timers have looked on the inrush with somewhat mixed feelings. I am afraid, as our free run is being much curtailed. We, of course, knew we were "in it" all these years—lots of room, a beautiful park-like country, no frosted grain, with plenty of wood, water, game, fish, etc., and any amount of vegetables. The writer last season grew 520 bushels of potatoes to the acre on land that has been cropped twenty years. He has grown 600 bushels of onions to the acre some years. We find nearly all the cultivated small fruits do well with us, also the grasses, where tried. The years, however, are telling on us "old uns" and we can hardly hope to see what the next 20 years will do towards developing the country; present indications are, however, very hopeful.

CHAS. BENJAFIELD.

Silton, Assa.

TRADE NOTES.

THE ANTIPODES TO BE CLEANED BY CANADIAN MACHINERY.—On Jan. 17th, Messrs. Beeman & Co., made a consignment of their Jumbo grain cleaners to Sydney, N. S. W., through W. J. Kingsland, exporter, of New York.

A NEW IMPLEMENT CO.—The Harmer, Wodge Implement Co. have opened up on Princess Street, Winnipeg, near Massey-Harris Company. The firm is composed of J. Harmer, formerly manager of the Western Implement Co., and Thos. Wodge, patentee of the Hero fanning mill, which has become so favorably known in the West, owing to its great advantage over all other mills in separating wild oats from wheat. They are manufacturing this mill along with a number of other lines, such as portable grain elevators, hay stackers, steel-wheel trucks and riding attachments for harrows. With these lines, which have been so well advertised and introduced, they should make a great success of their undertaking. They will have a full line always on exhibition at their factory, and bidders should be sure and give them a call. J. Harmer severed his connections with the Western Implement Co. and has formed a new company under the name of the Harmer, Wodge Implement Co.

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

J. E. SMITH'S DISPERSION SALE OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales Wednesday, March 8th, 1905.

Having disposed of my Stock Farms at Beresford and Brandon, all stock must be sold without reserve. No more stock will be disposed of by private sale. A cordial invitation is given to all lovers of Shorthorns and Clydesdales to attend this sale, and name their own prices.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES. Address :

J. E. SMITH, Box 274. Brandon, Man.

FARM BOOKS

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>SOIL AND CROP.
A Book on Silage.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
Solling Crops and the Silo.—Shaw. 336 pages. \$1.50.</p> <p>LIVE STOCK.
Veterinary Elements.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr. D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical farm livestock doctor book.
The Study of Breeds (Cattle, Sheep and Swine).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50.
Horse Breeding.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
Horse Breaking.—Capt. Hayes. \$5.00. Far and away the best on this subject.—[The Field].
Points of the Horse (3rd edition).—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
Light Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 226 pages. \$1.00.
Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 219 pages. \$1.00.</p> | <p>Cattle—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 270 pages. \$1.00.
Sheep—Breeds and Management. (Vinton series.) 232 pages. \$1.00.
Pigs—Breeds and Management.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
Feeds and Feeding.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
Live-Stock Almanac. Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.
Live-Stock Judging.—Craig. \$2.00. The only work on this subject.</p> <p>GENERAL AGRICULTURE.
Agriculture.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
Chemistry of the Farm.—Warrington. 183 pages. \$1.00.
Farmyard Manure.—Aikman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
Successful Farming.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.
Agricultural Botany.—Percival. \$2.00. A very useful book for student farmers.</p> | <p>DAIRYING.
Milk and Its Products. Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
Testing Milk and Its Products.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.</p> <p>POULTRY.
Poultry Craft.—Robinson. \$2.00.
Farm Poultry.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.</p> <p>APIARY.
The Honeybee.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.</p> <p>FRUIT, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES.
Vegetable Gardening.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
Flowers and How to Grow Them.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.</p> | <p>Amateur Fruit-growing.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.</p> <p>PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.
The Story of the Plants.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
The Study of Animal Life.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
Insects Injurious to Fruits.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS.
Landscape Gardening.—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50.
Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted.—Neltje Blanchan. 360 pages. \$2.25.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Handbook. 75 cents.
American Tanner.—Briggs. 25 cents.
Taxidermy.—Hasluck. 50 cents.</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as a premium to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale :

- | | |
|--|--|
| Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber. | Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers. |
| Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers. | Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers. |
| Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers. | Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers. |
| Books valued at \$4.00, 8 new subscribers. | Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers. |

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WM. WELD CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

A POULTRY BOOK WANTED.

Do you handle any good poultry books? Spring Lake. W. W. R.

Ans.—In our list of agricultural books, two good ones will be noticed; in addition to those quoted, we handle Tillson Sewell's Poultry Manual, postpaid, 35c.

WHERE TO TAKE OUT A PATENT.

How and where can I obtain a patent on an invention? Will I have to send plan or model? SUBSCRIBER. Willow Brook.

Ans.—For a patent valid in Canada, write the Patent Office, Ottawa, Can., and for the U. S. patent, write the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Full particulars will be sent by both offices how to proceed.

A BOOK ON TAXIDERMISTRY WANTED.

Give name of the best book on stuffing birds and animals. READER. Basswood, Man.

Ans.—There are several works on this subject, a handy one we can send you for 50c.

THE DUTY OF A FATHER.

What would be allowed to a son of 22 years of age that has worked for his father since his young age? At 19 years of age, he went to work in B. C., and worked three years steady, and sent all his wages to his father, and now the father sends him outdoors. F. A. Red Deer, Alta., N.-W. T.

Ans.—In the absence of an express agreement for remuneration, the son would have no legal claim such as could be enforced. We would add that the matter was discussed in a general way in the "Farmer's Advocate" issue of 25th, ult., and to such article our correspondent would do well to refer.

MOSQUITO PREVENTIVES.

We came here last year from the States, and were bothered very much by mosquitoes. If you have any remedy for them by spraying stock, will you please publish? J. I. K. Red Willow.

Ans.—The custom usually followed is to provide a smudge near the cattle corral in the evening, when the mosquitoes are the worst. You might spray with some of the dip solutions advertised in our columns. If possible, drain off any stagnant water or pools near the build-

ings. Stagnant water is a breeding place for "skeeters."

AS TO FLESH OF WILD ANIMALS BEING EDIBLE.

Is the flesh of muskrats fit for human food, or should you consider people cannibals who indulge in this dish? It rather amuses me to hear of it. I should like to hear what you have to say about it. Do you think that the flesh of rabbit is fit for human consumption in the winter time, when they are living on the bark of young trees? C. B. Spring Lake.

Ans.—No; we should not consider us cannibals, those who eat the flesh of muskrats. A cannibal is a human being that eats human flesh. The flesh of muskrats is sometimes eaten by Indians and half-breeds. We prefer mutton. The flesh of rabbits (in this country, the so-called rabbit is a species of hare, is the sage hare or jack rabbit, Lepus callotis) at this time is not as tasty as at others.

RE STAMMERING.

Subscriber's son, Dunrea —
Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. We understand the Arnot Institute, Berlin, Ont., is quite successful and a reliable institution to which stammerers may go to be cured.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE LINE.

We farmers wish to put in a telephone line along the public highway to town. Do we have to get a permit from the Government, and, if so, where will we have to send for it? F. D. Lacombe.

Ans.—Should think this a matter for your municipality to deal with.

RE SCHOOL TAXES.

If a man has 160 acres of land in a school district, and is assessed school taxes on it, and also has other land and cattle outside of the district, and lives out of the district, but his children go to school in the district, can they collect taxes on his stock and land outside of the district? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The school district cannot collect taxes outside its district.

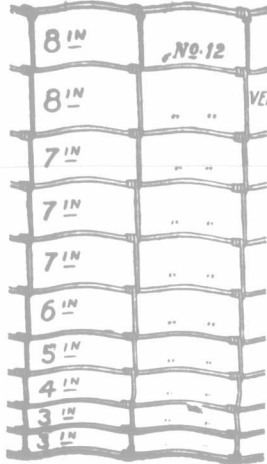
WANTS A SCHOOL.

What are the school laws in this country? Who shall we apply to for to get a school in this newly-settled country? How many children has there to be before we can call a school? Craik, Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write the Department of Education, at Regina, and state number of children, six years and over, within a radius of four miles.

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

PAGE FENCE — The WHITE Brand



All Page Fencing and Gates shipped from our factory in future (except our railroad fencing) will be painted WHITE, a trade-mark as it were, in order that ours can be readily distinguished from others at a glance. There now are other fences which at first appearance look much like ours though they are much different in quality. By coating ours WHITE there can be no confusion among buyers.

While this coating of WHITE gives Page Fence and Gates a distinguishing feature, it will also be a preservative as an aid to the galvanizing in preventing rust. It is now commonly known to everyone that even galvanized wire will, in certain localities, rust.

In addition to these, we are making several other changes and improvements in our goods that will make them still better than ever, and still further ahead of all competitors. Get from us, or local dealers, printed matter explaining everything about our Fences, Gates, Lawn Fences and Netting.

Remember:—Page Fence is WHITE, WHITE, WHITE. And Page Gates are WHITE.

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

GETTING RID OF CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

What is the best means of getting rid of the germs of contagious abortion in cattle, when the herd has been infected to a more or less extent for over a year? ENQUIRER.

Ans.—The plentiful use of disinfectants, such as are advertised in our columns, also the destruction of aborted material by fire or burying along with quicklime; use lots of hot lime wash in the stables, and follow treatment as recommended in issue of Jan. 18th, where is described how the disease was stamped out in a Scotch herd. Injections of the generative organs are largely relied upon. See Veterinary Elements (price \$1.50 at this office) for a cheap device for giving injections.

LUMP JAW.

1. What sort of a disease is lump jaw on cattle?
2. Is it very contagious?
3. What certain part of the throat is it on?
4. Are cattle afflicted with it not fit for beef?

Ans.—1 and 3, Lump jaw (or actinomycosis, called so after the ray fungus, the cause of the disease) is a disease of cattle, affecting the jaw, tongue and sometimes portions of the body other than the head. Usually the first indication is a small lump on the jaw, apparently lying loose in the skin, which, in course of time, enlarges and eventually breaks and discharges a lot of yellow creamery pus (matter).

2. It is not considered contagious, using the term in the ordinary way, not being transmissible directly from animal to animal; the ray fungus goes through an intermediary stage on some plant first.

4. Yes, unless the abscess has been long present, and the animal has become emaciated (thin) thereby. This disease is in many cases amenable to treatment with iodide of potash in two-dram doses for a mature animal, twice daily for two weeks. The early removal of the enlargement with the knife is rather a surer method; some cauterize the spot after removing the lump.

AZOTURIA.

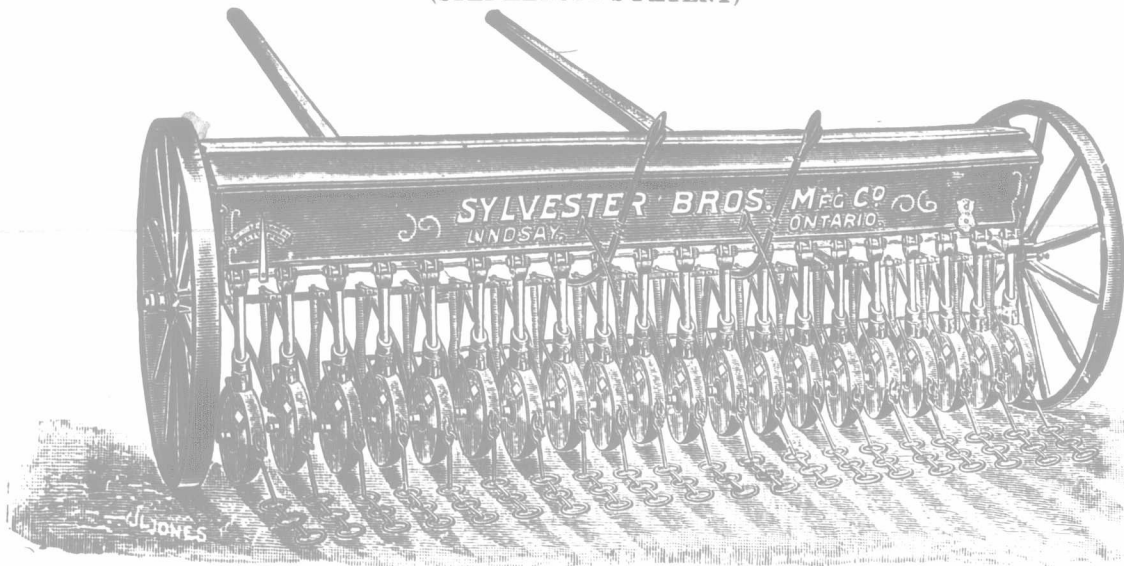
What is the matter with my mare and what will cure her? Last winter after she had stopped regular work awhile, I let her and the rest of the horses out for a run. She played and run and kicked up for awhile, apparently in the very best of health. Suddenly she seemed taken with a pain, and acted as if she had colic. She would bunch up her legs and attempt to lie down, and then seemed to change her mind. I put her in the stable, and shortly after she made her water, which was very dark, almost black, and she seemed all right. She had it two or three times during the winter. She was in good shape, and feeding and feeling well. Hitch her up and she would go off prancing, and in a half a mile or so seemed to stiffen up and be in pain. She was all right after I started to work in the spring, and never lost a minute all summer. She had been standing in the stable for a week or so, getting hay and oats. I hitched her up, drove about a mile, and she came back the same this winter. She seemed in pain; would paw and rub against the wall; lie down once or twice; keep lifting her hind feet. She made her water after awhile, which was very dark in color, and quite a lot of it, and seemed to get all right. She is seven years old, otherwise very healthy, a splendid feeder, in good shape and spirits, getting hay and oats. When sick she breathes very hard and fast, and sweats. S. C.

Eden Valley.

Ans.—You have been too good to your mare; cut out all grain when off work, and feed bran in lieu of grain during winter; give regular exercise. Prevention is better than cure. For the latter, a good aloeic purge, if not in foal, of say eight drams of aloes, follow with a diuretic, such as potassium nitrate in half-ounce doses twice daily for a week, and apply hot, dry cloths or a stimulating liniment over kidneys, blanket well, get the sweat glands working. Get a copy of one of our veterinary books and read up on the disease.

The Sylvester Double-disc Drill

(STEPHENSON'S PATENT)




Wide seed-bed, light draft. ONLY drill that gave UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION this spring in the wet sticky soils of Regina and Indian Head Districts. RECORD FOR 1904: 30% MORE SALES. NOT A DRILL RETURNED. NOT A SETTLEMENT REFUSED. Represented everywhere.

FARMERS—Use Sylvester Double-disc Drill, and get your seed in early and escape the rust and frost.

SYLVESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Winnipeg Transfer Agents: H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

London Fence



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

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

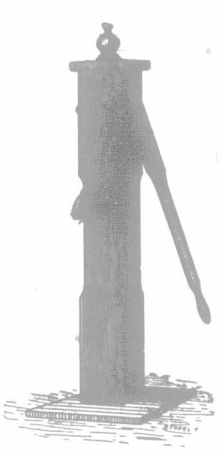
London Fence Machine Co
LONDON AND CLEVELAND LIMITED.

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

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

DO DOLLARS COUNT WITH YOU ?

If so, we can interest you.



**Cater's Pumps
Star Windmills**

Write for new price list. Address

**BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS,
H. Cater, Proprietor. Box 410, Brandon, Man.**

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Is the most attractive residential city in Canada.



Due to its Climate, Scenery, Educational Facilities and Growing Prosperity. We sell

RESIDENTIAL, BUSINESS and SUBURBAN LANDS.

Correspondence solicited.

**MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON,
Real Estate Brokers. 541 HASTINGS ST.**

BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial; if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple, and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Write at once for wholesale prices.

THE BEEMAN CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

A HOWLING SUCCESS

Dealers who handled the New Model last year have placed their orders this early in the season for more carts than we sold altogether last year. The reason for this is that farmers have discovered that

The New Model Harrow Cart

is a labor saver. They write us that they would not take \$25.00 for it if they could not get another. Don't wait. Write to-day. Our proposition to dealers will interest you. A postal will bring it.

THE FARMER WADGE IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG



Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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

GOSSIP.

A. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, recently shipped to Pilot Mound the crack young two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Consort, a son of the great Baron's Pride. This horse, we understand, is a good mover, and has plenty of size.

GRAIN-GROWERS ORGANIZE AT DAUPHIN.

It speaks well for the appreciation of the Grain-growers' Association in this district, when never in the past have so many farmers met together to consider any agricultural interest as congregated in the Immigration Hall, Dauphin, to organize a grain-growers' association.

Mr. N. Roszell was chosen to preside; after a few preliminary remarks, he called upon Mr. G. Parsons, who had been in correspondence with Mr. McKenzie, of Brandon, Secretary of the M. G.-G.'s Association.

Mr. Parsons said, through the courtesy of Mr. McKenzie, he was able to give the following information. He then clearly showed that the organization had many benefits for the grain-growers, both in the way of influencing legislation and directing the operation of the Grain Act.

He explained that the movement from its origin had spread through its own merits, and that the many branches now existing proved to the country that they existed to protect and in many other ways benefit the producer.

He cited instances where other industries were united to protect their interests, while the farmers, representing a greater capital than all other industries, were without protection.

He gave a great many examples of the good work done, and the numerous possibilities for the future.

A strongly-worded resolution was unanimously passed that the railway companies should weigh all wheat-laden cars at first scale, and become responsible for the delivery of same at terminal points.

Local grievances were rehearsed, and the following officers were elected:

Thos. Parsons, President; R. Cruise, Vice-President; Jno. Fisher, Sec.-Treas.; Board of Directors—W. Gourlay, Jno. A. Mooney, Jno. McCallum, A. E. Ardale, T. Pollon, R. A. Campbell; Jno. Nicholson, Auditor.

Two members were chosen in each township to canvass for additional names on behalf of the Association.

CURE WAS QUICK AND PERMANENT

Dodd's Kidney Pills Soon Drove Away Rheumatism and Dropsy.

Case of a Windsor Man Who Suffered Two Years Before He Discovered the Right Remedy.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 13th.—(Special)—How quickly Rheumatism and Dropsy can be cured when the right medicine is used is shown in the case of Mr. Jno. McDonald, a retired farmer living at 130 Langlois Avenue here. Mr. McDonald says:

"For two years I was troubled with Rheumatism and Dropsy. My legs were terribly swollen, and though I tried many medicines nothing gave me any relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. Two boxes of them cured me so completely that I have had no return of the diseases in years."

Rheumatism and Dropsy are caused by the poisons disordered Kidneys fail to strain out of the blood. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the cured Kidneys will remove the cause of the Rheumatism or Dropsy. Without cause, there can be no disease.

TRADE NOTE.

E. J. BLAQUIER.—Fathers and mothers who are preparing to buy their supply of spring footwear, will do well to insist on having the Amherst Home-made Solid Leather Staple Shoes—none genuine unless name is stamped on the sole. If your dealer does not handle them, drop a line to E. J. Blaquier, Brandon, Man., he will advise you where they can be procured.

Croup Comes Suddenly

HENCE THE WISDOM OF KEEPING IN THE HOUSE THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE.

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

Slight hoarseness in the evening is the only warning of croup.

About midnight the child awakes coughing—that peculiar, metallic cough called croupy, and which strikes terror to the mother's heart.

Then begins the struggle for breath, and if relief is to be obtained treatment must be prompt and effective.

Anyone who has tested Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for croup will not hesitate to pronounce it an unqualified success.

It is wonderfully prompt in loosening the cough, clearing the air passages of the head, and soothing the excited nerves.

People who realize the suddenness with which croup comes on, and the danger which accompanies it, usually keep some of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house for use in case of emergency.

For bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and every form of throat and bronchial trouble, this great family medicine is a quick and certain cure.

There are imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Be sure you see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, on the bottle you buy. Twenty-five cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents; at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



This Spine Needs Fixing. So Does Yours.

W. J. KELLY, D.C.

The Great Nerve Specialist, is permanently located in rooms 16, 17, 18, Dingwall Block, corner Main and Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

If you have tired of medical treatments, try this never-failing, drugless science of healing. He uses no drugs, no knife, no osteopathy, no magnetism, no electricity. He guarantees to cure for life the following diseases by scientific adjustments of the nervous system:—Asthma, Appendicitis, Abscess, Badder Trouble, Bright's Disease, Blood Disease, Brain Fever, Cholera Morbus, Cancer, Catarrh, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Dysparemia, Deafness, Eczema, Emission, Female Diseases, Gleet, Hay Fever, Heart Disease, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Diseases, Liver Diseases, Lost Manhood, Locomotor Ataxia, Leucorrhoea, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Debility, Ovarian Diseases, Palsy, Curvature of Spine, Spinal Diseases, Tumors, Urinary Disorders, and \$100 will be paid for any case of rheumatism he fails to cure.

Varicella, Night Emissions, Gonorrhoea, Swelling of the Limbs, Sexual Decay, Open Sores, Seminal Losses, Consumption, first stage; Ringing in the Ears. No incurable cases taken. Consultation free.

WM. J. KELLY, D. C.
Rooms 16, 17-18, Dingwall Block,
Cor. MAIN and ALEXANDER AVE. WINNIPEG.
(Correspondence solicited.)

B. P. RICHARDSON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

GRENFELL, - ASSA.
LANDS FOR SALE.
Selling for the "Farmer's Advocate" for the Northwest Territories.



Still at the Front

For 24 years the GALBRAITH stud of Clydesdales has occupied the premier position in America, and at no time in the past have they ever had a larger or better collection of high-class stallions and mares than now. If you want or if your district requires a first-class stallion,

Clydesdale, Shire, Suffolk or Percheron

it will be to your interests to correspond at once with JAMES SMITH, manager for

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Brandon, Man.
70 Stallions and Mares on hand, nearly one-half being prizewinners.

DON'T READ THIS

Unless you are interested in horses. If you are, write me for particulars regarding my horses, prices and terms, or visit my stables.

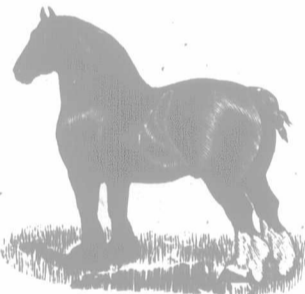
Shires, Clydes, Percherons, Coachers or Hackneys, Imported Stallions or Mares.

Single animals or in carloads, as desired, of the highest quality.

My residence and office is "THE WIGWAM," 12th Ave., West. Stables at "THE GRANGE," near the city.

I desire a few experienced and reliable agents. Address

Geo. E. Brown, Box 620, Calgary, Alta.



Clydesdale Stallions

Our third consignment since Toronto Fair has just arrived, per S. S. Athina, from Glasgow, which includes several of the best colts ever landed in America. Prices right. See this lot, om

JAMES DALGETY, London, Ont.

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY

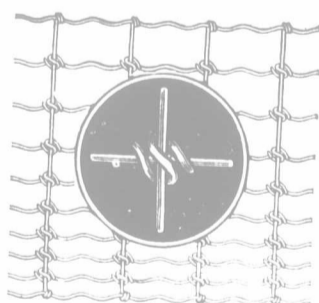
You take a severe case of Sweeny and just apply some of that wonderful remedy.

DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT

And you will be astonished what a quick cure it will make. This liniment has no equal anywhere—it is soothing, healing and curative.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Man.
Did you get a Northwest Almanac?



THE LEADING RAILROADS USE

Ideal Fencing

WHY?

Because they look to permanency. The Ideal is the only all No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire fence made with a lock that cannot slip.

Farmers will profit by sending for our illustrated catalogue of Fencing and Gates. It is FREE. om

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Ltd., WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

Senega Root

Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited

Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns. 172 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

THUMPS.

My young pigs make a great noise when breathing, and their sides go in and out like those of a heavy horse. G. F.

Ans.—They have what is called thumps, a dietetic disease, due to high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with two to four ounces Epsom salts, according to size. If purgation does not result, repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. Feed lightly on milk, bran and raw roots, and see that they get daily exercise. V.

UTERINE DISCHARGE.

Cow calved in October. About two weeks ago she passed a matterly substance for two or three days. She is all right now. I bought her in October for ten years old. L. S. W.

Ans.—Some cows discharge freely during the periods of heat, and this is probably the case with yours. If the discharge continues, or reappears, except during those periods, it is due to a diseased condition of the lining membrane of the womb, and is called leucorrhœa. Treatment consists in flushing the womb out every second day with about two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of creolin, Phenyle or Zenoleum, heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump. Give in the meantime thirty drops carbolic acid in her food twice daily. Continue treatment until the discharge ceases. V.

INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS.

A lot of thrifty young pigs being fattened on ground barley and pulped roots, began to sweat and cough. One died, and a post-mortem revealed the lungs very black, but there were no worms. They all have the disease, and cough and breathe very heavily. J. B.

Ans.—The pigs have infectious bronchitis, and it is doubtful if they will do well. Close all doors, windows, etc., of the pen and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes. When you can stand it no longer, open up the doors, and allow the fresh air to enter. Repeat treatment every ten days, as long as necessary. If any more die, it would be well to have your veterinarian hold a post-mortem, as it is possible my diagnosis is not correct. V.

TRADE NOTE.

IMPLEMENT MEN MEET.—The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement and Carriage Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms recently, and there was a good attendance of the wholesale implement men of the City present. The usual statements by the officers were read, and a verbal report of the doings of the Association for the past year was given by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, the retiring President. All of these tend to show that the Association is a live organization and doing considerable active work toward the betterment of the implement trade generally.

The election of officers resulted in the following members being appointed to take offices for the ensuing year: President—Mr. Jos. Maw; 1st Vice-President—Mr. A. E. Mott; 2nd Vice-President—Mr. A. C. McRae; Sec.-Treas.—Mr. A. G. Watson; Executive Committee—O. P. Robb, H. W. Hutchinson, J. E. Ruby, A. M. Stewart, John R. Norris, G. W. Erb.

The President, appointed the standing committees as follows for the year: Transportation—H. W. Hutchinson (Convener), L. Harshorne, L. C. Hazlett; Entertainment—E. L. McVicar (Convener), A. C. McRae, O. P. Robb; Exhibition—J. E. Ruby (Convener), A. M. Stewart, John Herron; Constitution—J. D. Balfour (Convener), W. Johnston, C. H. Whitaker; Legislation—Geo. W. Erb (Convener), J. M. Reid, J. B. McCutcheon.

The Association this last year has a membership of 37, which includes practically all the wholesale implement, carriage and thrasher houses in the City, and at the meeting, Saturday, two new members were elected for the year, being Mr. Blakely, representing Canadian farm implements, and Mr. Miller, representing Bradley Mfg. Co.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.

The Kind That Stick.

The Kind That Turn To Bronchitis.

The Kind That End In Consumption.

Consumption is, in thousands of cases, nothing more or less than the final result of a neglected cold. Don't give this terrible plague a chance to get a foot-hold on your system.

If you do, nothing will save you. Take hold of a cough or cold immediately by using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

The first dose will convince you that it will cure you. Miss Hannah F. Fleming, New Germany, N.S., writes:—"I contracted a cold that took such a hold on me that my people thought I was going to die. Hearing how good Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was, I procured two bottles and they effected a complete cure."

Price 25 cents per bottle. Do not accept substitutes for Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Be sure and insist on having the genuine.

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

DO YOU WANT POWER ON THE FARM?

We can supply it with a Windmill, the **Canadian Airmotor** in 12-foot, 13-foot, 14-foot and 16-foot sizes. In a **Gasoline Engine** we are now Dominion agents for the

STICKNEY LINE

the simplest engine for the farmer and the most popular on the market. Sizes, 3 h.-p., 6 h.-p., 12 h.-p. and 25 h.-p. In a **Tread Power or Horse Power** we have the western agency for the

B. BELL & SON, ST. GEORGE,

and can supply any size of the popular powers wanted

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATORS

Toronto Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Saws; Pumps, all kinds, iron or wood, single or double acting; Tanks, wood or galvanized steel.

Write us for catalogues and get one of our handsome calendars.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
83-91 Chambers St., WINNIPEG.
Home Office and Factory, Toronto.

WE BUY

WE SELL

Raw Furs, Cattle Hides, Wool, Mohair, Pelts, Tallow, Deer Skins, Ginseng, Seneca, Rees' Wax and Goose Duck, Chicken and Turkey Feathers

Hunters' and Trappers' Supplies, Guns, Traps, Knives, Hunters' and Trappers' Guide, Wool Growers' Supplies, also Harness, Sole and Lace Leather.

We pay Highest Cash Prices. We sell at Lowest Prices. Write for Catalogue and prices. Send 2 cents to pay postage.

Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.,
200-204 First Street North
Minneapolis - Minnesota.

HIGH-CLASS HERFORDS

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: 15 young bulls, 20 year heifers and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited. om

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

Champion Clydesdales BY **Clydesdale Champions**

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE YEARS

GRAHAM BROS.

Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto. . . .

1904 Baron Sterling,
Sire Baron's Pride.

1903 Cairnhill,
Sire Ethiopia.

1902 Young McQueen
Sire McQueen.

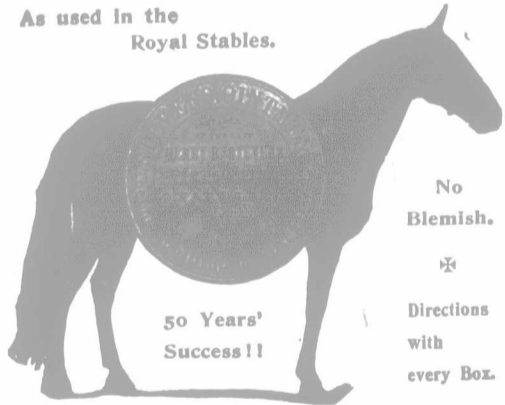
Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer more Sons and Daughters of Baron's Pride than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

GRAHAM BROS., - - - - - Claremont, Ontario, Canada.

Five Minutes

As used in the Royal Stables.



Not a long time to wait, is it? It only takes five minutes to treat a horse with

STEVENS' OINTMENT

That's the way they have in the Royal Stables with a horse lame from Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, etc. Simply 5 minutes' treatment with Stevens' Ointment.

Price, 75c. small, \$1.50 large box. A little goes a long way. Get a box now. If your local chemist cannot supply you, write direct to

Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man. Western Agents.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

Clydesdale Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, also some good bargains in fillies and mares. Over forty to select from, all of A1 breeding.

Shorthorns.—A few extra choice heifers and one richly-bred young Cruickshank bull, sired by the noted Clipper Hero.

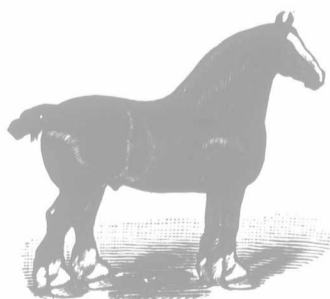
A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Assa.

SIMOOE LODGE STOCK FARM
CLYDESDALES

Any persons wanting to purchase Clydesdale fillies and stallions for breeding should call on us before buying elsewhere, as we always have a number of prize-winners in our lot.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Long-distance Phone in connection with Farm. 70 miles north of Toronto, on Midland Division of G. T. R.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ENLARGEMENT ON LEG.

Mare hurt her leg a year ago. It swelled, but the swelling has all disappeared, except a hard lump on outside of the leg. This lump is movable. E. R.

Ans.—Lumps of this nature are very hard to remove. It requires patience and careful attention to reduce them. Take four drams each resublimed iodine crystals and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each alcohol and glycerine; mix; apply a little with smart friction once daily. Keep up the treatment for months, if necessary. V.

SPRAINED FETLOCK.

Eight-months-old colt sprained its fetlock two weeks ago. I have been bathing with hot water, and applying a stimulant liniment ever since, but the joint is still badly swollen, and the colt quite lame. A. W. W.

Ans.—Keep perfectly quiet and blister with one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off, rub the blister well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts; in twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let his head down now, and turn into a box stall. Oil every day until scale comes off, when you will tie up again, and blister again as at first. If necessary, repeat the blister monthly after this. V.

MALIGNANT TUMOR.

Mare had growth on inside of fetlock. I treated it according to my veterinarian's instructions, which removed it. It was about the size of a man's thumb, I have been trying since July to get the part healed, and am now afraid the tumor is growing again. F. D.

Ans.—This is a malignant growth, and very prone to reappear after removal. My advice is to have your veterinarian cast the mare and secure her, and then very carefully dissect the growth out, cutting as deeply as safety will admit, then dress the parts daily with a good antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. In some cases these growths will reappear again and again, notwithstanding the most skilful treatment. V.

RINGWORM.

My steers are unthrifty. They do not eat well, and the hair is falling off in patches on face, neck and shoulders, etc., leaving the skin hot and itchy. A calf two months old, has the same trouble. J. D.

Ans.—Your cattle have ringworm and certainly will not thrive until the disease is checked. It is due to a parasite that is easily carried from one animal to another, hence is very contagious. All cattle not yet affected should be removed to healthy quarters, and no intercourse whatever by attendants or otherwise allowed between the diseased and the healthy. If the same person must attend them, he must change his clothing and wash his hands every time. Soften the scales with sweet oil, then remove them and dress with tincture of iodine every day as long as necessary. Give the stable a thorough whitewashing before introducing fresh stock. V.

HORSE AND COLT WITH COUGH

1. Aged horse has had a cough for two years.

2. Seven-months-old colt has a cough.

Ans.—1. It is probable his lungs are affected, and it is doubtful if treatment will be successful. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of two drams gum opium, two drams gum camphor, two drams solid extract of belladonna, and twenty grains powdered digitalis, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic.

2. I expect the colt has laryngitis. Rub the throat twice daily for two days with equal parts spirits of ammonia, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil. Give him ten grains sulphate of quinine three times daily, and keep comfortable and free from drafts or cold. V.

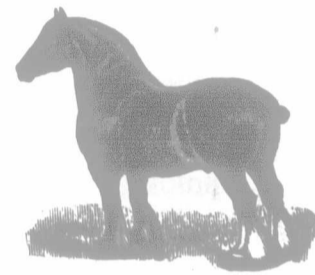
Horse Owners! Use



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

FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50
SHIRE HORSES
AND
MARES to choose from.



MORRIS & WELLINGTON,
FONTHILL, - - - - - ONTARIO.

Forest Home Farm.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS
YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief = 20044 = and Golden Standard = 34885 =, and out of thick, heavy cows, imp and Scotch topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, 8 to 10 months old; also sows in farrow and ready to breed.

Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times. A couple of dozen cockerels, large and of fine quality.

Roland, C. N. E., Carman, C. P. E., Pomeroy P. O.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

FOR SALE!
The Suffolk Stallion

"GAUNTLET, 3018."
Rising three years old. Clean legged, heavily muscled, beautiful solid chestnut color, stylish carriage of head and neck. Also a couple of others. Prices moderate. The Suffolk is a rare combination of style and beauty; as clean-legged as a Percheron and as heavily muscled as a Shire.

MOSSOM BOYD CO., Bobcaygeon, Ontario.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion

FITZPATRICK 3951.
Four years old b-y; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with
WM MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN,
811 Union Bank, Box 15,
WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

On four horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition this year, I won 8 prizes—two championships, two diplomas, three firsts and one second; also at Calgary the gold medal given by the Clydesdale Society of Great Britain for best Clydesdale, besides numerous other first prizes. If you want a young horse that will make you money, and at a right price, write or see me.

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp.)—28878—and General—30399—. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from. Three Clydesdale stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. m
Geo. Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

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Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.

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

Spavin

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cures 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.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK
now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

O. G. BULSTRODE,
Mount Farm, QU'APPELLE, ASSA

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

The best for beef and butter. We have some good ones for sale, and the price is right.

H. V. CLENDENNING, Bradwardine, Man.

Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

Herd headed by imported Leader of Dalmeny. My cows are sired by the leading bulls of America. I have a fine lot of young cows, bulls and heifers for sale. My bulls are from 12 to 22 months old. Come and see my cattle, or write for prices.

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS
CATTLE.

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

S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.
HIGH PARK GALLOWAYS
At present I am offering for sale several bulls from 6 to 20 months old, and a few heifers from 1 to 3 years old, prizewinners and bred from prizewinning stock. Will sell at right prices, and satisfaction guaranteed. Robt. Shaw, Brantford, Ont. Sta. & P. O. Box 294.

HEREFORDS

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

J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Alberta Pure-bred Herefords

Bull calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$75 to \$100.
Bull calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$100 to \$125.
Heifer calves, 9 to 12 months old, \$60.
Heifer calves, 12 to 15 months old, \$70.
Heifers, 15 to 18 months old, \$80.
Heifers, 2 years old, bred, \$100.

For full particulars write to
J. T. PARKER,
Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY,
Breeder of Registered

HEREFORDS

P. O. box 151,
Lacombe, Alta., N. W. T.
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT

DEHORNING
Is the easiest, quickest, and most certain method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. Write for

Owned and Manufactured by R. P. McKENNA, V. C. Picton, Ont.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

INDIAN HEAD, Assa.—Bay mare, star on forehead, small white spots on right cheek, hind feet white, scar on front of right hock joint; and a bay mare, two or three years old, star on forehead, hind feet white; and a chestnut mare, star on forehead, narrow white stripe down nose, one front foot white up to knee, other front foot white, one hind foot white, scar on left front leg. Louis Arnold (S. E. 22-17-13 w 2).

OLDS, Alta.—Since January 9th, 1905, red muley heifer, coming two years old, no brand visible. Fisher Williams, poundkeeper, Village Pound.

LOST.

BALGONIE, Assa.—Since middle of November, 1904, bay mare, star on forehead, five years old, branded C R, monogram, on right shoulder; gray mare, five years old, branded 6 T on left shoulder, also had bay colt with her; roan mare, four years old, branded running R on right shoulder. Fifteen dollars reward offered for return of animals. Frank Huber (S. E. 28-18-17 w 2).

FRANCIS, Assa.—Since November 25th, 1904, black mare, indistinctly branded O B, monogram, on left hip, has halter on, John Griere (21-15-14 w 2).

KATHRINTHAL, Assa.—Since about December 15th, 1904, three three-year-old muley heifers, one a pure black, the other two black with some white on foreheads, legs and belly, also an all red two-year-old heifer. Peter Herauf.

OLDS, Alta.—Bay mare and roan gelding, both rising three years old and branded 51 on left shoulder. Ten dollars reward. C. Buckmaster.

HILLBURN, Assa.—Since December 27th, 1904, three bay mares about 1,200 lbs. weight, two have a wide white stripe down face, one has a little white on face and one has a white hind foot; dark brown pony and bay colt with white stripe down nose and hind feet white. Fifteen dollars reward. John Chilton (2-16-32 w 1).

SPRING LAKE, Alta.—Since October 10th, 1904, dark gray pony, mare, four years old, white face, three white stockings, branded on shoulder, 9. A liberal reward for information. (S. E. 4-28-44-15). A. R. James.

ESTRAY.

MUENSTER, Sask.—Since December 26th, bull calf, red and white, eight or ten months old, no marks. J. Thole (10-37-22 w 2).

HEATER BRAE, Alta.—Chestnut stallion, white stripe down forehead, six or seven years old, branded W on right shoulder, white hind foot. Lugwig Peterson.

OIHLEN, Assa.—Since the middle of November, 1904, white bull, red spots, one and a half years old. C. O. Hafstrand (N. W. 4-19a-2 w 2).

CLOVER BAR, Alta.—Since about November 15th, 1904, red and white steer, about three years old, dehorned, branded box with horizontal bar through on left hip. S. Ottewill.

CLARESHOLM, Alta.—Dark brown gelding, about ten years old, large white star, snip on nose, white right hind foot and left front foot, indistinct brand on right hip, weight about 800 pounds. Richard Stevenson (S. E. 4-12-27 w 4).

SPRING BANK, Alta.—Since last fall, roan steer, coming three years old, indistinct brand resembling lazy L, with quarter circle over, on left side, under cut left ear. Press Scott.

DAVIDSON, Assa.—Since about November 20th, 1904, light bay horse, about seven years old, white spot on back, saddle marks; dark bay horse, about four years old, white front foot, branded R around hoof, also R on hind foot around hoof, foretop was braided. Dan Clark.

SALTPOTS, Assa.—Since last fall, two small yearling steers—one is light brown, the other red with white on belly. (Continued on next page.)



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Don't cry over spilt milk.
Buy a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR,
and don't spill any.

The Farmer's Wife is more familiar with the difficulties attending winter dairying than is the farmer. It is not his business to mop milk off the floor and clean the kitchen stove twice each day after the calf feed has been heated, nor wash those pots and pans used in the heating. If it was, he would buy a separator.

To those who milk cows in winter a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR is worth its cost as a labor-saver entirely independent of the certain profit of 25% to 100% due to increased butter. Six hundred thousand in daily use. Operated in 98% of the creameries on two continents.

Awarded Exclusive Grand Prize at St. Louis, 1904.

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

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The Weekly Free Press possesses attractive special features which are not to be found in any other Western Canadian weekly. For example, the subscriber to The Weekly Free Press can apply through the "Legal Enquiry Department," free of charge, for information concerning all questions of law, and the information is not only promptly given, but it comes as an opinion from the highest legal talent.

If a reader of the Weekly Free Press requires advice on the subject of his cattle, his horses or live stock of any kind, it is not necessary to consult or pay a Veterinary Surgeon. The Free Press retains the services of a fully-qualified Veterinary Surgeon for the purpose of replying, free of charge, to enquiries from its subscribers.

Poster's weather forecasts appear regularly and exclusively in the Free Press, and many readers of the Free Press have acknowledged that this feature alone is worth the subscription price of the paper.

The Weekly Free Press is a paper which ought to be found in every farmhouse in Western Canada.

Weekly Free Press

AND

Farmer's Advocate

\$2.00

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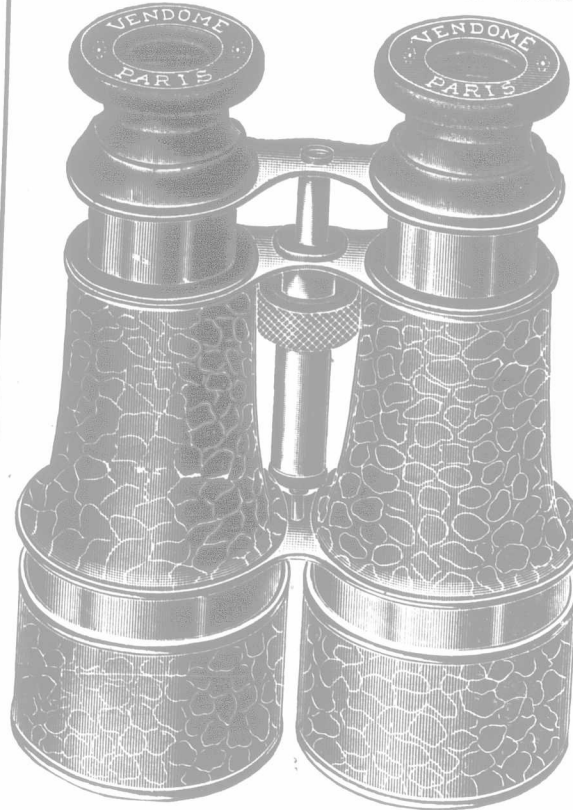
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Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



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

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT. Compare them with any Glass you have ever seen at double inferior, you can return them at our expense and we will pay the charges both ways. Could we make a fairer offer? If you think of the many advantages to be gained by having a powerful Field Glass, of the miles of travel such an instrument will save you every year, of the money you will save by purchasing from us, you will hesitate to write us. Address,

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Dept. 3344, Toronto

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Licensed, Bonded. 416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Paid-up Capital \$8,700,000
Reserve \$3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, PRESIDENT. B. E. WALKER, GEN. MANAGER.

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One hundred and thirteen branches throughout Canada and in United States

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility for farmers' banking. Notes discounted, sales notes collected. Advances made against grain. Deposits may be made and withdrawn by mail: every attention paid to out-of-town accounts.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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R. A. Rumsey, Manager. |
| CARMAN, MAN.,
E. C. Complin, Manager. | MOOSOMIN, ASSA.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. |
| CLARESHOLM, ALTA.,
W. G. Lynch, Manager. | NANTON, ALTA.,
N. F. Ferris, Manager. |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.,
J. S. Munro, Manager. | NEEPAWA, MAN.,
G. M. Gibbs, Manager. |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.,
T. M. Turnbull, Manager. | PONOKA, ALTA.,
R. H. Brotherhood, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.,
D. H. Downie, Manager. | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.,
A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELKHORN, MAN.,
E. M. Saunders, Manager. | PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.,
C. G. K. Nourse, Manager. |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.,
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | RED DEER, ALTA.,
A. Scott, Manager. |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.,
G. C. T. Pemberton, Manager. | REGINA, ASSA.,
H. F. Mytton, Manager. |
| INNISFAIR, ALTA.,
H. M. Stewart, Manager. | SWAN RIVER, MAN.,
F. J. Macoun, Manager. |
| LLOYDMINSTER, N.-W. T.,
S. M. Daly, Manager. | TREHERNE, MAN.,
H. B. Haines, Manager. |
| MEDICINE HAT, ASSA.,
F. L. Crawford, Manager. | WINNIPEG, MAN.,
John Aird, Manager. |
| MELFORT, SASK.,
E. R. Jarvis, Acting-Manager. | |

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT EVERY BRANCH
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

A new importation of 32 head just arrived

CLYDESDALES 28, HACKNEYS 5

25 Stallions, 7 Mares.

Six of the mares are supposed to be in foal to some of the best horses in Scotland. Some people are great believers in a good pedigree; others are all for horse and don't think much of a pedigree. My idea is a good horse with a good pedigree. Here are two pedigrees; come and visit us and see the horses they belong to.

CASSIUS, Vol. XXVII.—Bay, white patch on face, 4 white feet; foaled June, 1901. Bred by Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. Sire Hiawatha 10067; dam Galatea, by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Lady Gallant, by Top Gallant 1850; 3rd dam Mirky, by Lord Clyde 482; 4th dam Bell, by Round Robin 721.

FALLACY (Vol. 27)—Bay, white face and legs; foaled 5th May, 1902. Bred by J. C. Cunningham, Dunragit, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Sire Marcellus 11110; 1st dam Choir Belle (14992), by Macgregor 1487; 2nd dam Belle of Broadgate (13402), by Baron's Pride 9122; 3rd dam Nellie of Burhill (12950), by Sir Lawrence, Vol. 11, p. 108; 4th dam Bet (7253), by Lethian Chief 503; 5th dam Nancy of Spotted (3288), by Young Wellington 1043.

SHORTHORNS

Eight bulls for sale: six of them imported, reds and roans, mostly yearlings, coming two in spring; also heifers, imported and home bred. Don't buy before you see my herd. Visitors met at Carberry, two miles from farm, if notified.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and Pilgrim (Imp.), a massive, smooth, red bull; also Nonpareil Prince, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and Fairview Prince, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is JOHN G. BARRON'S present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

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

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

forehead and tail, no visible brand. Thos. MacNutt (12-24-2 w 2).

SOUTH QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Dark buckskin mare, black points, roadster stamp; buckskin cayuse, black points, no brands. T. H. Musgrove, at McDonald Hills.

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Red- and white heifer, indistinct brand, with horizontal bar on right ribs. James Stewart (N. E. 16-31-2 w 5).

JUMPING POND, Alta.—Red muley cow, indistinct brand resembling D E on right shoulder and right ribs, has calf at foot. J. A. W. Fraser.

MAPLE CREEK, Assa.—Horse, branded A E F on left hip; horse, branded Y B on left shoulder. A. Greeley.

COLEMAN, Alta.—Bay horse, branded 77 inside a circle. Arthur Phillops.

ASKER, Alta.—Since last October, red cow with calf, no brand visible; yearling red calf, steer, no brand. E. Kretling (S. W. 14-43-23 w 4).

MUENSTER, Sask.—Dark red cow, five years old, horned, rope around neck, no other marks; light red cow, five years old, star on forehead, horned, rope around neck, no marks. J. Thole (10-37-22 w 2).

NORTHERN, Alta.—Since November last, four red-and-white steers, three years old freshly branded D on right hip. G. R. Owens (22-50-19 w 4).

BASSANO, Alta.—Sorrel gelding, seven years old, white faced, about 1,000 lbs. weight, left eye white, wart on butt of left ear, branded P inside diamond on left shoulder, hind legs white, right front leg white. Wm. Caldwell (N. W. 25-24-15 w 4).

BRESAYLOR, Sask.—Since the fall of 1903, red steer, now two and a half years old, branded F L, with quarter circle over, on left rump. Harry Sayers.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Since last fall, roan steer, about three years old, no brand visible. A. Buckmaster (86-16-27 w 2).

SPRING CREEK.—Buckskin pony mare, two or three years old, white blaze on face, two white stockings. W. T. Buckell (S. E. 4-49-27 w 4).

WAPELLA, Assa.—Since November 15th, 1904, red steer, about eighteen months old, spot on right shoulder, and left flank and under belly and tip of tail. A. D. Hunt (18-14-33 w 1).

STAVELY, Alta.—Black muley cow, branded lazy O on left ribs. Wm. McGeoch.

KINISTINO, Sask.—Red steer, about two years old, few white hairs at end on tail, no brand visible. Urbain Revoy.

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Red ox, in poor condition; red muley steer calf. James L. Bourns, Springbrook (22-20-14 w 2).

BLACKFALDS, Alta.—Since about July 1st, 1904, red yearling heifer, no visible brand. J. H. Fay (S. W. 31-39-26 w 4).

POZERVILLE, Alta.—Since the fall of 1903, roan muley cow, branded Y N 6 on left rib; red-and-white cow, branded J O Y on left rib, and J G on left hip; black muley cow, branded Y N 6 on left rib. Moses Dequette's (22-54-13 w 4).

DINWOODIE, Alta.—Since about December 1st, 1904, bay horse, white face, branded diamond on right shoulder, white feet. R. Pearce (20-52-13).

LUMSDEN, Assa.—Dark red cow, middle age, white spot on forehead, horns broken off, some white on belly, short tail, no brand visible; dark red cow, middle age, horns broken off, short tail, no brand visible; both animals look like range cattle. Chas. Mann (33-19-21 w 2).

PENHOLD, Alta.—Since some time in the fall, red yearling steer. George Domoney (2-37-27 w 4).

HIGH RIVER, Alta.—Since about November 15th, 1905, white-and-red spotted calf, about one year old, white star on forehead, no brand visible. T. V. Law (34-17-1 w 5).

CARDSTON, Alta.—Eleven miles southeast of Cardston, since about eighteen months, clear black pony, branded D Q on left shoulder, about 900 lbs. weight, four years old. Jas. E. Nielson.

DIDSBURY, Alta.—Red heifer, white spots, probably coming three years old, without horns or udder, no visible brand; two red spring calves, males, one with white spot on forehead, the other has several white spots, no visible brands on either. Andrew Weber (N. W. 2-31-2 w 5).

(Continued on next page.)

Nerve Racked Men and Women

will find Balm for their Terrible Sufferings in MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

They tone up and strengthen the nerves, build up the muscles of the heart, and purify and enrich the blood. They put the nervous system in perfect working order, and restore health and vigor to both body and brain.

Miss Edythe Lindsay, Stromness, Ont., writes:—

"It affords me great pleasure to say that I have experienced great relief from your Heart and Nerve Pills. For over two years I suffered from violent palpitation of the heart, was very nervous and easily startled. I was in an extremely weak condition before I started to take the pills, but four boxes effected a complete cure. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or \$ for \$1.50. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls and Females.

Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

Walter James & Sons, Rossier, Manitoba

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Macgregor, an excellent stock bull and prize-winner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, Lacombe, Alta.



Grandview Herd. Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Crimson Chief = 24057—and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. **JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta.** Farm 3 miles south of town.

Live stock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina. **SITTYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD.** **SITTYTON HERO** 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero. **GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, ASSA.** A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (imp.) 40437, also six choicely-bred yearling bulls, and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). Prices reasonable and quality right. **JOHN RAMSAY, Fridids, Alta.**

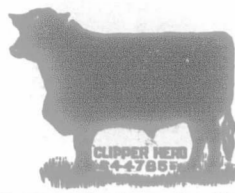
THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge—30492—and Royal Sailor—37071. Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages. **T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.**

Maple Grove Stock Farm—For sale: Three roan yearling **SHORTHORN BULLS**, all by Lord Missie of Ninga, thrice winner of first at Winnipeg. **WM. RYAN, Ninga, Man.**

Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52935 = at head of herd. Young things for sale at all times. **J. & W. SHARP, Lacombe Alta.**

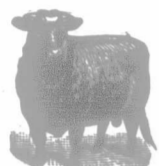
MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS



Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding. Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont. 15 YOUNG BULLS



Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT. Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R. JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.), Vol. 49 at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) 20327 at head of stud. Farms 2 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

PLEASE DON'T imagine because we sold some cattle at Hamilton that we have none left to offer.

WE HAVE some good SHORTHORNS, both male and female.

IF YOU want any, write us specification, and we will tell you frankly whether we have it.

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

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maida, bred to imported Governor-General -28965-, and imported Proud Gift (24421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario. MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont. 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. Farms 2 1/2 miles north of town.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM ROKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA. Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE. W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props. JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager

Sunnyside Stock Farm—For Sale: A number of choice young BULLS, fit for service, sired by (Imp.) Prince William and (Imp.) Douglas of Cluny, and from imported dams; also heifers in calf to Imp. Brave Ythan.

JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont. BELL BROS., The "Cedars" Stock Farm, BROADFORD, ONT. Breeders of Shorthorns and Shropshires. Stock all ages for sale.

For Sale—Shorthorns, imported and home-bred; both sexes; herd headed by Imp. Royal Prince. Also Oxford Down sheep and Berkshire swine. All at reasonable prices. JOHN McFARLANE. Box 41, Dutton P. O., Klein Co., Ont. Stations M. C. R. and P. M.

140 - JERSEYS - 140 to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904. We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont. Phone 68.

AYRSHIRES, 4 choice bull calves four to service, six months old; 1 bull fit for production. Females all ages, bred for size and production. DAVID LEITCH. Prices right. Cornwall, G. T. R. CORNWALL, ONT. Apple Hill, C. P. R.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. Three bull calves for sale, out of Imp. Klondyke of the Burn, and females. Drumbo Station, WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

\$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit. Includes a gramophone and records. Slogan: \$12 Buys this \$20 Outfit. Slogan: Sends it to Your Home. GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Our \$1 Offer: A payment of only \$1 and your promise to pay the balance (\$11) in five and a half monthly payments of \$2 each will buy the new Crown Melophone, guaranteed to be equal in every respect, and superior in many important respects, to machines sold for \$17 without records, also a Needle Box, 300 finest quality Diamond Steel Needles, and six brand new Seven-inch 60c. Records—good \$20 value for only \$12 on easy payments or \$10 cash. Description: The new Crown Melophone is a handsome instrument, substantially made, and so simply constructed that a child can easily operate it. It can be wound while running, and will play any make or size of disc record. It has a beautifully polished oak cabinet, fitted with a real talking machine motor (not clock-work motor) with worm gearing, constructed on the same principle as those found in the highest priced machines, only on a little smaller scale. It has the new combination brake and speed regulator. By the use of this you start, stop and control the speed of the machine by one small lever so simply constructed as always to be in order. It has the regular standard, full size sound box. The horn is 15 inches long, finely nickel-plated and red lacquered on the inside. Its unusual length, improved shape and extra large bell, 9 inches in diameter, rounds out the tones beautifully, so that when they issue from the horn they are loud, full, clear, musical, very distinct and as sweet as a bell. All the metal parts are nicely gilded, and the whole is elegantly finished, making an instrument superior in appearance, workmanship and finish to any machine ever sold for less than \$20, including six records, and remember we guarantee it for five years. The more we buy the cheaper we buy, and the cheaper we can sell. We were not always able to offer such value. When we first started in business we bought machines by the dozens and records by the hundreds. Then our business steadily grew and we began to buy by the hundreds and thousands, later by the carload, NOW we control the entire output of one of the largest factories in the world in this particular machine.

Why we Can Make Such a Liberal Offer. COUPON. JOHNSTON & CO. 191 Yonge St., Toronto. A Last Word. JOHNSTON & CO. Canada's Largest and Leading Talking Machine Dealers 191 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association. Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society. Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered. Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote London.

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Grind Your Own Grain

and SAVE money; or grind for others and MAKE A PROFIT. Buy the Grinder that will do the work AT LEAST COST; that will do MORE WORK with same power than any other.

"Rapid-Easy" Grinders do This!

"I am pleased with the work done by your No. 3, 10-in. Grinder. It will grind a ton of grain per hour, and do it well." JAS. EWING, Osgoode Station, Jan. 23rd, 1905.

"I have one of your 10-in. 'Rapid-Easy' Grinders. It is the best grinder on the market to-day. I can grind 60 bushels per hour, and do it first-class." WM. BOYLE, Cumbermere, Jan. 12th, 1905.

"We received the Grinder in good shape. We find we can grind 18 bags of oats an hour with a 14-foot windmill, and does excellent work." SPENCER H. W. SACKVILLE, Cannington, Dec. 7th, 1904.

"Your No. 2 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder is pronounced the best Grinder in this locality. I am doing custom work with it, and am able to grind 20 bags of grain per hour, using 12-H. P. engine, and carrying 45 pounds of steam. If I had known your grinder was so easy-running I should have got the larger size, No. 3. It is a pleasure to run and handle such a machine as the 'Rapid-Easy.'" LOUIS C. JENSEN, Lamerton Feed Mill, Lamerton, Alta., Dec. 21st, 1904.

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A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

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With Special Maps for **Manitoba and the Territories**
22x28 Inches, in Colors.

Map of the Dominion.

The Map of the Dominion of Canada has been prepared specially for The Weekly Telegram, and is right up to date. It is printed on a sheet 22x28 inches, each province in a different color; it shows the adjacent portions of the United States, the exact locations of the towns, villages, and all railroad routes. It gives the population, according to the very latest census, of all small and large places in Canada.

Special Maps of Manitoba and the Territories Which Do You Want?

With the Dominion Map will be found enlarged maps of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, showing adjacent portions of the United States. They are the latest and most complete maps of Canada's Great West beyond the Lakes, giving complete information regarding location and situation of all towns and villages in the Canadian West. They are absolutely correct and show the new Dominion constituencies.

THE OFFER

Both old and new subscribers may participate in this offer.
The Weekly Telegram for One Year, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the Map of the Dominion of Canada, your choice of a map of Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, **\$2.00**

CUT THIS COUPON OUT.

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:
Enclosed please find \$2.00. Send to address given below, The Weekly Telegram, The Farmer's Advocate, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories.)
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PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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GOSSIP

Doubt never did much for the world.

Think of your advantages and they will multiply.

Don't keep looking at or displaying your troubles or difficulties.

Swelled heads and swell performances don't usually go together.

No man ever gained anything by being disloyal to a trust or a friend.

If you knew that wishing your enemy ill, would react upon you, wouldn't you feel different about it? Bet you would.

If your work is grinding drudgery, perhaps you need to put more heart and head into it.

Where sincerity and enthusiasm cannot be employed in your work, it is better to change it.

If there is anybody who sincerely believes in you, see to it as you value your happiness that there is no cause for distrust.

So long as a man would do what he knows another man should not do there is no danger of the breed of boodlers becoming extinct.

Keep your feet dry, your back warm, your head cool, your body active and your mind well stored with pleasant things to think about, and life ought to seem worth living.

Self-educated men are often pointed to as proof of the uselessness of college education, but such men usually feel that they are what they are in spite of and not because of their lack of educational opportunities.

"Some time ago a recipe for winter polish for shoes appeared in your columns. I will give another, composed of machine oil and a little pine tar (or perhaps castor oil would be better for shoes). This may be kept ready in a can and applied with a swab; it merely requires warming in. A considerable polish will form when the boots are in contact with snow. This is also waterproof when sufficient tar is used. The preparation is also an antiseptic, and an excellent healer; for keeping flies from any cut on animals, it is not excelled. I also use it to keep flies from cattle in summer, and have it ready to use on pigs for eradicating vermin.

"OLD NIAGARA."

It is indicative of the thoroughness with which Alex. Galbraith & Son conduct their horse importing and breeding establishments at Janesville, Wis.; Brandon, Man., and Sarnia, Ont., that they annually get out a catalogue of the stock they have for sale, giving in extended form the pedigrees of their breeding stock. In their handsome 1905 catalogue, which will be mailed to intending purchasers or to interested parties on application, they have listed some 82 animals, representing the Clydesdale, Hackney, Suffolk, Belgian and Percheron breeds. Apart from its utilitarian services in enabling one to select a well-bred horse, it is also a most useful textbook for reference, and the study of pedigrees, and as a model of a complete, convenient, and reliable catalogue, it stands alone. Send for it.


THE SIGN OF HEALTH.

The combs of the fowl are the sign over the door for either good or bad health, says Meersch in Western Poultry Journal. When in good health this appendage is blood red of a bright and tender color; when bad in health it is dark and of a bluish cast. There is something wrong, and an examination of the fowl itself will often disclose the disease. First look in the mouth to see if there are any canker sores or signs of roup. A yellowish tinge in a bad-colored comb indicates liver complaint. Often a change of food is all that he needs. If you have any onions, a good feed of these often does as well as to make a bran mash or boil up a kettle of vegetables.

Sharples Tubular Separators

Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feed that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



TUBULARS Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-186.

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO. Montreal and Toronto.

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Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA THE FERTILE THOMPSON VALLEY

Splendid climate, choicest soil. Irrigated Fruit Lands in lots of 5 acres up.
Apply Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

You do not need to act so as to be set down by everyone as a "crank," but you'd better merit that epithet than to be a parrot or an ape.



If it's an **H&R** it's an honest well made **Revolver** that's safe to use and Simple in construction.

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