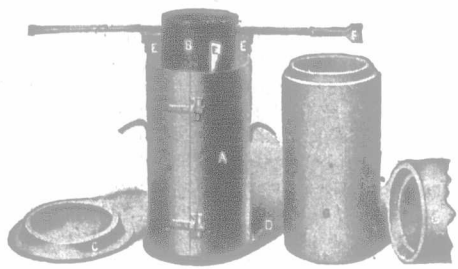


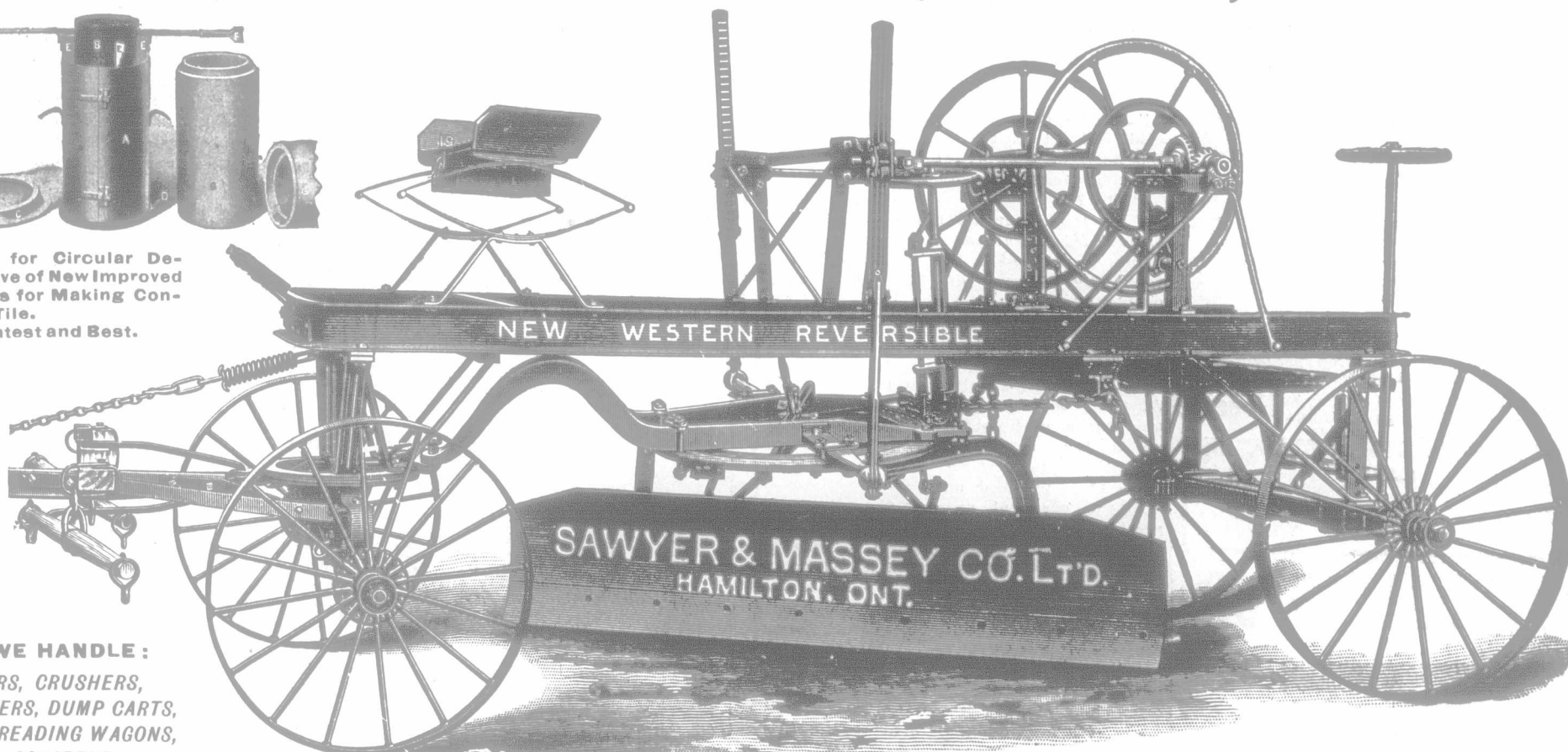
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THE LARGEST ROAD MACHINERY PLANT IN CANADA

SAWYER & MASSEY CO., Limited, HAMILTON, ONT.



Send for Circular Descriptive of New Improved Moulds for Making Concrete Tile. Latest and Best.



WE HANDLE:
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ROLLERS, DUMP CARTS,
SPREADING WAGONS,
WHEEL SCRAPERS,
DRAG SCRAPERS,
RAILROAD PLOWS,
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PICK PLOWS,
MOULDS FOR CONCRETE
TILE, Etc., Etc.

We warrant our
All-Steel New Western
Reversible Road
Machine to

- 1 MAKE NEW ROADS in gumbo, hard clay or prairie sod without the use of a plow
- 2 Cut and bring into the center, high, hard and grassy shoulders WITHOUT THE USE OF A PLOW
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- 9 Be a perfect success as a leveller, and to SUCCESSFULLY SCRAPE BLOCK PAVING OR MACADAM STREETS
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A Revolution in Western Canada

Reduce the cost of your repairs to a minimum, and you will increase your profits.



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you will save having broken mower and binder blades, heads or pitman. Write for particulars and prices to

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FOR SALE.

ON E. 1/4 28-5-5 WEST.

Estate of Alexander Bruce, at Tobacco Creek (near Carman, Man.).

Offers will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of:

- 1 American Advance Separator, 40x64.
- Wagon Elevator Weigher.
- Advance Band Cutter and Feeder.
- Advance 20-H.-P. Compound Traction Engine.
- 150 feet 8-inch endless drive belt.
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Outfit will be shown intending purchasers by Mr. Geo. Bruce, who resides on the property. Further particulars apply

**The Toronto General Trusts Corporation,
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Dated May 26th, 1904.**

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-houses. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Hunsall, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 135 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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Monument, Tablet or Headstone?

If so, THE WINNIPEG GRANITE AND MARBLE CO. can serve you better than any other firm in Canada, as we have Branches at Morden, Portage la Prairie and Regina.

OUR STOCK is the Largest and Best assorted in the West. Give us a chance to quote you prices before placing your order. INQUIRIES for estimates are promptly answered.

YOU WANT SOMETHING IN OUR LINE. Why not write at once for our CATALOGUE and PRICES. ADDRESS all communications to the Head Office of the

**Winnipeg Granite & Marble Company
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COWAN'S CHOCOLATE

It is the purest and best.

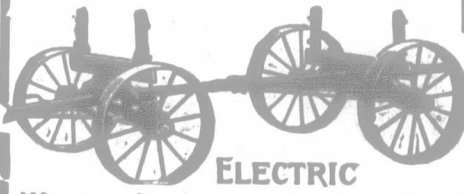
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are prepared ready for use. A child can ice a cake in three minutes. Chocolate, Pink, Lemon Color, White, Orange, and Almond.

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Wise Man's Wagon.

The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever.



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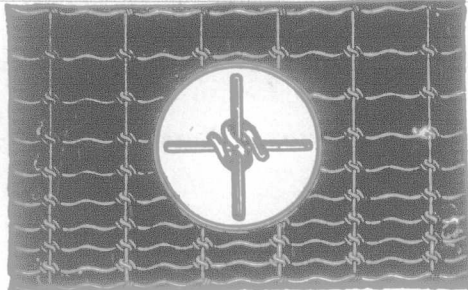
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Undertakers and Embalmers,
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REPAIRING — The steady increase in our repair dept. is a sure indication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class engraver. Any article purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. H. HALLETT, Brandon.** Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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

Note the Knot--It Cannot Slip



STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

THE LIFE of any wire fence is the life of its smallest wire. The IDEAL is large. (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire throughout, making it the most durable and the strongest.

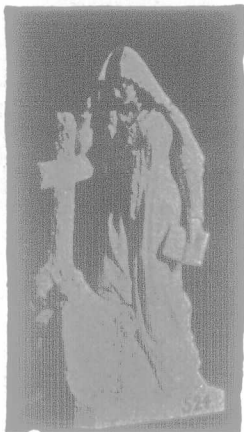
THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue of our Fencing and Gates **Free**

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario

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MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS

Write for catalogue.

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Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn



Patent Foot and Lever Drive	No. Holds	LIST	Churns
Patent Steel Roller	0 6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.	
Bearings	1 10 "	1 "	5 "
Improved Steel Frame	2 15 "	2 "	7 "
	3 20 "	3 "	9 "
	4 26 "	4 "	12 "
	5 30 "	6 "	14 "
	6 40 "	8 "	20 "

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. Sold by all up-to-date dealers. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

Newly-developed irrigated lands in the beautiful fertile valley of the Thompson River, on the main line of the C. P. R., within half a mile of the City of Kamloops, the inland capital of British Columbia, and a well-known health resort. Magnificent soil for fruit of all kinds: Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, strawberries, and all kinds of vegetables grow in abundance. Perfect climate; air dry and bracing. Good schools, churches, boating, shooting, fishing, etc. For full information apply to:

Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., Box 145, Kamloops, B. C.

GOSSIP.

A young Scotch advocate was sent over the Forth as junior in a licensing club case. He had to cross-examine the certifying justice, who was very diffuse and rather evasive in his answers. "Speak a little more simply, and to the point, please," said counsel, mildly—"you are a little ambiguous, you know." "I am not, sir," replied the witness, indignantly, "I have been strict teetotal for a year!"

"I'm worried about that young man," said Colonel Stilwell, confidentially, to the hostess, who had introduced him to a rising young astronomer.

"Why?"

"He looked up at the sky and commenced talking about seeing dragons and great bears, and a lot of things, till I took the liberty of telling him that people who can't use things in moderation ought to let 'em alone."

According to information received from Austria, chemists have succeeded in creating a new substance from skimmed milk, the invention being known as galalith or milk stone, which is nothing more than petrified milk.

By a chemical process the casein is precipitated as a yellowish-brown powder, which is mixed with formalin. Thereby a hornlike product is formed called milk-stone. This substance, with various admixtures, forms a substitute for horn, turtle-shell, ivory, celluloid, marble, amber, and hard rubber. Handles for knives and forks, paper cutters, crayons, pipes, cigar-holders, seals, marble, stone ornaments, and billiard balls are now made of skimmed milk. The insolubility of galalith, its easy-working, elasticity, and proof against fire, make it very desirable. Already 20,000 quarts of skimmed milk are daily used for this purpose in Austria.

A story is told of an old family servant on a Louisiana plantation whose devotion to his mistress was exceeded only by his inability to tell the truth. "Jim" would never tell the truth when he could possibly conjure up a lie that would do pretty nearly as well.

One day his mistress lost her temper, and, summoning the aged retainer, she rated him soundly. "Jim," she said, "you have been on this place ever since before I can remember, and ever since I can remember you've been the most unmitigated liar I have ever known. To my own knowledge, you've been promising these forty years past that you'd learn to tell the truth, but you never learn. Now, I want to know, once for all, will you or will you not, in one single instance, tell me the truth?"

"Deed, Miss Lizzie," Jim answered, his head hung in shame, "I'll try; but yoo mus' 'member I was bo'n in dis fambly, and I 'spect I'se 'herited some of de fambly traits."

Old Gorgon Graham, of the Union Stock Yards, in his letters to his son, Pierpont, published in the Philadelphia Post, tells of a horse dealer, named Bill Harkness, who had a theory that the ten commandments were suspended while a horse trade was going on, so he did most of his business with strangers. Caught a Northerner nosing round his barn one day, and inside of ten minutes the fellow was driving off behind what Bill described as "the pearstest piece of ginger and cayenne in Pike County." Bill just made a free gift of it to the Yankee, he said, but to keep the transaction from being a piece of pure charity he accepted fifty dollars from him.

The stranger drove all over town bragging of his bargain, until some one casually called his attention to the fact that the mare was stone-blind. Then he hiked back to Bill's and went for him in broken Bostonese, winding up with:

"Didn't you know the horse was blind? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Yep," Bill bit off from his piece of store plug; "I reckon I knew the hoss was blind, but you see the feller I bought her of"—and he paused to settle his chaw—"asked me not to mention it. You wouldn't have me violate a confidence as affected the repertashun of a pore dumb critter, and her of the opposite sect?" And the gallant Bill turned scornfully away from the stranger.

There are many Cream Separators, each representing to be just as good as the NATIONAL. They are not, but, like all counterfeits, lack its distinctive and remarkable qualities. Send for the National catalogue, and insist upon getting the best.

Box 518, JOS. A. MERRICK, WINNIPEG. General Agent, Western Canada.



ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

Northern Pacific

Through Train

Winnipeg to St. Paul.

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

South, East and West.

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

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce. Telephone 1446.

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

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or small acreage near Vancouver, or choice residential and business property in Vancouver, or Loans and Investments, write to us; or when in Vancouver call and make our office your headquarters.

ESTABLISHED 1886

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Capital Paid up, - \$3,000,000 Reserve Fund, - \$2,960,000

T. R. MERRITT, President. D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London. Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

WINNIPEG BRANCHES: North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr. Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

GOSSIP.

"I wasn't always in this condition," said the ossified man in the dime museum.

"How did it happen?" asked the obese lady.

"A girl once gave me the marble heart and it spread," explained the hardened freak.

A working man who was in the habit of taking too much drink came down to breakfast one morning, and told his family that he did not rest at all well on the previous night, owing to his having had a horrible dream. He dreamed that there were three rats sitting on his chest all night. One was a fat rat, the second was a lean rat, and the third was a blind rat. "I can tell you what that means, father," said a youthful scion of the household. "The fat rat is the publican, who gets all your money; the lean rat is mother and me, who often have to go without food, and the blind rat is you, father, who cannot see that you are spending your money foolishly."

A newcomer to our advertising columns is the Prussian Stock Food Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and if this company is a fair sample of the American invasion, we shall not prepare to repel invaders. This company puts many preparations on the market, the principal ones being the stock food and the poultry food. These are the days when people use the condimental preparations as part of the livestock diet, with a view to getting the animal organization to use economically and profitably the food supplied. Expensive foods are largely wasted unless assimilated, and it is for this reason that the farmer nowadays goes in so extensively for such preparations as referred to. A trial of the Prussian Co.'s preparations is suggested. The Manufacturers claim to use only purest ingredients in the preparations advertised by them. They make strong claims for their heave powders.

WAR ON RANGE DISEASES.

Range reports show that sheep scab has been all but suppressed, the vigorous dipping campaign inaugurated by the Department of Animal Industry having proved effective. The pending campaign is for the eradication of mange, which even now threatens the herds of the trans-Missouri country.

Veterinarians are confident that range bovine and ovine diseases can be easily suppressed; in fact, there can be no reason advanced why they should exist. The dipping vat is a panacea beyond all doubt.—[Live-stock World.]

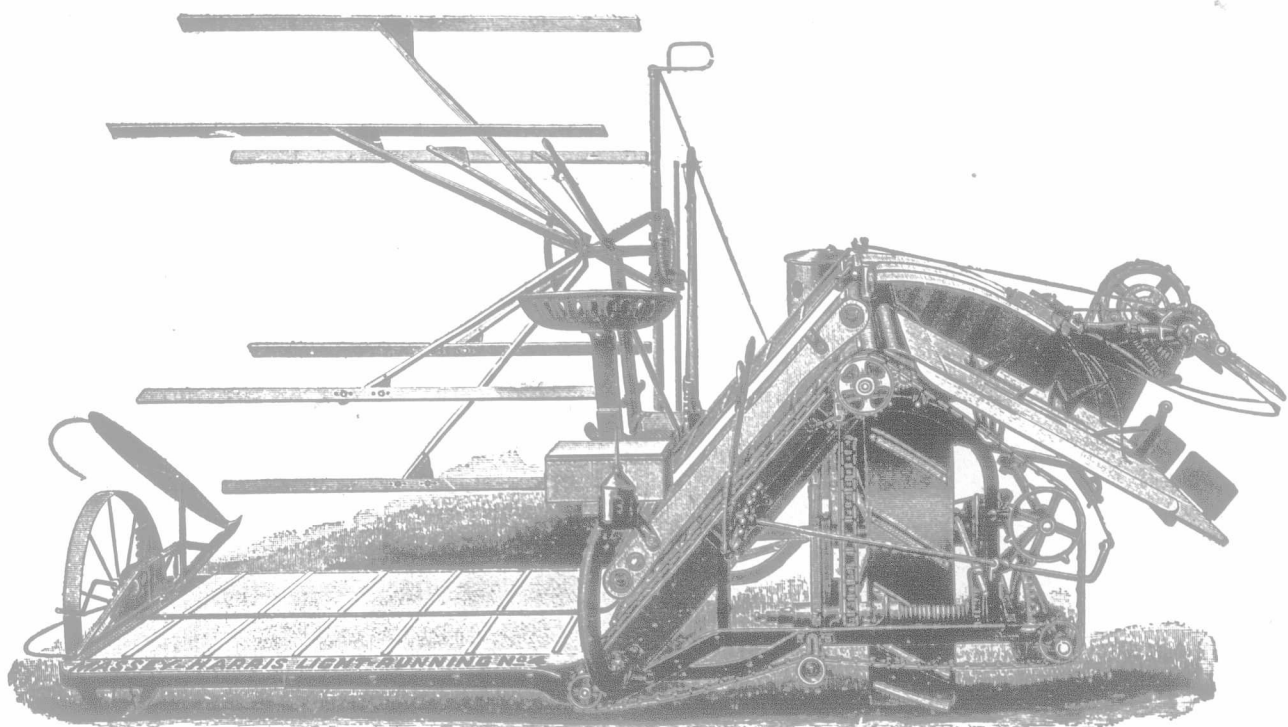
DOCKING PROHIBITED.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill to forbid docking horses in Iowa. The committee on animal industry has reported adversely to the bill, but a minority report favored the bill. The minority report was submitted and then an effort was made to amend the bill by attaching to it a provision in relation to high-checking of horses, but the Speaker ruled this out. The bill then passed by a vote of 68 to 13. During the course of the debate an attack was made on the agent of the American Humane Society, who had been at work for the bill, by accusing her of representing certain firms in Chicago engaged in horse docking, and declaring that the purpose of the bill was to prevent competition in Iowa.

ONE REMEDY FOR SICK PIGS.

A writer to an English exchange says: "I have only one remedy for a sick pig, and it is a very simple one. Rheumatism, paralysis, blind staggers, thumps, scours, etc., I treat all alike, though in varying proportions. My cureall is nothing more than fresh, new milk and turpentine. For a young pig, say six weeks old, I administer a teaspoonful of turpentine in say a half pint of milk. Unless the pig is very sick it will readily drink this. If too far gone to drink, it must be administered with a spoon. An older pig, however, will seldom refuse new milk, even when a tablespoonful is given in a quart or more. Grade the dose from a teaspoonful at six weeks to a tablespoonful or more for a mature hog."

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited



THE Binder

That has won a unique place for

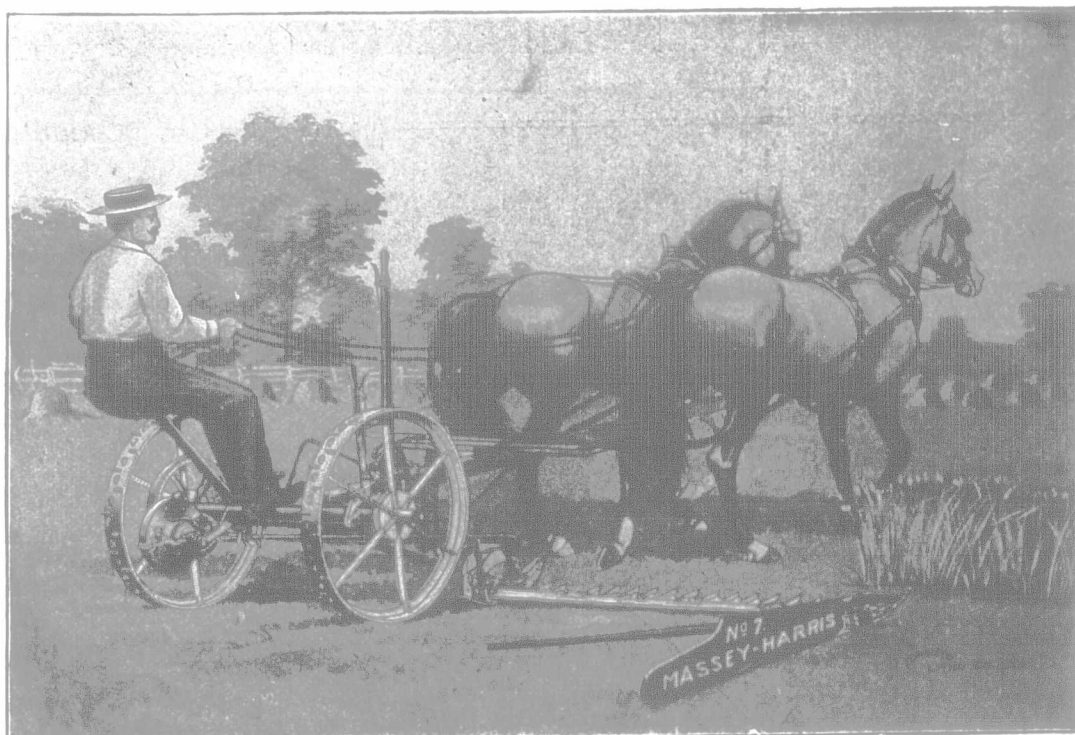
**STRENGTH,
LIGHTNESS,
SIMPLICITY.**

Unsurpassed for
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Sizes :
4 1-2 feet to 7 feet.

**LIGHT OF DRAFT,
SMOOTH
RUNNING,
CLEAN CUTTING.**



SELF-DUMPING Hay Rakes

Sharpes, 8 and 10 feet.
Massey-Harris, all steel,
9 1-2 to 12 feet.

**IMPROVED WORKING
QUALITIES.
BEST OF MATERIAL.**

BRANCHES : WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY.

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Now That Seeding is Over

You can get away for a week or two to take a trip through the

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The most fertile district
in Canada.

Railroad now being con-
structed.

Go and see for your-
self.

Have a talk with some of
the settlers.



PRICE,
\$9.10
PER
ACRE.

EASY TERMS.
SIXTY TOWNSHIPS TO
SELECT FROM.

Write us for particulars.

WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Vulcanite Rubber Roofing

In 4-ply, 2-ply, 3-ply.
In rolls containing 108 square
feet, 40 feet 6 inches long
and 32 inches wide.
Not affected by heat or cold.
Always pliable and flexible.
No annual painting.
Cheapest and best roofing on
the market.

ELLIS & GROGAN
CALGARY

The OHIO Gasoline Engine

has less parts to it than any other engine we know of,
and that means there is less to look after and less parts
to go wrong. Being so simple, they are easily understood
by anyone. We carry in stock all sizes from 3 h. p. to
20 h. p. A post card to us will bring our catalogue.

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FOR SALE FRUIT and DAIRY FARM

OKANAGAN VALLEY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

520 ACRES OF LAND 300 acres suit-
able for fruit
or meadow, 30 acres of orchard, 200
acres of pasture land; irrigation works
constructed and operating; very cheap;
must be sold. Apply

FAIRVIEW REAL ESTATE BUREAU
"Drawer B," Fairview, B. C.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

6, 8, 9 and 12 foot
widths. The favorite
rollers for all the Prov-
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for full de-
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reasons why
Bissell's are
the best.
Address on



T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W., Elora, Ont.

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

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

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Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and
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Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beau-
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logue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD.
E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.

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Is the Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

Established in 1891 by
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Manitoba Farmers,
look after your own.

Has been in operation with SUCCESS for THIRTEEN YEARS.
Pays SIX DOLLARS per acre for total loss of Crop.
The cost is regulated by the damage by storms, and expenses.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER ACRE is the maximum cost.
Eighteen cents per acre was charged in the years 1901 and 1902.
Premium money, not required, returned to insurers annually.
The cheapest Hail Insurance in the world. Pays no dividends to Shareholders.
Has paid all claims to date. Gives Hail Insurance at prime cost.
Farmers' Company, managed by Farmers only.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 8, 1904.

No. 611

Editorial.

The Extended Form of Pedigree Certificate.

The responses to the question as to the advisability of adopting the extended form in the certificates of pedigrees issued by the live-stock registry associations, is sufficient evidence that such a change is necessary and desirable. The fact that the four or five top crosses are of the most importance in the pedigree of stock, and that such are shown only in the extended form, is of itself reason enough for the adoption of the system mentioned. Not only so, but a purchaser by a glance at the form recommended by us can tell whether or not inbreeding has taken place within the limit mentioned. Then, again, while a few are opposed to the extended form on the score of expense, many recommend each breeder to extend his own pedigrees, which he cannot do unless he has all the herdbooks. Another advantage is that the extended form of pedigree certificate brings out and makes plain the amount of the blood of certain sires used, some of which may be noted as getters of individuals strong in certain points. The educational advantage to the rank and file of the breeders is no small reason, either, for the adoption of this form. The leaders among the live-stock breeding fraternity in Canada do not feel the need of such education; they have been students of the science and art of breeding for so long. The extended form of pedigree certificate is the modern idea; it is strictly up-to-date, and is becoming more and more generally used. As examples we mention the pedigree certificates issued for Thoroughbreds, the certificates issued by the Jersey Cattle Club and other cattle associations for a small fee, and the catalogues issued by Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, and Galbraith & Son, for horses. Sale catalogues for cattle have been gotten up with the extended form by the Aberdeen-Angus Association, and the latest straw which shows the way the wind is blowing is the catalogue of Shorthorns issued by the Robbins Bros., of Indiana, wherein both forms of certificate are shown, the old and the new (extended), on pages facing each other. The reasons for drawing the attention of our readers to this, what we consider important matter, are many. We believe in being up-to-date, and do not believe in old forms simply because they are old. We realize that the more we delve into the mysteries of the breeding of animals, the greater will be the number of interested students, and, as a natural sequence, the greater the improvement in our live stock.

Where a modern system of registration is followed by the use of the card system, such as is described by Secretary Clemons, of the Canadian Holstein Association, the cost of issuing certificates in the form suggested by the "Farmer's Advocate" would be little more than at present. We do not advocate printing the pedigrees in the herdbooks in the extended form, merely the issuance of extended certificates. Some of the herdbooks could well afford to be more brief, instead of continually repeating the greater part of pedigrees, such as is done in Coates' Herdbook, the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook, and others. The economical, up-to-date method of the Canadian Holstein Association, the American Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus Associations, is, we consider, the more desirable system, giving also a less bulky volume, and, therefore, a smaller cost for printing and binding, no small item to each association.

The Improvement of the Country Road.

In a young country the roads receive but little attention as a rule, and in many cases fortunately so, for we have seen it where after the tinkering dubbed "statute labor," a fairly good trail had been spoiled, and the last state of the road was worse than the first. It may be assumed that road-making and road-repairing are done in order to have those roads in the best shape for spring and fall travel, consequently there are a few primary rules to be observed. Hills should be cut down and the hollows filled up as far as is practicable. The more the surface is improved, the more the grades should be reduced. The construction of an embankment (or grade, as it is often termed) through a low spot calls for careful work. The earth should be deposited in layers, so that it will settle uniformly. When the scraper is used, each scraperful should be levelled down, otherwise the settling will be uneven, and hills and hollows will be left. The latter will fill with water when rain falls, and the mud resulting will be disagreeable, will increase the draft, and will result in material being carried out of the low spots; just the opposite to what is wanted. The use of the harrow and a heavily-weighted roller on the road as each layer is deposited, will tend to firm and harden it.

No road can remain good for any considerable length of time without good drainage. Drainage of roads may take three forms—underdrainage, side ditches, and surface drainage. Given a dry subsoil, the first of these may be dispensed with. There are spots, however, in which the use of tile would be very beneficial. It is no use to gravel or stone a road unless the underdrainage is good, otherwise the hard material will eventually work down. In places kept soft by a spring, a line of tile along the side of the road will be more useful than if the height of the grade is increased. Side ditches are to take the water from the roadway, also to prevent any coming onto the road from the sides. They should in all cases be constructed so as to take the water away quickly. The digging of a ditch in a low spot, making it a sort of open cistern or pond, is a very bad scheme, as the water from it will be continually soaking into and spoiling the grade close to it. Side ditches need not be deep, but should have a broad, flaring side toward the road, and should have a good outlet, as no good road can be obtained if the ditches are canals, holding the water until it dries up. The road-machine or grader is the best implement for this work. Side ditches are essential where a hill is cut down to make the road. The steeper the side, the greater the need for a good side ditch at that side, so as to prevent the water washing the road or taking the center of the road for it. Surface drainage calls for a knowledge of the construction of what is termed the crown, which should be 12 inches in 25 or 30 feet. The smoother the surface is kept, the less the crown required. A crown can be too great, with the result that the travel is entirely in the center of the road, or that the side slopes wash heavily. If sods are put on the road, they tend to work up into a ridge on the center. They should be torn to pieces and levelled with a harrow.

The maintenance of the road in good condition may be summed up in the getting rid of the water as quickly as possible, and the keeping of the surface smooth and the side ditches open. In some parts of this Province the road allowance has been cultivated and then let run. In all such cases seeding down to grass should be enforced; unless so done, a road may become a veritable nursery for weed seeds.

The construction of culverts calls for considerable attention. The use of wood for such purposes is not up-to-date or judicious; tile or cement is much better. Some municipalities, and the C. P. R. are using tile extensively. In Ontario, the Road Commissioner recommends cement culverts, which can be constructed by anyone with the use of moulds of spring steel, which can be secured at a foundry for from \$8 to \$18, according to size. The moulds are composed of an outside casing, resembling a stovepipe, and are 2½ feet long; the inner being less in diameter, so as to leave a space between the two, of about 4½ inches. In addition to the above means of keeping roads in good shape, may be mentioned the use of wide tires, three inches or upwards, on heavy wagons.

Make Improvements Permanent.

Every progressive farmer each year arranges to make some permanent improvement about his farm. It may be a building, a fence, a drain, or some other desirable adjunct, and the practice is commendable. In the natural course of events there is a continual wearing out of established works, so that in order to maintain an evidence of progress and prosperity, and to guard against delapidation and decay, there must be a continual advancement in construction work.

The character of the improvements made is of material significance to the proprietor. Too often there is a tendency to do a lot in a mediocre manner, rather than to do a less amount each year of a thorough and substantial character. Very often a long line of fence of very ordinary quality is built in preference to building less of a more durable kind, simply because the first cost of the former is smaller than of the latter; or when building houses or barns, frequently the requirements of the present only are considered.

No doubt farmers, as a rule, are capable of accomplishing as much with a dollar as is any other class of men, but in many cases they are not as optimistic as the stable character of their profession seems to warrant. As a class we avoid every appearance of debt, and regulate the extent and character of our improvement by the size of our pocketbooks. This policy is doubtless good, if the character of the improvements is of the most permanent kind. What we most deplore is the large amount of improvement done that lasts but a few years, and then must be all done over again. When one considers the amount of work that must be spent upon the more permanent as compared with the less durable improvements, and the relatively small difference in the first cost, one wonders that there is not a greater preference for improvements of a permanent kind, and that buildings are not erected with a greater regard for the future needs as well as for present requirements.

While on this subject we would just like to urge our readers when in building fences to use the largest posts obtainable, and to use upon them some kind of preservative, and when building houses or barns to look into the future as far as human eye can see, that the arrangement of the buildings may suit future conditions, as well as those of the present. We do not wish to be understood as advocating greater expenditure upon improvements, for every man must be his own judge of such matters, but we wish to impress upon our readers the advantages of making farm improvements more permanent, even though it require a longer time to accomplish a certain end than by adopting a more temporary style of structure.

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AND N.-W. T.

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Course of Instruction at the Agricultural College.

The usefulness of an educational course or work is measured by the benefit it confers on the student and through him on the community. Nowadays, so practical has the world become that people wish to know how valuable, in the light of an investment, such a course is, the prestige accruing from a college course amounting to very little, unless that course has also increased the money-earning power of the student.

As an investment, a two-term course of four months each at an agricultural college would pay bigger interest than if invested in any other profession. It is well known that the so-called learned professions are being—in fact, are now—overcrowded, that bookkeepers and stenographers are legion, and that the struggle for an existence in the city or town is keen and hard. We assert that to a farmer, given a practical course at an agricultural college, farm life would not only become more congenial, but more remunerative; it has proved so in other provinces and states, and would do so here. The cost of a course, as outlined, would be about \$70.00 to \$80.00 for a winter, exclusive of train fare. The items would be about as follows: Room rent for the term, \$14.00-\$15.00; board, 16 weeks, \$48.00; books, \$8.00; incidental fees, \$5.00. Tuition should be free. It will thus be seen that the wages earned in a single summer would more than pay for a winter's attendance at college.

The following schedule of studies is made of subjects about which every young farmer should have definite and clear knowledge. To simplify and illustrate the method of teaching followed, and the subjects taught, let us follow a student from class-room to class-room, laboratory to workshop, workshop to live-stock barns or creamery, so as to see the kind of instruction given, in order that we may estimate the value of the instruction given.

HOW THE STUDENT'S TIME IS OCCUPIED.

At the beginning, the term is divided into two halves, the mornings of the first half being devoted to lectures on veterinary science, 8 to 9 a. m.; feeding of animals, 9 to 10 a. m.; lecture and laboratory work in agricultural physics, 10 to 12; 12 to 1, lectures on plant life. At 2 p. m., Mondays and Wednesdays, the student goes to the stock barns and is drilled for two hours in the handling and judging of live stock by means of the score-card. Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 until 4 p. m., he spends in the dairy building; while Fridays, from 2 to 4, and Saturdays, from 10 to 12, the time is spent in the blacksmith or carpenter shops. From 4.15 to 5.15 on three afternoons a week the time is taken up with parliamentary practice. During the second half of the term, a similar round is taken, 8 to 9 being given to a lecture on breeds of animals, 9 to 10 to dairy lectures, plant life and agricultural physics filling in from 10 until 1 p. m. The afternoons are used the same as in the first half of the term.

THE WORK OF THE SENIOR YEAR.

The following December the student returns and is classed as a second-year man. After having put the lessons of the first year into practice, he has probably made more money during the summer than he otherwise would have done, and is now an enthusiastic student. In the first half of his second winter term he follows a routine differing only slightly from his first year, save that the work is more advanced. The first half brings him to a veterinary lecture at 9 a. m., the hour previous being spent at a lecture on the feeding of animals. From 10 to 12 on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 10 to 1, Tuesdays and Thursdays, is spent in live-stock judging, competitive work, the score-card having been dropped. Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1 p. m., find him taking lectures on farm economics. The afternoon, from 2 until 4, is spent in practical work, in horticultural or agricultural physics. The student also spends from 4 until 5.30 every afternoon for two weeks at farm mechanics and stable management. Friday mornings, from 8 until 12.30, are devoted to carpentry or blacksmithing. In the second half of the term, lectures in bacteriology, breeding of animals and agricultural chemistry are given, stock judging going on from 11 until 1 p. m., the afternoons being used as in the first part.

The subjects and hours given to them having been mentioned, what is taught under the several subjects will now be described:

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, BREEDS AND BREEDING.

In the first year each student is taught how to examine, handle and judge live stock by the score-card, and is helped to get a knowledge of the different breeds of animals by means of lectures illustrated with a stereopticon. In the second year similar lectures are given, treating of the origin, utility and characteristics of the various animals; competitive judging is done, and each student placed in the position of a single judge. Not only has he to judge the stock, but also write his reasons for the awards made. He is taught to handle live stock for the show-ring and market, learns to braid horses' manes and tails, make rope halters and splices, is shown the feeding of live stock and how the breeding and feeding records of the College live stock are kept; in addition, he studies pedigrees and becomes familiar with the herdbooks, besides being drilled in the laws of breeding, such topics as line breeding, heredity and inbreeding being discussed. In feeds and feeding, the first-year student is given instruction in feeding standards and drilled in the compounding of rations for farm stock to give the best results, economy considered; the second-year man taking up the laws of nutrition and reviewing the experiments in feeding done at various places. In veterinary science, elementary instruction is given in the construction and functions of the animal body, the second-year man being given lectures on the more simple diseases and how to treat them; is shown how to tell the ages of horses, to throw horses, cattle, sheep and swine; how to give medicines; is, in fact, fitted to become an animal nurse.

AGRICULTURAL PHYSICS—SOIL PHYSICS, FARM ARCHITECTURE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WEATHER FORECASTS.

In this part of the course, the origin, nature, waste and uses of the soil are taken up. The chemical and mineral nature of soils, including the sources of soil nitrogen and the movement of nitrates and soluble salts in the soil; soil moisture, the movements of and the conserving of, for the use of crops; the objects, methods and implements of tillage; farm wells and farm drainage, including practical work in levelling and laying of tile, are taken up in first year's work. The advanced work takes up Rural Architecture, under which the principles of lighting, ventilation and warming buildings are discussed; the construction of barns, stables and silos, including the drawing of plans, calculating the cost and making out bills of material. Under Farm Mechanics, the principles of draft are considered, the construction and maintenance of roads, the use and construction of farm motors, including practical work in the handling of gasoline and steam engines, windmills and tread-powers, and application of the brake test; tests are also made of the draft power of horses and the influence of different hitches thereon. Under weather forecasting, the student learns the laws of storm movements and is enabled to forecast probable weather conditions 24 hours.

PLANT LIFE AND HORTICULTURE.

Under this heading is embraced the germination of seeds, nutrition of the plant, how plants are affected by heat, cold, moisture, parasites, soil, climate and fertilizers. Practical work in seed-testing under varying conditions of heat, moisture and oxygen; the study of the formation of roots, leaves, fruits, flowers, etc. Elementary work in cross-pollination, transplanting and pruning; use of the spraying pump, mixing of insecticides; winter protection of plants, making of hotbeds and cold frames, together round out a very practical and useful course and keep the students well employed. The advanced work takes up the identification of weeds and weed seeds and the suppression of weeds, practical work in grafting, budding, and forcing vegetables, growing of plants from cuttings, culture of flowers, garden plants and vegetables.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Under this title are discussed the chemical elements of the soil, air, crops and manures as a source of plant food; the atmosphere, its formation and classification, as a source of plant food; the plant, how it grows, feeds, matures, and the animal food product it yields.

MANURES.—Necessity for, kind of, value of and how affected by food eaten; commercial fertilizers; rotation of crops; tillage.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.

This subject takes up the care of edged tools, framing buildings, splicing timbers, making of gates and ordinary farm carpentry. In blacksmithing, the making and repairing of clevises, trace chains, welding, dressing and tempering plowshares, axes, grub hoes, all of which are valuable acquisitions to any farmer's knowledge.

BACTERIOLOGY.

While heretofore considered the province of the medical and veterinary profession, this science is of use in agriculture. The relations of bacteria to soil processes, fermentation changes in manures, formation of nitrates, soil and fixation of free nitrogen by clover bacteria, bacteria as affecting dairy products, and the disease-producing germs, show conclusively how germs affect the farmer in a great many ways.

FARM ECONOMICS.

Under the above title the farmer becomes acquainted with the mutual relation of agriculture to other industries; values and prices, with especial reference to land and agricultural products; money, its functions and varieties; banks and their functions; industrial and monetary crises and panics; systems of land tenure, and the theory of transportation.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

In this course the students are drilled in conducting meetings, acting as chairmen and thus become posted in the rules of order. The young farmer thus educated is enabled to preside with dignity at any public gathering, and will not need

to step aside for members of the learned professions, on the plea of their being better qualified for such work.

If any person thinks, after reading this bill-of-fare, that there is nothing to learn in agriculture, or that there is no field for an agricultural college, they must be hard to please, or if the young man taking this course cannot make more money on the farm and enjoy life better than he did before, he must be dull indeed. Although taking up the study of such a great science, the course above outlined is possible to any farmer's son with a public-school education who will put energy into his work.

Siftings.

More pure-bred bulls should be converted into steers. It would help the steer classes at the shows, and also help the pure-bred business.—[Live-stock World.

In truth, an aged boar should be buried with all the honors, and turn, like "Imperial Caesar," to clay, and not to bacon.—[The Druid.

The spectacle has been seen of an eminent botanist wasting his time and abilities over an insignificant weed like the "Shepherd's purse," and neglecting the much more important food plants; a great anatomist engrossed in the study of the bones of the frog, and passing by the domestic animals; and a great geologist investigating the composition of the unimportant mineral "camptonite," while the mineralogy of the soil was reckoned of no account. If these and many others in like positions would take up matters of use to the human race, we might progress in farming and many other branches a good deal faster.—[Primrose McConnell, B. Sc.

Some learned men have so many kinks in their grey matter that any practical ideas are lost on the way out.—[Nomad.

We have given both the extended and tabulated form of pedigree in our catalogue, and think individual comments and footnotes unnecessary.—[Robbins Stock Farms.

If the reports of the show-rings found in the agricultural papers are read carefully in conjunction with such a catalogue, we can only say—Amen!—[The Editor.

What practical men require most to learn is to judiciously blend the feeding materials which lie to their hands. Cattle feeding is the practical man's lifework.—[George Brown, Caithness.

Pedigree has come to be regarded as the object of breeding, instead of what it really is, a means to the end of producing good cattle.—[Hon. Hy. J. Scott.

The farmer has to pay too much for his implements.—[Hugh Dyer.

The great defect of many binders is that such throw so much weight on the horses' necks. I use an 8-foot cut, four-horse machine, and save breaking up the teams at harvest time.—[Wm. Martin.

About Managing Men.

Hired help is scarce and high-priced. Many farmers complain bitterly of the difficulty of getting competent men. This prompts a writer in the Iowa Agriculturist to say that no ordinary laborer can give good satisfaction on a farm. The good man—the one the farmer needs—is the man who is a skillful teamster, capable of keeping teams in good shape while they are at hard work, and who has also a comprehensive knowledge of how farm machinery should be operated. An ignorant helper may break machinery when work is most rushing, and the cost of repairs is a mere trifle compared to the loss of time and the wear on the employer's patience. Good men can be secured, but even when secured, they are often lost because the employer lacks ability to manage men. Honesty and sincerity in dealing with hired help is a primary requisite. The tone of voice, the way in which orders are given, and the general manner of the employer when with the men, determines their feeling toward him, and toward the work. The employer who has the confidence and loyalty of his men accomplishes work with ease and promptness. There is no greater man than he who is a successful leader of men.—[World.

Horses.

The General-purpose Horse.

I have noticed some discussion in recent numbers of the "Advocate," on "What constitutes a general-purpose horse?" Some writers consider that weight classifies; that a horse between 1,250 and 1,350 pounds is eligible for the class, but those either under or over these weights should be sent to the barn, if in competition. Now, for show purposes, where

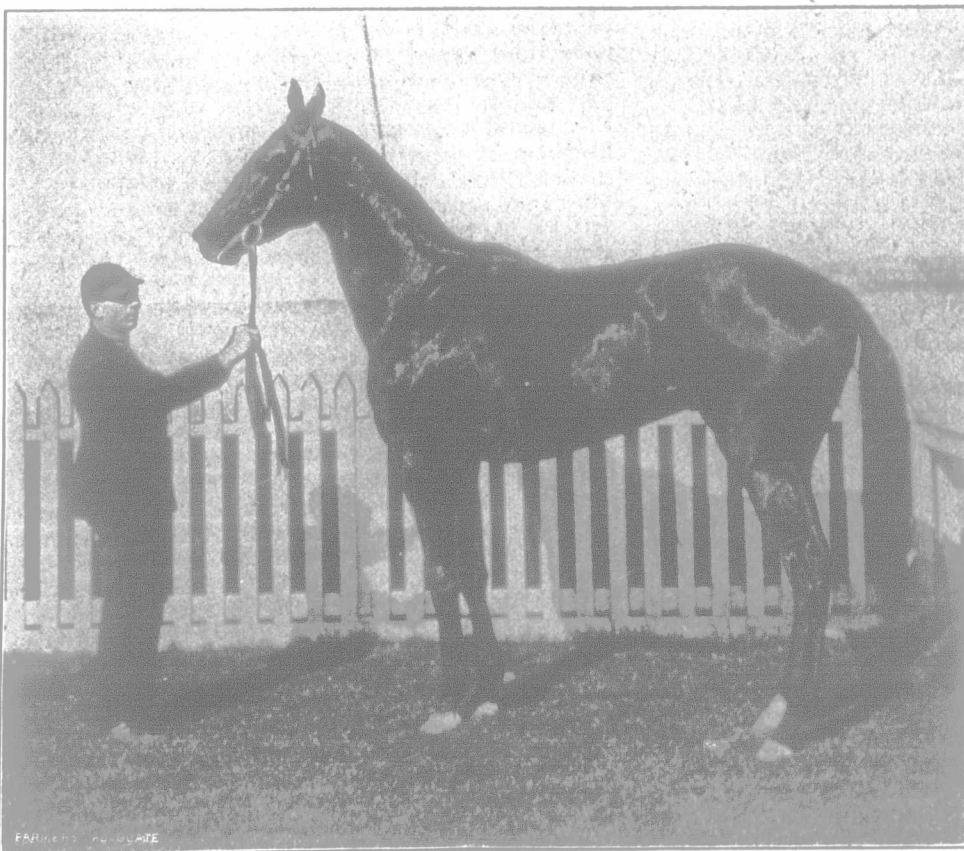


C. P. R. Bridge at Saskatoon.

It was the washing away of a span of this bridge that delayed traffic on the Prince Albert branch for many weeks.

the conditions distinctly state that horses of this class shall be of a certain weight, of course the judge has no option, but must disqualify those that are either below or above the stipulated weight. In my opinion weight has much less to do with the classification than type and general characteristics. Just what constitutes "a general-purpose horse," depends, to a considerable degree, upon the individual tastes of the owner, and upon the different kinds of labor he wants him to perform. However, to establish a uniformity of opinion of the necessary characteristics of the class, it is necessary that some definite type be recognized. The "general-purpose horse" is commonly understood to be an animal that is essentially a farmers' horse, and in order to avoid confusion, and explain to probable exhibitors what

weight should be 1,350 or even 1,400 pounds. So long as the horse has the desired characteristics as regards type, action and manners, it is hard to limit the weight at which he ceases to be a general-purpose animal and becomes a member of another class. Neither are we justified in classifying all horses of 1,250 to 1,350 pounds as general-purpose horses. We frequently see Standard-breds, Hackneys, carriage horses, coach horses, and not infrequently Thoroughbreds, that weigh more than 1,250 pounds, and we cannot, by any system of reasoning, classify a fairly typical animal of any of these classes as "a general-purpose horse." On the other hand, we occasionally see a horse of the draft type—it may be Clyde or Shire, Percheron, Suffolk, or other draft breed—that does not weigh more than 1,350. As with the lighter classes, we cannot classify these as "general-purpose." The objection to this argument may be taken, that a horse of the draft type that does not weigh more than 1,350 is not typical. We admit that as regards weight, but in some cases he is typical in other respects, and while too small for his real class, it would be utter absurdity to call him "a general-purpose horse." Again, we may have two horses of the same type—the type we accept as correct—the same breeding, probably full brothers, one weighs 1,350 and the other 1,400 pounds. Are we justified in a case like this in disqualifying a team of typical horses because one exceeds by 50 pounds the maximum weight of 1,350? I do not think so. In such a case what class does he represent? He certainly is not an "agricultural horse," even though he be within the designated weight; he is not of the agricultural type, which is essentially the draft type. In my opinion, the agricultural horse is one with all the characteristics of the draft horse except weight. If we might be allowed to use the term "light draft" in contradistinction to "heavy draft," I think it would express what we want in the agricultural horse. The question then arises, "What shall be the maximum weight for the general-purpose class?" This is not an easy question to answer, but I think at least 1,400 pounds, or even more. A horse of the desired type, but overweight, does not then become an agricultural horse, but is simply (like many horses of different types) a horse that, while probably a useful and valuable animal, does not belong to any recognized class. Of course, agricultural societies should not try to make classes for horses of all kinds, but on the other hand should make classes for the marketable classes, and hence endeavor to encourage breeders to produce such animals as will be valuable both for show purposes and for the market. This reasoning raises the question, "Should societies recognize the class under discussion?" Is he a special



Sapper, Black Gelding, Winner of King's Plate, Toronto, 1904.

Distance, mile and a quarter; time, 2.12; age three years. By Courtown—Kate Hardcastle. Bred by Richard Wells, Aurora. Owned by Mr. N. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.

shall constitute a horse of this kind, where prizes are offered, the society offering the prizes usually define him in some such words as these: "A general-purpose horse is one that is suitable to go in a plow, wagon, carriage, buggy, or under saddle." In some cases weight is designated; in others not. I think it wise to mention a minimum weight, as a horse under at least 1,200 pounds certainly has not the necessary strength to give satisfactory service to a plow in heavy land, or hitched to a loaded wagon; but I do not think the maximum

type or a misfit? Can he be bred with any degree of certainty, and if so, how? He is of necessity of composite breed, and when we try to produce him the progeny may partake of the special characteristics of either dam or sire, or of some progenitor on either side, more or less remote, and be an animal of a type essentially different from what we expected. Notwithstanding all that may be said pro and con, as to the existence of this class of horse, or as to the advisability of his recognition as an animal of a special class, the fact remains, if we are going to recognize the class, we should endeavor to establish some uniform conception as to the characteristic type, form and action desired. In my opinion, he should be a horse of the blocky type, between 15½ and 16½ hands, about 15½ most desirable, not less than 1,200 pounds in weight. The maximum weight to, at all events, be not less than 1,400 pounds. His bone should be flat, and of quantity corresponding to his weight, and there should be an absence of feathering; a tuft of long hair on the fetlock pad not objectionable. The reason there should be an absence of feathering is not because a reasonable amount of hair would

interfere with his usefulness, and while we want it in the draft horse of the Clydesdale or Shire type, the "general-purpose horse" being required to perform so many and varied functions, looks must be a prime consideration, and while many horses with considerable feathering have very good action, when we see one hitched to a light carriage or buggy, or used under saddle, he looks entirely out of place, as we associate hairy-legged horses with heavy loads, and while he may be as active and light-footed as one without the hair, his looks should condemn him for the class under discussion. He should be rather a stylish horse, neat head and ears, well carried; neck rather long, but very well muscled; withers high and not too broad; shoulder of medium obliquity; back rather short, and loins strong; croup long, and not too oblique; tail well haired and well carried; the forearm rather long and strong; knee strong and straight; cannon broad, strong and clean; pasterns of medium length and obliquity; feet rather round, of medium size and good quality, and he must stand straight on them. The haunch, gaskin, hock, must be strong, well muscled and well defined; hind cannon to foot, same quality as fore. His ribs should be long and well sprung; deep through girth; breast moderately wide, and muscles prominent. In fact, he must be a low-set horse, with well developed muscles throughout. In action he must be a good walker; his tread must not have the weight of the draft horse, nor the lightness of horses of the lighter classes. He should trot well also, lifting both fore and hind feet fairly well from the ground; neither padding nor rolling in front, nor going wide nor interfering behind. His manners should vary considerably. When at heavy work he should have the steadiness of the draft horse, and when hitched to a carriage or buggy, or when under saddle, he should assume, to as great an extent as his characteristics will allow, the manners of the light horse. In all cases there should be an absence of nervousness, fretfulness or excitability. He should be safe under all conditions; he must be suitable for his owner's wife or daughter to drive to market, or for pleasure; or for his little son to ride to the blacksmith shop or post-office, or to market with a basket. Under any and all these conditions he should so comport himself that the ordinary observer will not look and remark that "that horse is not in his proper place." Of course, we do not expect him to be typical of any particular class, but to perform the functions, both in appearance and work, of any class, in such a manner as to not be particularly noticeable under any conditions. Now, sir, you may say that I want something that cannot be produced, but there are many horses of this type, and this is my idea of what constitutes "a general-purpose horse."

"WHIP."

[If "Whip" had failed to dwell on the fact that the typical general-purpose horse must be low-set, his description would have agreed very well with a recent editorial on the same subject in these pages. It is not easy to see how a horse low-set in conformation, and 15½ hands in height, would not weigh more than 1,400 pounds. After all, a well-muscled horse, of the correct weight and carriage type, is not far from the ideal general-purpose horse.—Ed.]

The Use of the Hackney Stallion by Farmers.

Although the breeding of the draft classes of horses is to be preferred by the farmer on the ground that there is more certainty in getting the kind of animal bred for, a type of horse that if blemished is injured far less commercially than the lighter breeds, and that is usually tractable and easily taught to work, yet there are occasions when the farmer will feel that he needs a horse fit to ride and drive, for which purpose he will either have to purchase a horse or else breed one. In the latter event, given a suitable mare, the well-bred Hackney stallion is undoubtedly the best sire to use; the Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland Bay have proved severely disappointing as sires in this country, while the French Coacher has not as yet been tested enough to advocate his free use as a sire. The short-pedigreed Hackney, whose breeding on the dam's side is restricted to an inspected mare and the short-necked, thick-throated, coarse, upright-shouldered fellow should be avoided altogether. The Hackney was for generations the road horse of the residents of Yorkshire and Norfolk, and was no stranger to the pigskin either; and in the past has been shown "for purposes of road or field." Some people advocate the use of the Thoroughbred to make the cross with the light farm mares; occasionally the results are not too disappointing, but the attempt to breed hunters from heavy mares is so uncertain as to render it unprofitable to attempt, and the market for the results of the experiment is not an encouraging one. In the use of a sire of any breed for the purpose of crossing or grading up, it is important that he be of a breed or family that has been kept pure for many generations; without such he will not be prepared, and cannot be expected to get

stock like himself. It is here that the Hackney stallion from an inspected mare, and many Standard-breds by performance, fell down as sires. They were, from the pedigree standpoint, only a little better than registered grades.

The Hackney, with the desired breeding, and of the right conformation, will get a useful type of horse from almost any of the well-built farm mares of the lighter draft type, and if mated with mares having a dash of warm blood, or mares charged with Standard-bred blood, he will get horses symmetrical in shape, and with a lot of style. In certain districts in Ontario, the Hackney is fast correcting the evil effects of the mesalliances made years ago by the farmers who bred their farm mares to all sorts of trotting-bred stallions. In the West the Rawlinsons, Calgary, Alta., have demonstrated beyond cavil the possibilities of the Hackney as a sire, when good judgment is used in selecting sires and dams.

Alex. Morton, Gowanbank, Darvel, says: "To meet the demand for larger-sized driving horses, I have seen the Hackney crossed with big, clean-boned, good-actioned cart mares, and with most successful results; with ponies a Hackney stallion makes an admirable cross." In this country many farmers have light mares, some bred on the ranges, others bred from trotting or Thoroughbred stallions. There is, we believe, no horse as well suited, generally speaking, to breed to such mares as the well-bred, good-sized Hackney with quality.

Dietetic Diseases of Horses.

With the exception of dogs, it is probable horses suffer more from dietetic diseases than other classes of domesticated animals. A dietetic disease may be defined to be a morbid condition of the body, produced by food or water deteriorated in quality, insufficient or overabundant in quantity, or containing some ingredient directly poisonous or injurious to the animal economy. In many cases the susceptibility of horses to many diseases of this class is influenced greatly by exercise or want of exercise. Certain dietetic diseases, which we will discuss later on, appear only after a period of idleness, while others, when the causes are present, will appear notwithstanding regular work. In order that the health of the animal may be maintained, it is necessary that the various kinds of food should be sufficient in quantity and undeteriorated in quality. It is also necessary that the food contain at least three classes of constituents, each of which plays an important part in supplying the various wants of the economy. These constituents are, first, nitrogen, which nourishes muscular and other albuminoid tissues (on this account the substance containing it is called "nitrogenous food"); second, hydrocarbons, substances defective in nitrogen, and having an excess of carbon or hydrogen. These supply material which undergo combustion in the body, and assist in maintaining animal heat. If this hydrocarbonous element also contain fat, in addition to maintaining animal heat, it assists in the assimilation of the nitrogenous compounds. Food must also contain, third, saline materials, in order that the solid structures of the body be built and maintained in health. These also assist in the processes of assimilation and elimination, or carrying new materials into the system and old materials out of it. If these materials, or any of them, are absent or present in undue proportions, health cannot be maintained, and experience has taught us that animals are kept in the best health when fed on a mixture of food.

Although chemical analyses have enabled us to determine the quantities of nitrogen, carbon, etc., contained in certain foods, it does not follow that the food which contains these constituents in the greatest abundance will produce the best results. Digestibility, readiness of assimilation, an absence of unduly heating properties, and many other qualities are needed in order to make a substance possessing the necessary ingredients available as food. A substance may possess the desirable amount of nitrogen, carbon, etc., to make it valuable, but these ingredients may be in such a form that they cannot be readily digested or assimilated, or there may be other ingredients in the food that makes it undesirable. Chemistry is a valuable, but not an infallible, guide, and its indications require to be tempered by the test of experience. The most satisfactory food for horses has been proved by experience to be hay and oats. These appear to possess in proper proportions the three ingredients noted; at the same time, it is not wise to feed solely on these substances—a more or less regular supply of other food, as bran, roots, linseed, etc., should be given, not so much to supply nutrition as for variety. Horses enjoy variety of food as much as man, and while we depend upon hay and oats to produce muscular and nervous energy, it would be unwise to make them the entire ration for any considerable length of time. The amount of grain required to maintain health depends greatly upon the amount of muscular exertion the animal undergoes. Horses should be fed in accordance to the labor performed.

EFFECTS OF OVERFEEDING.—Too much hydrocarbonous food favors the development of fatness and obesity in any animal. This is seen in pet dogs and cats, which get little exercise, and are fed largely on cream, sugar, and titbits of various kinds. These animals die at comparatively early ages from fatty degeneration and infiltration of the heart, liver, etc. Old favorite horses, when pampered and fed on carbonaceous food and allowed to live in idleness, die from the same cause. Accumulations of flesh-forming elements in the blood, and their non-elimination, cause the development of many blood diseases. The nitrogen of the food is not all assimilated in the system, and a large portion passes off in the excreta. Should anything occur to interfere with the functions of the excretory organs, the nitrogenous compounds accumulate in the system, and there is set up a variety of diseases more or less grave.

While overfeeding leads to the development of disease, deficiency of food leads to no less grave results. This deficiency may relate both to quantity and quality. A deficiency in nitrogenous material leads to the breaking up of the animal frame. While it is essential to health that food should be sufficient but not over-abundant in quantity, and that the quality should be such as to supply all the wants of the economy, it is a fact that the lower animals will live for a long period on very common fare, provided it is sufficient in quantity, and they are not subjected to either muscular exertion or extremes of weather, but to have health, energy and condition, it is necessary that both food and water be of good quality and sufficient in quantity. We will discuss in future numbers some of the more common "dietetic diseases of horses." "WHIP."

Hints on Summer Care of Work Horses.

The various experiment stations have done comparatively nothing with the feeding of horses. The marked difference existing between the digestive apparatus of the horse and cow call for differences in feeding. The horse's stomach is small, compared with that of the other domesticated animals; therefore, smaller quantities of food must be offered, which should be concentrated. Bulky food is not as suitable for equines as for bovines. During the hot days, water should be offered frequently and in moderate quantities. That from deep wells is often ice cold, and should not be allowed ad lib. if the horse is sweating. If, however, the chill is off, little harm will result from allowing a horse all he will drink. Water before feeding, always. If the time allowed at noon is only an hour, don't seek to overload your horse's stomach with hay; leave the hay for night feed. When resting for a few minutes in the field, and there is any breeze, turn the horses so that they will face it. After removing the harness at night, go over their bodies with a damp sponge; it will cool them quickly and remove the sweat and dirt incidental to field work. Collars must fit properly, or scalded shoulders, sore necks, choking, etc., will result, with the inevitable loss of valuable time. Be careful in the use of new hay when it comes, or you will notice a big increase in the urine of your horses, and a rapid loss of flesh, all symptoms of what is often termed diabetes. Horses with the forelock unclipped will be less liable to sunstroke. Clipping the forelock is a fashion which has gone from the city to the country, and is one that cannot be too severely condemned. Looking at it from the material standpoint alone, the removal of the forelock cannot be excused. A horse so mistreated deteriorates \$10 to \$15 on the big horse markets when intended for export. Sponging the eyes, nostrils and arms with cold water every night after the work is done will also be found to be beneficial, being refreshing to the horse. The Saturday night bran mash is just as important in summer as in winter, unless the horses are grassed every night. In very hot weather it might be advisable to take two hours at noon and work later at night; such a proceeding would be better for man and horse-flesh. Regularity in watering and feeding are indispensable.

Drafters Show.

Reports current indicate that the champions of the different draft breeds of horses intend to make one of the strongest exhibits of draft geldings yet seen at the St. Louis Fair, and afterwards at the 1904 International. Rumors are circulating to the effect that the best Britain and the continent can produce will be in competition with the choice of the States and Canadian-bred drafters. A story is going the rounds that a specially selected lot from Scotland is now being prepared near Montreal for these two great shows. Whatever of truth there may be in these rumors, one thing is certain, and that is a few of the largest interests in the States are collecting the best that country can breed, and are prepared to give all comers a struggle for the honors. When the best of the two best horse-producing continents meet there should be something doing.

Stock.

Preparations for the Dominion Fair.

The buildings for the housing of the live stock at the Dominion Exhibition, Winnipeg, are placed at the north-west corner of the fair grounds. The cattle, horse, sheep and swine stables and pens are arranged in a series of parallel rows, backing on the grade of the Selkirk branch C.P.R., almost at right angles.

One of the horse stables is one-ninth of a mile in length, and will furnish accommodation for many horses.

At the time of a visit by one of the "Advocate" staff, the contractor and men were busy moving and erecting buildings. The dairy and poultry buildings will be found at south-west corner of the grounds. The expected sale of Hereford cattle by the American Hereford Association will not materialize this year, although a big exhibit of whitefaces will be in evidence.

In an advance copy of the prize-list, we note that at the request of the Dominion Government, prize money is being made the first charge on the Dominion Government grant. In the rules governing the horse classes, rule 12 says: "No horse afflicted with hereditary disease will be allowed a premium." As no vetting is done to determine this previous to the horse entering the show-ring, it will not be advisable to bring horses to the show affected with hereditary diseases. The Pecheron list has sections for two-year-old, three-year-old, and four years and up, stallions.

In Standard-breeds, the only registry that will be recognized is the American Trotting Register. Class 12 includes the harness, hunter, saddle, jumping and driving classes outside of the breeds, and is interesting, as it includes sections and features which have never been provided for at the Winnipeg show previously. The speed-list is an attractive one to those interested in racing, a considerable amount of money being hung up as purses.

The cattle prizes are very attractive, and should bring out a strong show, especially in the two popular breeds—Shorthorns and Herefords. We hope to see some of the best Eastern herds on the grounds, and also the Van Horne contingent. The latter, it is very doubtful, will be allowed to appear, which would be a distinct educational loss to the country, and also to the particular breed (Shorthorn) interests, which will need their strongest forces if the premier position is to be held by them as of yore. In Holsteins, the Canadian Breed Association will contribute \$100, as will also the Canadian Ayrshire Association. The winning Carnefac calf will net its owner \$100, the next \$50, and the third \$25—well worth trying for.

A new feature mentioned before is the offering of prizes for car lots of export cattle. Ranchers could well afford to compete for this prize, which, added to the market price obtained for the load, will bring the returns up well. No special fitting for this is required, careful cutting out being the work that will tell.

The prizes for sheep and for pigs of the various breeds are well worth going after; four prizes being offered in the sections of Leicesters, Shropshires, and Oxford Downs; three in the other breeds.

Re Extended Form of Pedigree Certificate

Regarding enquiry anent pedigrees: I certainly consider the tabulated extended pedigree as the correct and most desirable form; the form as at present used being of very little use.

Deleau, J. E. MARPLES.

A Stockman's Opinion re the Extended Pedigree.

Surely there is no one who will dispute the superiority of the extended pedigree over the system in use in books of record. The one possible objection to the extended pedigree is its length, but that is prohibitive. I doubt if the nineteen Volumes of the Dominion Herdbook would hold one of the long pedigrees recorded in it if it were extended its full length. Of course your proposal to discard four-fifths of the length of such pedigrees simplifies that a good deal, but it would be a good deal like cutting off a man's head to cure a toothache—it is a sure cure, but neither the head nor the tooth is worth much afterwards.

It is quite true, as you say, our registrations do not show the animal's breeding—they are only an index to the breeding—and if a man had all the records at hand and a few years to spare for the purpose, he could trace one pedigree back a good way, but the animal would probably be dead long before he had the pedigree traced.

For my own part, I would prefer a pedigree of even four crosses, if I knew every animal represented in that pedigree was a good one, to one with twenty-five crosses that I knew nothing about, but the extended pedigree doesn't show anything more in that way than the present system.

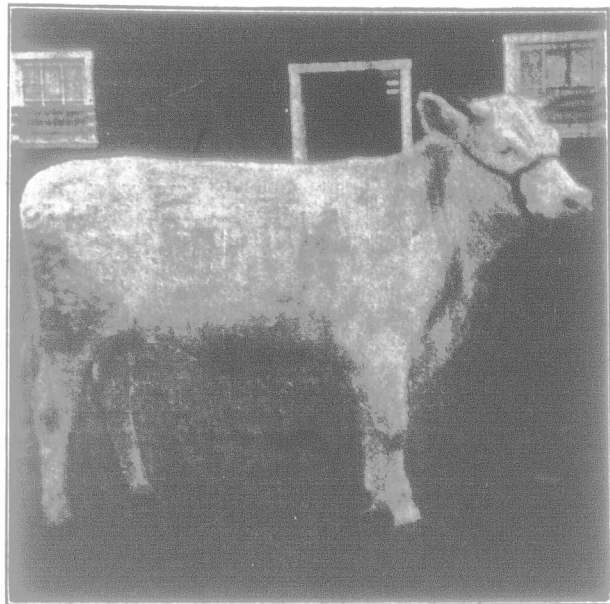
If you can devise some system of registration

that will give this information, without the appalling length of the extended pedigree, you will do breeding of all kinds a service not easily over-estimated.

WALTER LYNCH.

Remarks on the Cattle Class at Calgary.

The entries were more numerous than at any former Calgary Spring Fair, and, on the whole, the quality, fitting and breeding of the animals shown was a credit to the exhibitors; yet, withal, there were numbers of animals brought to this combined show and annual Territorial mart inferior in quality and low in condition, and these lowered the general high standard



May Blossom.

A sample of Hon. Thos. Greenway's offering, June 15, 1904.

which the better class of breeders are endeavoring to establish. The Shorthorn cow class was the weakest ring of that breed. The female championship was found in a yearling heifer, owned by Wright and Sutor Bros., Gladys, Alta. Although she will not be two years old until the 10th of November, yet, owing to an arrangement which provides that ages count from Jan. 1st, she competed in the two-year-old class. She is a typical Shorthorn heifer, and stood first in a very strong class. Hon. W. Beresford's Sittyton Hero 16th won first in his class, also the championship as best Shorthorn bull any age. A two-year-old bull owned by A. F. McGill, Lacombe, was reserve for open championship. He won first in his class (a strong one), also first for Alberta-bred, and in the estimation of quite a number of the bystanders, he should have topped the lot. He has longer, better-fleshed hind quarters than the three-year-old; his flanks are also let down better, and he is more beefy well down the thigh. However, the Beresford bull showed more masculinity, his horns, head and neck being nearer the type desired; then in front quarters and back he equalled the younger bull, and later, when these animals came under the hammer, the judge's decision was sustained.

Herefords came second in point of numbers. They made a splendid showing, and later, at the sale, established a record of high prices which undoubtedly will be the means of giving the "whitefaces" a stronger grip in the West. There were among them a large percentage of smooth, well-bred animals, some American-bred, others from across the water, and the balance home-grown. It was a revelation to many to see such a large collection of strong, uniform "white-faced" bulls, sappy well-fleshed fellows, typical

of that early-maturing breed of good rustlers, and, as shown by their pedigrees, many of them were the offspring of prizewinning stock. It is needless to say they brought high prices, a full report of which appears in another column of this issue.

HEREFORDS.—Bulls three years and over were first called, and The General, owned by Jas. Tough, Edmonton, a thick, well-brought-out bull, of good quality and large size, was placed first; later he won the male championship. Second and highly commended were won by John T. Parker, Lethbridge. Messrs. Robt. Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., and A. P. Ketchen, of Ottawa, judged, and after due consideration, J. T. Parker's Benedict, sired by Overseer, was placed first. He is an excellent type of young Hereford bull. Second went to Lewis Wilton, sired by Peerless Wilton, and owned by Robt. Stinton, Regina. Parker got highly commended, with General Miles 3rd.—an exceptionally good handler, and one that took the eye of many of the on-lookers, yet he had not quite the depth of body which Nos. 1 and 2 possessed, so filled third place. Bonnie Brae Hesiod, owned and bred by O. Palmer, Lacombe, came next. He was sired by Oakwood Hesiod. J. Shouldice, Gleichen, Alta., got first on cows, also commended, which means third placing, with a very creditable pair; and Robt. Stinton, highly commended, that being second place.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls any age brought out five. C. H. Crocker & Son, Pine Lake, Alta, won first and highly commended in this class with two splendid specimens of the breed. The first winner was their former stock bull, Centre Hill Emperor. He showed in his four-year-old form, and as a beef sire, meaty, even and of good size, was a credit to both owners and breed. There being only one prize offered for this breed, the winner of second place was highly commended. He is a chip off the "Emperor," and promises to be his equal, if not his superior. J. H. Fay's (of Blackfalds) entry was commended. The quality of the Aberdeen-Angus shown was good, but the numbers very small; yet the few Western breeders who at present hold up the banner of that breed are endeavoring to introduce them more universally throughout the West.

SHORTHORNS.—In this class there were six sections: Bulls three years and over; two years, and yearlings; also the same order for females. In all the bull sections, and also the cows, three years and over, three cash prizes were offered, the fourth placing being highly commended and the fifth commended; but in the heifer sections only two cash prizes were given. Bulls three years and over brought out five, all of them good specimens, and well fitted, although not high in flesh. Sittyton Hero 16th, owned by the Hon. W. Beresford, as previously mentioned, won first and open championship. H. F. Flewelling, Lacombe, got second with Bonnie Prince, a thick-fleshed, strong red bull, with lots of constitution and good quality. J. McK. Andrew, Davisburg, Alta., got third placing with Sir Donald, bred by P. Talbot, Lacombe. Turner's Lord Rob was highly commended, and the entry of John Robinson, of Innisfail, commended. Fifteen two-year-olds lined up, making an exceedingly strong section. First place went to the reserve for open championship owned by A. F. McGill, Lacombe. He is a red, thick, even, straight-lined bull with lots of constitution and good depth. A half-brother, a roan, by the same sire, and also of the Crimson Flower strain, won fourth place—highly commended. These were the only entries Mr. McGill had, and numerous favorable comments were made concerning them. Second prize was won by Canadian Beau, a roan, bred and owned by H. C. Watson, Oxbow, Assa. This thick, growthy fellow won the Assinibola championship. A half-brother, also bred by Mr. Watson, was commended in the same section. Glen Bruce, owned by P. Talbot & Son, got third; a low-set, heavy-bodied bull, naturally well-fleshed, and a good handler. The yearlings were a strong class both in number and quality. J. & W. Sharp, of Lacombe, were first with Commodore, an exceedingly low-set, thickly-fleshed, deep, well-made young bull, with a strong head, yet not coarse; he is straight-lined, has well-sprung ribs, and is a good handler. Henry Talbot, Lacombe, got second place with an animal of more up-standing type, yet of corresponding thickness and depth. Third place went to P. Talbot & Son. Turner's entry was highly commended, and Flewelling's commended.

Cows.—The two-year-old winning heifer is straight-lined, broad-backed, deep, smooth, with a good feminine look, and although much smaller than many showing against her, fully deserved her place. The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Assa., won second and highly commended with a very nice pair. Mr. Beresford's entry followed, winning commended.



The Sheep Industry Not Dead Yet!—In the Winnipeg (C. P. R.) Stock-yards.

Farm.

Educating the Farm Dog.

One subject in the "Farmer's Advocate" that has not been treated as fully as I would like to see, is the educating or training of collie dogs. Opinions differ as to what is meant by the word "trained." Some people have the idea that if a dog will chase the cows at the word "sic," and come back when called, that is all that is required, but as I understand the term, it implies a great deal more. It calls for a dog that will, when told, go to the pasture, circle around the cows, herd them, and bring them on a steady walk to the barn. One that at the command of his master, will sweep around the head of the herd and reverse the course of every animal as many times as is desired; will put trespassing swine off the premises, and also in winter, when the stable doors are open during the cleaning operation, watch lest the cows come in. I will try to give a few suggestions which may aid in the higher education of a dog.

I would say, select an active, affectionate pup with a considerate countenance, or in other words, one that will watch with earnestness every move and every act of its master. After he is the proper age the teaching begins. The proper age largely depends upon the nature of the dog, his ability to take care of himself, and his eagerness to work. In most cases it should not begin before he is six months old, unless he is blessed with a never-failing supply of "snap," because if he gets a kick when he is too young, it may ruin him.

It is a hard matter to lay down hard and fast rules for the teaching of dogs, but I would say, in the first place, gain his confidence, keep it, and give him to understand that you are his friend and protector. The next thing is, keep your temper and exercise patience. Next, I would say, keep the dog to yourself. Allow no one to use him, for no dog can serve two masters. Keep him as your constant companion. This will encourage him to come back promptly when his tasks are finished, and also be at hand when wanted, instead of running around the country. I like to see the dog that will cry if for a minute he loses his master. Feed him liberally and regularly after your own meals, in order to teach him regular habits. Always see that he is tied securely at night, and when you go away where you do not allow him to go.

Now, with regard to teaching your dog to drive cows, I would say, first procure a piece of one-quarter inch rope about twenty feet long. Attach this to his neck, and say to him, "Let us go and get the cows, Carlo."

Always give your orders in plain English, speaking as distinctly as possible, and always using the same words for a certain act, for it is by combining the words with the act that he learns what is wanted.

As you go toward the pasture, let the dog go ahead of you, and when you reach the cows go out around them to the last one, gather them together and start them homeward, always accompanying him, and do not be too anxious to see him work alone. See that he follows the cows, ahead of you. Make him keep to his place. If one should lag, say to him, "Move her up, Carlo," (or whatever his name may be) and help him. If he succeeds, caress him; tell him that he has done right. Do not be too exact, and never play with him. Repeat this every day for at least two months. By this time, if he has learned well and proved himself trusty, you may send him alone. The first few times have the cows close, or, better, go with him nearly to the cows, then send him for them, each time making the distance a little longer, until he is able to go the whole way alone. Always remember to pat him for his labor, and say "Well done, Carlo." But, on the other hand, if he disobeys, give a short scolding, and see the task is properly done before you release him. Never whip if you can avoid it. To a sensitive dog a scolding is sufficient. But if you do, be sure to hold him until you have made friends. Keep the confidence of your dog, and make his work enjoyable. If at any time after he becomes careless, resort to the rope. Going with him a few times will bring him back to his place. Always help him out of difficult places, never allowing him to become defeated or discouraged. This has been the trouble with too many of our promising young dogs. Learn one thing well before starting another.

Now you have taught him to bring the cows alone from the pasture, and drive them when you are with him, the next step is to teach him to get around ahead of them when they are running away from you. When taking the young cattle to pasture, attach the rope as before, and say to him, "Get around ahead, Carlo," at the same time running with him around ahead of the drove. Repeat this a few times, first one way, and then the other, (the word, of course, always accompanying the act), until he learns what is wanted; and then use him in this way every time when turning from the lane into the pasture.

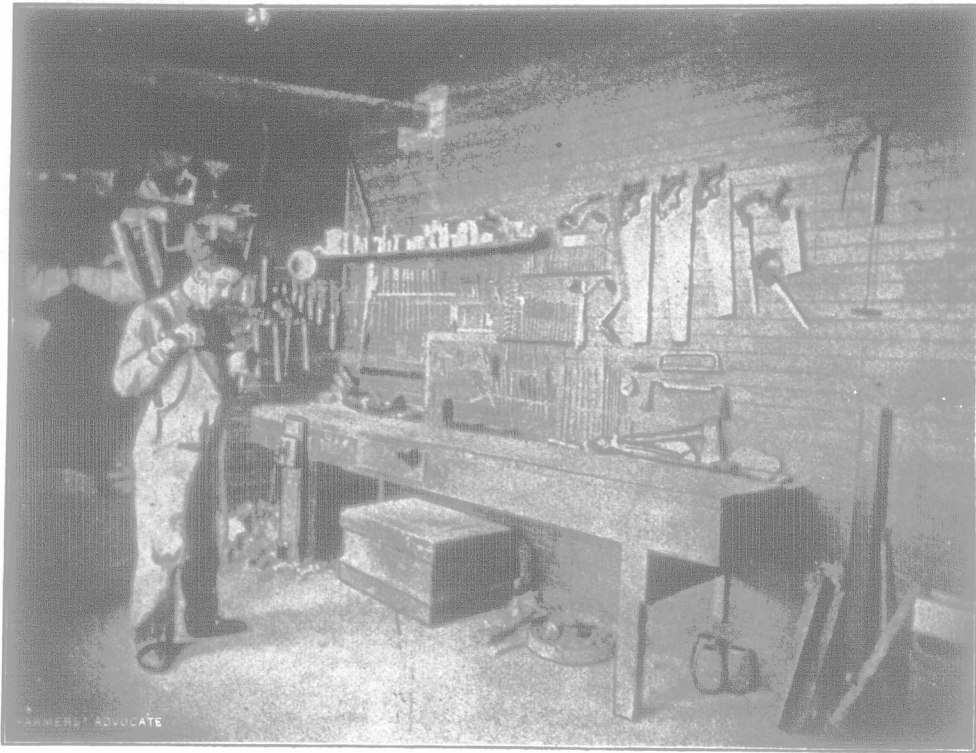
It is also necessary to teach the dog to watch gates, doors, etc. To do this, tie him to an open doorway with cows or swine outside, and place some hay or grain at the door. The stock will naturally come to it, and as they approach say to him "Watch them, Carlo! Watch them!" If he makes an attempt, caress him, also helping him. After a few times he will learn what is wanted, and will take it upon himself, not needing to be told. I would say, let every boy owner of a good dog teach it one good trick, but when teaching one, I would suggest the carrying of small baskets, empty pails, etc. In the first

place teach him to carry small sticks, gradually enlarging until he is willing to take a small basket; by and bye he will be able to carry a ten-quart pail. Be sure to have wooden handles on the pails, as the iron bale is hard on his teeth.

With regard to breed of dog, (from my experience) I would advise a pure-bred "Shepherd Collie." They seem to be a good-natured, affectionate, willing class, and this is just what is wanted. COWBOY.

The Weeds: What Shall be Done?

From an observant traveller who crosses our country at the present time, there is no disguising the fact that one of the most serious problems that farmers have to face is how to keep weeds in check. It is unnecessary to go into a detailed discussion of the various causes which have led to thousands of acres of prairie land having been depreciated in value through their occupation by noxious weeds. They have found an entrance to many fertile districts by means of railways, rivers overflowing, and strong winds, but more particularly through the sowing of dirty seed. At any rate, the fact remains that they are with us in enormous quantities, robbing grain crops of their much-needed moisture, the soil of its virgin fertility, and even crowding more useful plants so that a profitable crop cannot be secured. And so the question arises—what is to be done to stem the tide of destruction led on by these intruders? Is a wholesale and in many cases a haphazard system of cultivation to be continued, the only object being to produce wheat for market? Is the careless and indifferent farmer to be allowed to go on with his unrestricted system of seeding his community with specimens that make the land less productive, harder to work, and incidentally less valuable? Or will it be possible to



A Well-equipped Workshop.

enforce the laws which are now on the statute books for the extermination of weeds? All these are phases of the situation demanding consideration. Our weed laws are not easy to enforce, largely because the difficulties which they are intended to correct are very general, and it is not likely that legislation can prove of any avail in improving the condition which now exists. If any salvation is to come, it must appear in the form of a universal desire on the part of the farmers to wipe out noxious weeds. It will be very necessary, too, that those who will have to do the real work of extermination become better acquainted with the characteristics and habits of growth of our worst weeds. To fight anything well, you must know it; and to fight weeds well, their life history, showing when and how they seed, the length of time they take to mature, etc., must be known. There is no weed known which cannot be eradicated by constant attention, if only the nature of its growth be understood. This will be a subject for practical instruction at the Agricultural College, where young farmers may be taught not only to identify weeds and their seeds, but also a knowledge of how they grow and are disseminated.

In the meantime, it will be well for those who are battling with weeds to remember that there are two periods in their life history when they are more easily destroyed than at others. One of these is just when the seed germinates, and the other is just when it has attained its growth and is about to blossom. In considering methods of cultivation for killing weeds, the summer-fallow, when properly handled, is undoubtedly a safe and certain one, but it is expensive. On the other hand, nothing will give better results in cleaning up weedy land than seeding to grass. Brome and rye grass, especially the former, have an undisputed reputation for crowding out weeds, and timothy is not far behind them. It is now, of course, too late to seed to grass, but the method is worth the deliberate consideration and endorsement of all who are interested in the great problem of weed eradication.

Sugar Beets at Oxnard.

Ella H. Enderlein, in Sunset Magazine.

Throughout the west, where the land is suitable for the raising of sugar beets, the greatest interest is manifested, for beet-raising is an industry which gives the farmer a crop unattended by speculation, as he is able to contract with the factory to buy his crop when he plants his seed. From \$60 to \$200 an acre may be made in the growing of sugar beets, in the locations where factories exist, thus enhancing the value of such farming lands, and also giving abundant labor to those seeking employment. Thousands of acres of land in California are devoted to the culture of sugar beets, but in the Santa Clara valley of Ventura County, it is claimed by experts, the astonishing yield in the percentage of sugar in beets exceeds anything known in beet culture either at home or abroad.

The Santa Clara valley of Ventura has peculiar agricultural conditions. It is only a few feet above the sea level, and the soil has a quality of texture for retaining and holding intact, for a depth of three or four feet, all the natural moisture of the winter's precipitation. There is but little drainage, and lying so close to the sea, evaporation is reduced to a minimum. The frequent night fogs of the summer season also precipitate moisture, which replaces the little evaporation which does take place. The soil is also rich in sulphates, carbonates, and nitrates, so necessary to saccharine-producing plants, thus making the cost of fertilizing very small.

Such conditions guarantee the minimum cost of production with the maximum yield of sugar, greatly augmented by the plentiful supply of artesian water and the proximity of large lime kilns in the vicinity.

In the very heart of the valley, near Ventura, El Rio and Hueneme, has sprung up suddenly the thriving town of Oxnard, which owes its existence to the establishment of the Great American Sugar-beet Factory, which has made Oxnard a rapidly-increasing industrial center between the Santa Clara river and the sea.

Being upon the coast line of the Southern Pacific, it is in as close touch with the world as is any town of the south, and already—though but four years old—it has become a bustling, thriving, commercial little city.

The Oxnard factory was built about four years

ago at a cost of \$2,000,000, and in size and capacity it is one of the largest in the United States. Upon a tract of one hundred acres of land are the factory buildings, offices, boilers, and sugar houses, rotary lime kilns, vertical lime kilns, oil and storage tanks, etc., etc., many buildings forming almost a little village by themselves, while the twin steel smokestacks, with an elevation of one hundred and fifty-five feet, and the great vertical lime kilns, ninety-five feet high, form a landmark throughout the valley. The dumps where the raw beets are received are elevated above four bins, with a capacity of one hundred tons each. The dumps are of framed timbers, with approaches, upon which the loaded wagons are hauled to drop the contents below.

In one year recently about 12,000 acres of beets were grown, 20 tons per acre being a common yield, beets yielding as high as 25 per cent. of sugar.

The beets are delivered to the factory in wagons, holding from four to six tons each, or in railroad cars, holding twenty-five tons each, and are received by the dumps at the east end of the factory, and come out refined sugar at the west end, about fourteen hours later.

If one has leisure he may follow the sugar-making process in detail, which is full of interest. As the raw beets drop into the great storage bins already mentioned, they fall into sluices flooded with water, which carries them into the main building upon a rapid current. Two great twin screws carry them from here up to the washers, where cleansing belt conveyers take them to the top of the building, where they drop into automatic scales, each self-registering one-half ton, which gives therefore the exact tonnage worked up by the factory. From this point the beets drop into the slicers, round bins with sharp knives set in revolving disks, which cut them into long, slender strips. An endless belt conveys the sliced beets

to the diffusion batteries, where the saccharine matter is extracted, and the juice passing into tanks, undergoes a series of processes, both chemical and mechanical, until it is ready for the vacuum pans.

The juice after being clarified and evaporated and filtered, is boiled at a low temperature in the vacuum pans. They are three in number, with a capacity of five hundred and fifty barrels of sugar each. After boiling, the crystallizers and then the mixers prepare the syrup for the centrifugals. The Steffins process is used for extracting the sugar, which, after passing through the granulators and dried, is packed into one-hundred-pound sacks, and is ready for the market.

The testing process of this immense factory is of great interest. One may follow it step by step through every stage, commencing with the unloading of the wagons in which the beets are hauled to the dumps. They are provided with heavy rope nets, which hold the load. Each wagon is driven in turn upon scales, where the gross weight is recorded, then to the beet sheds, where an apparatus with a series of hooks descends, and, catching the sides of the net, empties the whole load into the bins below, where a flume conveys them into the factory. The empty wagon then being weighed, gives the net weight of the beets. As the beets tumble into the bin a sample is caught in a great bushel basket, which is taken to the tare room and weighed. Later, being washed, this sample is again weighed, and the difference in weights gives the percentage of tare to be taken from the load. The average weight being found, an equal portion of each beet is ground, the pulp pressed, and the juice taken to the laboratory for analysis.

The method of analysis is known as the pipette test, the one adopted by the Experimental Bureau at Washington. The metric system is used in working the determinations, and the process is elaborate. The final reading gives the percentage of sugar in the juice, which, divided by the correct density, gives the purity.

The pulp is used for food for stock. In one season thirteen thousand tons of beet pulp were stored by the American Beet-sugar Company in silos at the factory grounds. The value of this pulp for stock feed, in connection with straw or something to give it coarseness, is appreciated by stockmen, and many are shipping it to their ranges and siloing it themselves.

Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of beets handled in one year means a million and a quarter dollars to the farmer, and more than half a million to the employees.

Care of the Plow.

All practical men know how essential it is that the polished portions of the plow, the land-side, the moldboard and share should be kept perfectly bright, thereby lessening the draft and the tendency to clog up. Whenever a plow is laid by, its bright surface should be cleaned, wiped dry, and coated with some thick mineral lubricant, such as is used for journal bearings, and by this means prevent rusting. Plows do not differ from other machinery. They all tend to wear out if used at all. The share becomes dull and too short, consequently the plow tends to run on its point. It becomes more difficult to hold; the draft also becomes heavier, and an inferior class of work is done. It is sometimes necessary to change the form of the share to suit a harder or mellow soil. When the ground is hard, the wing of the share needs to be set down, and the point also. When, however, the land is wet and mellow, the wing and point will need to be set up more, or it will draw too deeply in the ground.

A useful attachment to the plow is the jointer (a miniature plow) or skimmer, as we have heard it termed. When a large amount of material is to be turned under, such as long stubble, coarse manure, or weeds, this attachment will be found a great aid to the performance of good work. The use of the drag chain, one end attached to the plow beam, the other end behind the moldboard, will be found to be useful in getting the weeds thoroughly covered.

Cicuta or Water Hemlock.

(*Cicuta occidentalis*).

Of the various poisonous plants that are injurious to stock, Cicuta or Water Hemlock, illustrated here, is one that is closely allied to the cultivated parsnip, which it resembles to some extent. A bulletin issued by the Montana Experiment Station, describes it as reaching three or four feet in height, with a smooth, green, ribbed, hollow stem, spreading above, and each branch terminating in an umbrella-like expansion of small white flowers. It rises from a bunch of thick, tuber-like roots, which contain a yellow gummy secretion, and are the chief seat of the poison, although the seeds have been reported to be more or less poisonous, as well as the foliage in less degree. It is to be found in some parts of the Territories, and occasionally in Manitoba, usually along streams and ditches or near marshy places. The roots of this plant have long been known to be a deadly poison, and have been used by the Indians for suicide. The roots and foliage are thought to be more poisonous in early spring than at other times, and the semi-persistent basal leaves then attract stock seeking everything green, and the roots are frequently pulled up

time, and then always in low, wet places, the animals not being apt to get far away from the locality of poisoning.

The usual remedy is a drench of melted lard. In pasture land the roots should be dug up. This is not a difficult process, as they are generally near the surface. One digging is usually sufficient to exterminate the pest altogether.

Let in the Light.

In the construction of buildings for the housing of farm stock, the importance of having plenty of light inside should not be overlooked. There is no great disinfectant so cheap as sunlight, and apart from cleanliness and good ventilation, nothing contributes so largely to the health of animals. Bacteriologists have found that twenty minutes' exposure to the direct rays of the sun will destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis and other less virulent bacteria in less time.

The south side of the building should have windows freely distributed, and they should not be small either. The objection may be raised that windows let in the cold at night, and that the benefits to be derived from sunshine are more than overcome in that way. If they are well made, however, i. e., the frame closely joined to the body of the wall, the sash neatly put in and the glass properly puttied, these disadvantages referred to will be largely overcome. Rather than be without abundant sunlight it would pay to put in double windows for winter use. The cost, after all, will not be regarded as enormous when it is remembered that, if properly protected, no repairs will be necessary for many years.

Watch Old Settlers.

Newcomers to the country who wish to learn in a practical way something about Western farming, should constantly watch their neighbors who have been some time in the country and can give visible evidence of knowing what they are doing. It is not uncommon for men to arrive from a well-tilled farm in the Old Land, or even in Ontario, who think they can start right away to show old-timers how it ought to be done. In this they always get fooled, and very often at considerable expense to themselves. The wide-awake newcomer will admit at once that he has a lot to learn, and he will set about right away to get it. He will read agricultural papers and study, but he will also observe those who have been on the ground and made their work a success, and he will readily copy their methods according as he sees they have been a success.

Dairying.

New Zealand Butter Dry.

In his annual report to the Dept. of Agriculture, J. A. Kinsella, Commissioner of Dairying for New Zealand, points out that the butter made in that colony is comparatively low in its content of water. He says:

"It will be interesting indeed for the purchasers of New Zealand butter in Great Britain to note the comparatively low percentage of water, and consequently the high percentage of fat, contained in New Zealand butter. It only requires a glimpse over the records of the analyses to become convinced that uniformity exists in the process of manufacture in the various butter-factories in the colony. This uniformity has been largely brought about by the building of better factories, by the installing of more up-to-date machinery in them, by the introduction of more approved methods of manufacture as advocated by this division, and by the better application of refrigerating-power throughout the whole process of manufacture. The almost absolute control which every factory of any importance has over both the cream and butter is where the secret lies in New Zealand being able to make such a uniformly dry honest butter."

Mr. Kinsella suggests that as an advertisement for New Zealand butter in Great Britain, a circular giving analyses of the low percentage of water be printed and circulated.

"Advocate" readers will remember Mr. Kinsella as Superintendent of Dairying in the Northwest Territories, from whence he was called to the colony in which he now labors.

The Boston Board of Health.

The Boston Board of Health has promulgated new rules for the sale of milk, by requiring "that no person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall bring into the city of Boston, for the purpose of sale, exchange or delivery, or sell, exchange or deliver, any milk, skimmed milk or cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or which has a temperature higher than 50° F."



Cicuta or Water Hemlock (*Cicuta occidentalis*).

Published by the courtesy of the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

or dug up from the soft ground and eaten with fatal results. It is said, too, that these roots, on being tramped and crushed by sheep and other stock seeking water, exude a yellowish gummy liquid which floats on the water, and being drunk with it, may effect stock fatally. The mature plant is far less poisonous, particularly when dry, yet cases have been reported where stock have been poisoned in winter from eating "sloUGH hay," of which water hemlock was a constituent. Cattle and horses are the most frequent sufferers, but sheep also appear to be poisoned occasionally, though some authors report them immune.

The poison contained in the roots is rapid and deadly, death often resulting within a few hours after it is eaten, but where less of the root is taken the animal may linger along for several days, or even eventually recover. The principal symptoms are violent convulsions, frothing at the mouth and nose, excessive urination, shallow breathing, coma and death. An examination of the body after death will usually show the lungs congested with blood, and the lining membranes of the stomach and intestines more or less decomposed.

It is usually easy to determine this water hemlock poison by the fact that few animals get poisoned at a

The Silo and Dairying.

One of the great drawbacks to successful dairying in Manitoba and the Territories has been in getting a sufficiency of succulent food for the cows. The silo in other parts of Canada has solved this difficulty, and in the opinion of many Westerners is capable of doing the same here. One of the "Advocate's" contributors, J. H. Farthing, who has built a tub silo in connection with his barn, illustrated in the "Farmer's Advocate," states that it is quite a success, although his neighbors did not expect it to prove so. The corn when put in was somewhat sodden, having been cut just prior to the big snowstorm of last September. The corn was left on the ground after cut, until hauled to the machine for cutting it into the short lengths (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch). The cattle eat it greedily, and the silage seems to be of good quality, although mixed with it was quite a lot of volunteer straw. When filling considerable water was used, which doubtless accounted for the successful ensiling of the mixed straws. The following is the cost of the silo, which was erected by the proprietor and his sons, who performed all the labor in connection with it:

6½ Barrels cement at \$3.90.....	\$ 25 35
4 Pieces pine 4-in.x6-in.x26-in.	6 86
2,700 Pieces cedar 2-in.x 4-in.	78 30
100 Pieces boards, door	2 25
30 Pieces, spruce door stays	5 5
1 Iron for rods	31 85
36 Washers at 3 cents	1 08
36 Washers at 1 cent	36
72 Nuts	1 50
Hoop iron for splice in 2x4 in.....	50
6-inch nails	2 00
	\$150 60

The labor included as well the excavating as building of foundation and walls, the hauling of the cement 23 miles, the lumber and iron 8 miles, and the gravel about 4 miles, so that one might add safely another \$25 to the cost.

The silo has been used by Mr. Bedford year after year at Brandon, and we believe has given satisfaction, and there is abundant opportunity for others to follow in the footsteps of the practical men above named. Mr. Farthing very pertinently says: "Is it any wonder we don't make more progress in dairy work in Manitoba, handicapped as we are by excessive cost in all material and implements?" And the market is here for the product with the desired quality. Only a few days prior to the writing of this article, butter cost us 30 cents a pound in Winnipeg, and we saw a quantity just made which was going out at 25c. wholesale.

Grading Cream.

A creamery company in Nebraska has adopted a system of grading farm-separated cream, paying for the product according to the acidity of the cream as well as its fat content. Grade No 1 is cream that is sweet, free from undesirable odors, and tests over 30 per cent. fat; grade No. 2 is for cream testing 30 per cent. fat or less, and showing too much milk acid. The acidity is arrived at by the alkaline tablet test, which Prof. Farrington (Wisconsin) introduced so successfully a few years ago. Any farmer or farmer's wife can use the alkaline tablet test. It is to be hoped that this system of grading cream will come into use here, as by the adoption of some such system the creameries will get raw material of better quality, and the buttermaker will be enabled to turn out a better article. The farmer marketing the first-class article deserves to be paid for it, and the man sending inferior stuff should be paid accordingly.

Buttermaking Competitions.

The Royal Ulster Agricultural Society held a buttermaking competition at their spring show, competitors being rated according to the following scale of points:

	Points.
Preparation and cleaning of churn and utensils	10
Use of thermometer	5
Time for churning	7
Granular condition of butter when churned	15
Washing churn	5
Condition when in worker	5
Working and making up	10
Quality of butter, including color	15
Weight of butter made	10
General style of doing work	10
Appearance of competitor as regards dress	8
Total	100

The Chicago American says: "Health department inspectors in the past week have been watching for milk cans which show signs of rust and dirt. Many of the receptacles which come to Chicago from the country are rusty, and on that account dangerous to health. The milk inspectors took axes and chiseled gaping holes in the bottoms of 100 such cans within the past week."

Poultry.

A New Life-preserver for the Chicks.

1. Take a small kettle of boiling water and a whisk every morning, and scald and brush every drinking vessel thoroughly. Rinse with a little more boiling water.

2. In the bottom of each drinking dish, sprinkle a very little camphorated chalk—such as can be bought for a dentifrice—and then pour in fresh water. It takes so very little camphorated chalk, and it is such a preventive of disease!

3. Before feeding the chicks, spread down an old sack. The food very soon sours, and it is such a comfort to be able to shake the whole of the trodden-over scraps out to the ducks, and to make a fresh start.

4. Every morning, thoroughly disturb the brood colony. Clean up the coops, empty out drinking pans, spray the hens round the legs and under the fluff with a fine spray of coal oil. The chicks may have their share, and also the wood-work of the coops. Lice hate kerosene. If there are any chicks so weakly that they cannot stand the exercise, it is as well to find it out. Once a day is enough to upset them all, and after that all movements among the broods should be quiet and deliberate. Omit this on any morning that a "brand-new" brood has been added.

5. Provide fine sand, and fine sharp grit.

6. Don't feed milk for at least the first week, and then begin it gradually. It must be quite sweet.

7. When beginning to feed "mash," add a very little ginger and carbonate of soda. It may soon be omitted.

8. Shut up hen and chicks securely every night. "Heronsmere." B. C.

dance of green food at this stage of their existence. This green food is not only a good appetizer, but it also acts as a health regulator. For ducklings, as for other young birds, skim milk forms an excellent food adjunct. Such birds never do better than on a mash made of equal parts of crushed oats and corn meal, worked into the proper consistency with skim milk.—[Farmers' Gazette.

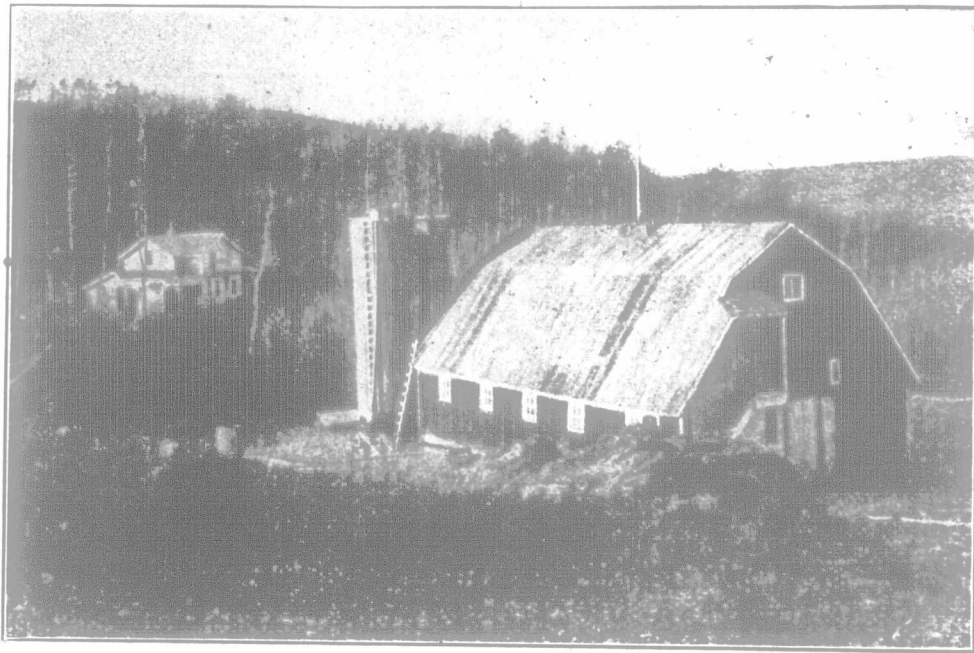
Up-to-date Methods in Chick-feeding.

From the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, at Orono, comes a bulletin on feeding poultry. The excerpt following refers specially to the feeding of chicks:

For feed for young chicks we make bread by mixing three parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part wheat middlings or flour, with skim milk or water, mixing it very dry, and salting as usual for bread. It is baked thoroughly, and when well done, if it is not dry enough so as to crumble, it is broken up and dried out in the oven, and then ground in a mortar or mill. The infertile eggs are hard-boiled and ground, shell and all, in a sausage-mill. About one part of ground egg and four parts of the bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes up about one-half of the food of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. Eggs are always used with it for the first one or two weeks, and then fine sifted beef scrap is mixed with the bread.

It may be that the bread is not necessary, and that something else is just as good. We have tried many other foods, including several of the most highly advertised prepared dry chicken foods, but as yet have found nothing that gives us as good health and growth as the bread fed in connection with dry broken grains.

When the chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs are sprinkled on the floor of the brooder among the grit, and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and food at the same time. After the first day the food is given in tin plates, four to each brooder. The plates have low edges, and the chicks go on to them and find the food ready. After they have had the food before them for five minutes, the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of it, they have little left to lunch on except what they



A Manitoba Dairyman's Plant.

J. H. Farthing's farmstead, showing house, barn and circular silo.

Breeding Geese.

The older the geese the better, as they lay larger and more fruitful eggs at the age of five or ten years than at the age of one year; but a young, vigorous gander is demanded as a mate for the old goose, since the gander after a few years loses his value as a sire. Geese, as a rule, are monogamous, one gander mating with one goose. Geese are very cheaply kept upon good grass or clover pasture. They will live upon such pasture all summer, and need but little grain. The eggs are best hatched under common hens, and the goslings are to be fed upon sods, corn cake, wheat, bread, oatmeal, etc. At first the little ones are very tender, and will not endure dampness or being wet by dew or rain. They must be kept dry until their downy covering has been replaced by the impervious coat of regular feathers, when they become very hardy birds.—[Farmers' Guide.

The Feeding of Ducklings.

Ducklings, as is well known, are much more greedy feeders than chickens of the same age. But they largely make up for this in being much more rapid growers, and, as a result, they come to maturity at a much earlier age. Ducklings of a good strain will become fit for market, when properly fed and looked after, at from seven to nine weeks of age. It is when sold at this age that ducklings pay best. In order to get them into suitable condition for the market at that age, however, special care must be taken in their feeding, and the birds must be kept regularly supplied with food materials conducive to the laying on of the "condition" which it is so essential that they must possess. Ducklings, like other young birds, require to be supplied with an abun-

scratch for. In the course of a few days light wooden troughs are substituted for the plates. The bottom of the trough is a strip of half-inch board, two feet long and three inches wide. Laths are nailed around the edges. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs until they outgrow them, as follows: Bread and egg or scrap early in the morning; at half-past nine o'clock dry grain, either pin-head oats, crushed wheat, millet seed, or cracked corn. At one o'clock dry grain again, and the last feed of the day is of the bread, with egg or scrap.

Between the four feeds in the pans or troughs, millet seed, pin-head oats, and fine cracked corn, and later whole wheat, are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the food too easily.

One condition is made imperative in our feeding. The food is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity, which comes from over-feeding.

Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster-shell and sharp grit are always kept by them, as well as clean water. Mangolds are cut into slices, which they soon learn to peck. When the grass begins to grow they are able to get green food from the yards. If the small yards are worn out before they are moved to the range, green-cut clover or rape is fed to them.

After the chickens are moved to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran, to which one-tenth as much beef scrap is added. The other two feeds are of wheat and cracked corn. One year we fed double the amount of scrap all through the growing sea-

son, and had the April and May pullets well developed and laying through September and October. To our sorrow, they nearly all moulted in December, and that month and January were nearly bare of eggs.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Care for the Trees.

Trees that are obtained from the Forestry Department at Brandon or Indian Head are likely to be well taken care of after planting; at least no one should receive them who is not capable of giving the cultivation and care necessary to successful growth. But there are trees that have been placed on many farms by nature that are deserving of considerable attention by land owners. The real value of our natural bluffs is too often lost sight of. Every summer damage is done by fire to trees in this Province to the extent of many thousands of dollars, which should not occur. Bluffs should be as religiously guarded as any other property.

It will pay, too, to take a little time to prune the trees in the month of June. By taking off a few of the lower limbs of poplar and cottonwood, they look much more artistic, and produce a better top growth. Trees planted in lanes, or where live stock have access, should be protected in some way. As a preventive of barking, nothing is better than a band of woven wire, if placed around the stem from two to four inches from the bark. A great many trees can be protected in this way at little cost.

Growing Cucumbers.

June 15th is not too late to plant cucumbers in this country. In dealing with their growth, "Vegetable Gardening" says:

"It is quite customary to furrow out the land six feet apart one way, mark crossways of the furrows with a six-foot marker, and put a shovelful of well-rotted manure or compost in each intersection. Cover this manure with soil, and plant the cucumber seed. Of course, when the land is in the best condition, it is not necessary to put manure in the hills; in such cases, all that is necessary is to mark out both ways and plant at the intersections. About ten or a dozen seeds should be put in each hill, and covered about one inch deep, and the soil packed over the seeds. As soon as the plants are up, and after each rain, they should have the soil loosened around them. They should also be kept dusted, until well established, with Paris green, land plaster, or some other dust, to keep off the striped beetles, which are often very troublesome, and may destroy the plants when they are small, unless preventive measures are used. The land should be cultivated both ways, until the vines prevent it, so that very little work will have to be done by hand. About three good plants are enough for each hill, and the rest should be removed after the danger from serious insect injuries has passed."

Apiary.

Putting on Supers.

When the bees begin to whiten the top bars of the brood frames, and stick in little bits of new comb in odd corners, it is an indication that they need more room, and the surplus arrangements, whether for comb or extracted honey, should be put on at once. In fact, it is better to be a little ahead of time than a little behind in giving more room, because in the latter case the brood chamber gets filled up with honey, the queen is crowded for room for normal egg-laying, the bees contract the swarming fever, and the prospects of obtaining a good crop of honey from such colonies are practically gone.

It must not be assumed from the foregoing that giving plenty of room early in the season prevents swarming, for such is not the case. There is no "sure cure" for swarming, and no "non-swarming strain of bees." Young queens, a large hive, and abundant room in the shape of extracting supers, goes a long way to discourage the swarming fever, and no doubt in some cases prevents it altogether, but cannot be relied upon to prevent swarming in every case. Giving abundant room, of course, applies more to production of extracted than of comb honey. In producing comb honey a smaller hive must be used, and less surplus room given at one time. In fact, to produce a first-class article of comb honey, the bees must always be a little crowded for room, and that accounts for all the swarming troubles of the comb-honey producer.—[F. S. & Home.

A large land sale was recently closed here, when 40,000 acres in E. Assiniboia were purchased from J. & E. Brown, of Portage la Prairie, by J. E. Holland and E. Warren Sless, of Chicago. This land is in the district north of Qu'Appelle, along the line of the Linton branch of the C. P. R. It is not speculation, but will be used for wheat raising.

Do Not Let Bees Starve.

Time was when the faithful horse which had outlived its usefulness would be turned out to starve. That time is past, but, through ignorance or neglect, bees which would soon be wage-earners, often meet the same death at this time of year.

Cold and wet have delayed early bloom past its time. Now the heat may dry it up before it has yielded more than daily food for the bees. The majority of colonies still alive in Manitoba are weak, and require all the help they can get to make them of any use in June and July. With the stimulus of nectar coming in from first bloom, large quantities of brood is started; but this must be well fed from day to day, else it will perish or develop but poorly. The queen also requires constant feeding to make her lay her full number of eggs daily. This is the work of the bees in the hive; but unless they are getting feed daily, they will neglect both queen and brood.

The reader will see, then, the advantage of a daily feed of thin sweet for the bees at this time of year. As soon as this cannot be got from natural sources, it must be artificially supplied. Where no other apiary is near, feed can be given in the open air. It is best to give about one-half pound per colony daily of white honey or syrup thinned until it is little more than sweetened water. Place in shallow pans about the yard with straw or shavings to keep the bees from drowning. If the feed is quite thin the bees will work quietly without danger of robbing.

As soon as white honey flow starts, extract all combs in both super and brood-chamber not containing brood, and uncap any rims of honey around brood, to get it used up. This prevents any danger of syrup or dark honey getting mixed with the white honey.

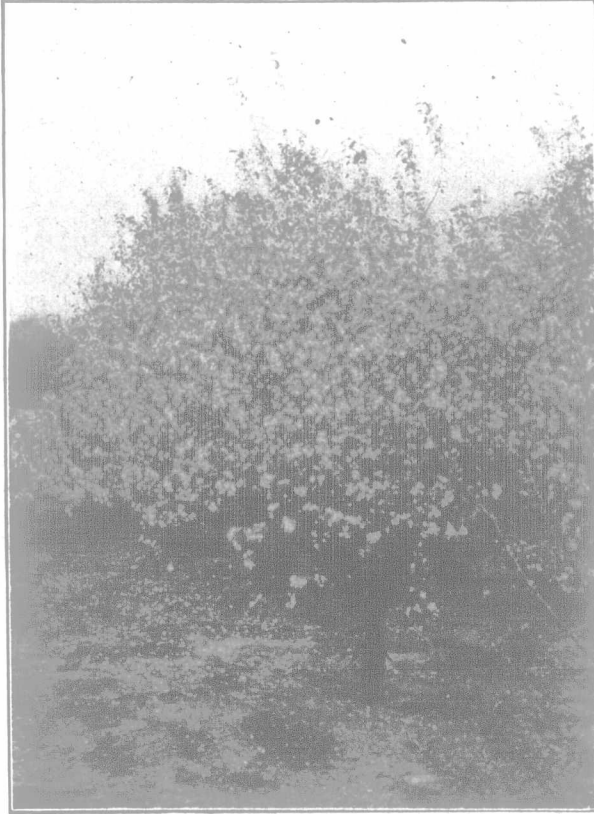
boats and two destroyers to enforce the demand. The Portuguese are preparing to resist the landing of the Chinese.

On May 26th, a serious anti-Semitic outbreak occurred at Chotyn, Bessarabia, where a mob of Russians, Greeks and Armenians attacked the Ghetto, demolishing the interior of the principal synagogue, wrecking and plundering homes and shops. As a result, one hundred Jews were injured, and many left homeless and destitute.

A daring ride, destined to have place in the annals of cavalry ventures, was recently made by a division of 5,000 Cossacks under the leadership of General Madritoff. Filled with the desire of capturing Seoul, the capital of Korea, this force, covering a distance of 400 miles in a fortnight, advanced to within a day's march of the city. At this point, however, it was checked by orders to return immediately to Wiju, and reluctantly the soldiers retraced their way. The division is now east of Feng Wang Cheng awaiting further orders.

The Russians are exercising the greatest care to prevent the outbreak of epidemics among the troops in Manchuria, men specially trained in disinfecting having been despatched to all the big camps by the Red Cross Society, and extreme care is taken to provide good sanitary conditions in the camps and towns. The Society has also established 10,000 beds in Manchuria. In addition to the hospital trains, 189 barges have been provided for the transportation of the sick and wounded, and flying detachments, each consisting of one surgeon, four medicals and eight men, organized to give the first aid to the wounded, and operate under fire.

The Japanese have again been victorious, this time in the vicinity of Kinchow, where, on May 26th, one of the fiercest engagements of modern times took place. As a result of the victory, the Japanese captured 50 guns and cleared the way to Port Arthur. Dearly, however, did they pay for their victory, losing in all, 3,000 men killed and wounded, a loss even greater than that of the Russians, who left four hundred men dead on the field, and whose total casualties are estimated to amount to something over 2,000 men. Had it not been for a most fortunate occurrence, a different story might have been told of the battle of Kinchow. This was the discovery of the electric wires leading to a system of mines placed at the foot of Nan-Chan Hill, the intentions of the Russians being to explode these as the Japanese infantry passed over the ground where they were. Upon the following day, the Japanese drove the Russians from Nan Kwan Ling, and so isolated Dalny. They also drove them out of San Chilippu Station, north-west of Dalny. The Russians, seeing that they could not hold the station, burned it, then retired in the direction of Port Arthur. Upon May 30th the Japanese followed up their career of conquest by the occupation of Dalny, from which the Russians retired precipitately. Although the railway bridges and the great dock had been destroyed, over one hundred warehouses and barracks and two hundred railway cars, besides the railway station and telegraph offices, were found to be uninjured, ready to be utilized by the Japanese. At present the Japanese are resting. When rested they will again press on toward the south, where further developments may be expected in the vicinity of Port Arthur. No further action has been reported from the north, although it is rumored that Gen. Kuroki's force is being persistently harassed by Russian artillery. Further tidings from that vicinity are awaited with much anxiety.



Crab Tree in Bloom, Brandon Exp. Farm.

Events of the World.

The Japanese authorities have closed the Yalu river to general commerce, none but Japanese craft now being permitted to ascend it.

On May 25th the British steamer Tweed Dale, with 1,055 coolies on board, sailed from Hong Kong for Durban. This is the first set of coolies sent to South Africa to work in the Transvaal mines.

A French officer is under arrest on the charge of having spent large sums of money in order to secure the conviction of Dreyfus. He is at present held in close confinement in the fortress of Mount Valerian.

The United States armored cruisers Brooklyn and Atlanta have arrived at Tangier, Morocco, and other vessels of the U. S. squadron are following, the object of the demonstration being to effect the release of the American citizen, Mr. Perdicario, and his stepson, Mr. Varley, who are held by the brigand Raisuli.

On May 26th, an engagement which lasted for 11 hours, took place between the British and Thibetans at the village of Palla, near Gyantse. The British lost one officer and three Sepoys killed, and three officers and nine men wounded. Thirty-seven of the Thibetans were captured.

China has demanded the extradition of Chinese fugitives who have taken shelter on the Macao Island, near the mouth of the Canton river, and has sent four gun-

Field Notes.

A new linen mill will shortly be established at Edmonton.

"As the soil, however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind, without cultivation, can never produce good fruit."—Seneca.

"A man must be both stupid and uncharitable who believes there is no virtue or truth but on his own side."—Addison.

The Ontario Bureau of Mines is sending out a party under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Bell, to make further explorations in the iron fields of the Michipicoten District, which has been described as one of the most promising iron fields in the Province.

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, M. P. P., of East Lambton; Judge Archibald Bell, of Chatham, and Prof. Adam Shortt, of Queen's University, will compose the Commission authorized by the Ontario Legislature to investigate the taxation of railways in the U. S. In the investigation which will last for about six weeks, several of the States will be visited.

On May 24th, in the presence of nearly three thousand spectators, the cornerstone of the Ottawa University Arts Building was laid by Archbishop Duhamel. Among those present at the ceremony were Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, Lord Minto, the leaders of the two great political parties, and many distinguished members of both the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Canada.

Agricultural College Advisory Board Meets.

The members of the above board met in session at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, recently, and discussed ways and means of inaugurating the Agricultural College, and considering plans for the college building and farm, and buildings for live stock and instructional purposes.

Mr. F. L. Jones, architect, was in attendance, and submitted estimates as to the cost of buildings, etc. The board decided to have plans prepared for a main building, for class rooms, for a dairy building, stables for horses and cattle, a judging amphitheatre, and residence for the principal of the college.

Prospective Street Railway for Calgary.

Capitalists from across the border, and some from the east, have recently had representatives in Calgary with a view of considering the advisability of building a street railway in Calgary.

A Stock-judging Pavilion Provided For.

Manager Heubach of the Dominion Exposition, informs us that a pavilion, for stock-judging, of magnificent proportions has been arranged for, so that, rain or shine, the judging of the live stock exhibit can go on uninterrupted.

Relative Values of Feeding Stuffs.

It is hard to give relative values of different feeding stuffs: Bran is poor in starchy matter, and rich in protein and mineral matter; wheat is practically the reverse.

Markets.

The World's Greatest Market.

Up to the present date the season has proved very favorable for all sorts of agricultural work. It has developed well, for certainly in the early days of March the fates seemed against us.

WHEAT TRADE BETTER.

There has been a slight improvement in the wheat trade during the past week, but not much activity, except in New Indian wheats, in which a very large business has been done, both for the U. K. and the Continent.

THE MEAT MARKET.

A better demand for beef in the Central Market at Smithfield has helped the foreign cattle trade at Deptford. During the last fourteen days there has been on this market some very choice animals, and prices have been well maintained at 13c. per pound for the pick.

BACON.

This market has been quite brisk this week, and no doubt owing to the holidays considerable sales have been effected. Canadian bacon has participated in the increased activity, and transactions reported have been at enhanced rates.

Hams find a ready sale at slightly firmer prices. There is a good demand for Canadian long-cut (green), but they are somewhat scarce, and are making from 10 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle are slow at 11 1/2c to 12 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9c to 9 1/2c. per pound. Sheep, dull, 12c. to 13c. per pound; yearlings, 15c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle.—Good to prime steers, \$5.40 to \$5.90; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$4.90; Texas-fed steers, \$3.15 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Mixed and butchers', \$4.60 to \$4.75; good to choice heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.80.

Sheep.—Good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.80; fair to choice mixed, \$3.75 to \$5.00; native lambs, \$5.00 to \$6.30; spring lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Winnipeg Markets.

Messrs. Thompson & Sons' report states, among other things, that the spring wheat acreage is probably not much different from last year. The advance in prices gave a check to export buying, and the trade has been almost speculative.

Oats.—Prices firm, as the supply of good quality grain is thought to be scarce. Prices fell 1c. to 2c. owing to the market being flooded with inferior grain.

Barley.—None offering; flaxseed not in demand. Hay.—Prices going down, due to the movement to market of farmers' supplies of timothy and baled wild hay.

Mill Feed.—Little change; bran quoted at \$18 per ton; shorts, \$19; oil cake, \$27; oat chop, \$28; barley chop, \$22.

The Toronto World correspondent reports that it is cheaper to ship grain than make flour in the West (vide World, May 27). The deductions drawn, however, by Colonel Porter will not find favor with Western people.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

In this line there is room for a great awakening by the farming community, as both butter and eggs are commanding good prices, due to a scarcity in the supply. Eggs have been higher than the previous week's quotations show by 4c. a dozen.

Butter.—Trade in creamery strong, the good article bringing 25c. wholesale, retail at 30c. Dairy butter: Very little coming forward at 17c. to 18c., Winnipeg.

The provision in the new Agricultural College for a department of dairying with a professor in charge, can be expected to give a fillip to the dairy industry of this country, which deserves better at the hands of the farmers.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Receipts light, and prices firm at 4 1/2c. to 5c., off cars, for choice stuff; 3 1/2c. being offered for cattle of inferior grade.

Sheep.—Offerings limited at 5c. Hogs.—Market is reported weaker, with a decline of 4c. to 4 1/2c., weighed off cars, being the figure here.

Milk Cows.—Always scarce and in good demand. City dairymen want good cows at \$35 to \$55.

Horses.—1,150 to 1,300 lb. horses in good condition and sound, \$300 a team; 1,500 pounders bring \$450 to \$500; over that weight, \$500 to \$600.

Winnipeg is well supplied with draft horses of good quality, size and weight, and the prospects for a steady market of such horses here should continue good as business of the big wholesalers increases.

Once good drafters are seen on the streets, a rivalry grows among the firms. Drivers, good sound, broken to street cars and the stinking, squawking autos, bring from \$150 up.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—Prime heaves sold at 4 1/2c. to 5c. per lb.; good mediums at 4 1/2c. to 4 3/4c.; ordinary mediums at 3 3/4c. to 4c.; milkmaid's strippers at 3c. to 4c., and the common stock at 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.

Milk cows declined in price. They sold at \$25 to \$55 each.

Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each, or 3c to 5c. per lb. Shippers paid 4c. per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid 3 1/2c. to 4c. for the others.

Lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per lb., and large sows at 4 1/2c.

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"Let me forget in time
Folly of dreams that I had;
Give me my share of a world most
fair—
Let me work and be glad."

Miss Smarty.

By Minna Stanwood.

The girls on the handkerchief counter at Watson, King & Co.'s were excited. You could tell that by the way they whispered and giggled, and, if the floor-walker happened to be at a safe distance, by the fact that they failed to observe so significant an object as a waiting customer.

"Yes," one of the girls was saying, breathlessly, to the four who hung breathlessly toward her. "Fred took me. We sat down at quarter to eight and never got up till half-past eleven. I won this elegant chatelaine. Real seal, you know. Oh, see that old frump! Wonder what she wants."

A supercilious stare and a yawn struggled for place on the girl's face as she waited for the "old frump" to make her need known. She had a sweet face and a kind voice, if her clothes were old-fashioned, but, of course, the smarty saleslady did not notice such things.

"I wonder if I could find a couple of wide-bordered, hemstitched handkerchiefs? Have you anything of that sort?"

"How wide?" The saleswoman had taken on her "stand and deliver" tone. This was evidently not only an "old frump," but also an old fuss, and she must not be indulged too much.

"Well, about—a—two inches wide, I should say," faltered the abashed customer.

"Hemstitched two inches wide! Haven't had those for years! Yes"—the haughty tone suddenly became genial—"we had an elegant time. I was the only lady who won anything. Three of the gentlemen won—"

"I beg your pardon, but would you please look?" It was the timid voice of the "old frump." "I hate to trouble you, but I have bought my handkerchiefs here for a number of years, and they always have had the kind I want."

The customer's eyes fell before the outraged mien of the saleswoman. "I have told you that we don't carry them. I never saw a handkerchief with a two-inch hemstitched border. They may have had them in this store fifty years ago. All we carry now are those you see on the counter. Twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five, any price you want to pay. We have ten-cent ones, too."

Thereupon the saleswoman turned her back, oblivious of the fact that the customer still lingered, and began another chapter.

A young girl farther down the counter had just handed a customer her change, and, seeing disappointment on the face of the "old frump," said, kindly, "was there something special you wanted, madam?"

The lady smiled gratefully. "Oh, thank you. I wanted a hemstitched border two inches wide, but I dislike to trouble you. The other—a—lady said you didn't carry them."

"I'll see. I think I've seen some of those handkerchiefs. Oh, it's no trouble, madam. We're hired to show the goods, you know."

Box after box the girl took down, deftly and cheerfully, and then she stood a moment thinking. Suddenly a light broke over her face, and she stepped on

the rung of her stool to reach the highest shelf.

"Those are just what I want," declared the customer, delighted. "Two, please."

The elderly lady, in clothes unfashionable though fine, took her package and said, with old-fashioned courtesy, as she departed, "I am greatly obliged to you, my dear."

"Well, Teresa Davis, if you're not fresh to pull down all those boxes for two fifty-cent handkerchiefs," observed the smart saleswoman, as the girl called Teresa bent to the task of rearranging stock.

The next morning the smart saleswoman was interrupted by the floorwalker in the midst of a glowing account of another whist party.

"Mr. White wants to see '14' and '23' in the office," he announced.

Miss Smarty and Teresa Davis looked at each other in amazement, and then passed on to the superintendent's room.

When they came out, Miss Smarty's eyes were red and swollen, and Teresa Davis walked quietly with a sad little smile.

"It was that old two-inch-border frump," sobbed Miss Smarty, angrily, to her sympathizing friends behind the counter. "She's Watson's wife and she's sick most of the time and she only gets out once in a dog's life, to buy handkerchiefs, I suppose, and she told Watson that I was rude to her, so I get through Saturday night. And the old thing asked as a special favor to her that Teresa Davis be marked for promotion right away."

"It's a mean shame!" commented the girls, but they were careful to "look alive" just then, for several customers were approaching.—[Classmate.

Notes from Some Old-time Chronicles.

A VOYAGE TO HUDSON'S BAY IN 1851.

WE WEATHER A GALE.

August, 1851, seems to have ushered itself in most boisterously, a terrible gale bursting upon the sister ships worse than any they had hitherto encountered. There had been times when for two or even three weeks we had not come within signalling distance of each other. Now we parted company as though we had picked a quarrel and were having high words, and even blows. Truly, when King Boreas lets his angry passions rise he is neither to have nor to hold. The previous day had been rainy and dull, in marked contrast to the clear sunshine and blue skies which we had had of late. Upon the night before that, we had been called on deck to see the sailing by, in stately beauty, of a magnificent iceberg, its peaks rearing high above our masts, and divided in its very center by an archway of such exquisite formation, and of such glistening whiteness, that we were awed into silence. It seemed as if words would have been a desecration. At any rate we uttered none until it had drifted far astern, and under the fitful lights of the Aurora Borealis, which shone with extraordinary brilliancy, it had disappeared upon the horizon. "After that the deluge." Ominous clouds had gathered; the

wind blew in puffs and sudden squalls. The sails were reefed; two men were placed at the wheel, and all hands at the ropes, whilst our good ship reeled and heeled and wallowed in the trough of the sea, which seemed determined to swallow her up, but which, after all, only soured the bonnie creature from stern to stern, and when she had weathered the storm and had shaken out her sails, left her not one whit the worse. The journal of that second day of August reads like a doleful ditty, but all the same I am glad, even in my old age, to know that I not only kept my feet when my fellow passengers in both cabins were groaning with fear and a return of seasickness, but that, perhaps, ignorant of the danger, I most thoroughly enjoyed it. I know I became black and blue in my wild excursions from cabin door to cabin door, carrying nonsense messages from one to the other, and getting frightfully snubbed for my pains. I got drenched to the skin, when at rare intervals the captain or mates, in sou'-westers and tarpaulin coats, dropped down the companion-stairs in a flood of sea water, deaf to my implorings for "just one peep," but nothing could lay the sprite of fun and frolic which had gotten possession of me. Well, one can be young but once. I see that on the 4th the sea had subsided, though the rain poured in torrents. The journal says: "In the afternoon, with the wind at half-fair, we were carried by Pembroke Cape and Mansfield Island, and later on another exploration party landed at Southampton." Please get your maps and find if I have mentioned now or at any time places which have been or may become points for arbitration, or subjects of territorial dispute.

NEARLY IN PORT.

"Saturday, 9th August. Ten weeks out to-day, and nearly at the end of our voyage. At 1 o'clock two guns were fired, and three rockets let off, and by 8 p.m. the joyful news passed round, 'We are in York Inner roads, and at anchorage.'"

But that announcement by no means signified that the women folk were to go ashore yet awhile. The little schooner which had, off and on, been cruising about for some days in expectation of our arrival, and which reached us in due time after hearing the signal from our guns, brought some of the officials from the Fort, eager to receive their one yearly mail, ravenous for news, and comically curious to see what manner of human freight the good ship had brought to their shores, one at least, as it became afterwards apparent, with matrimonial intent, for the journal tells of the speedy transformation into a buxom bride of a kindly-faced, middle-aged widow, who with her boy of eleven or twelve had come out in our second cabin, and who, instead of going on with us to Red River, would spend her days as the wife of a chief trader in charge of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's outposts.

ON SHORE AT LAST.

Not until Tuesday, the 18th of August, did we go ashore at last, our most kind and hospitable captain considering it advisable that we should continue to make the Prince of Wales our home until comfortable

quarters could be provided for us, and definite arrangements made for our inland journey by the brigade of boats which were to convey us across Lake Winnipeg. These, we were told, had not yet arrived, but might do so at any moment, and as soon as they had made their exchange of cargoes, "hurry" would be the order of the day.

A WELCOME AT YORK FORT.

Never was anything less like fairyland than the spot of flat and swampy ground upon which, for the first time on a new continent, we planted our unaccustomed feet.

From a high, gaunt, gallows-like structure, erected partly as a bell tower and partly as a point of outlook, floated the flag of the company, the H. B. C., with which we afterwards became so familiar, and under the ægis of which we received thenceforth much kindness and protection. The large area of the Fort, composed of several clean, white, tidy, but very unpicturesque buildings, viz., the central hall, residences and offices of its governor and officials, was enclosed by a high stockade or fence, platforms or wooden walks, apparently on stilts, owing to the swampy nature of the soil, intersecting one another from end to end. At the entrance gates stood four large brass cannon, with their carriages too decayed to admit of more than the firing of blank cartridge salutes, on the solitary big occasion of the year, the arrival of the ship from England, and then their boom sounded quite imposing, something like the growls of the once-upon-a-time fierce old watch dog, who, from the infirmities of age, could bark, though he had no longer a tooth in his head to bite with. But no such threatening aspect awaited the travellers. At the very threshold of our new world a gracious welcome and an unbounded hospitality awaited us, one which provided for all our needs during our stay at the Fort, anticipating our wants, and when the moment of final parting came, joining hands with the captain and the whole ship's company in practical tokens of kindly consideration for us, surprises turning-up at intervals from the hitherto unexplored corners of our canteen and provision baskets, which came as greetings from afar, as we sat by our camp fires at night, or took nondescript luncheons in the stern of the big boat which was conveying us to our new home in the settlement on the banks of the Red River. H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

Ode to a Hen.

A great American poet has composed the following ode to a hen, which she richly deserves:

Cackle, cackle Plymouth Rocks,
Ye can have the waggon box,
'N' the smokehouse, 'n' the barn,
Take 'em—we don't care a darn.

Cackle here and cackle there,
Lay your eggs just anywhere,
Every time ye lay an egg,
Down the mortgage goes a peg.

Cackle, cackle all the day,
Who kin find a better way
Fer to git ahead again
Than to cultivate the hen?

The King at Sandringham.

The following account of the home life of our sovereign will be read with much interest by every loyal Canadian.

There are many more spacious and gorgeous mansions in this country than Sandringham House, Norfolk—the King's country residence—but few are fitted up and conducted in such perfect good taste. Both the King and Queen possess most refined instincts, and their sense of what is right, proper and becoming shows itself in every detail about their home life.

The King and Queen are perfectly aware that the visitor to Sandringham must needs feel somewhat uneasy and overawed by the greatness of his host and hostess, and, knowing this, their first object is to make the newcomer—whatever the duration of his stay is to be—perfectly "at home," with their good old English friendliness and hospitality.

Let us endeavor to describe a Sandringham day. The King and Queen breakfast together in private, the guests—there are generally guests at Sandringham—taking their first meal downstairs at a number of small tables in the morning-room. If the day is Sunday, everyone then goes to church at 11 a. m., the King in his good-humored way insisting on all his guests attending the small but very pretty church on the estate. But if it is a week-day, the Royal host puts in an appearance about half-past ten, and takes all the male guests off to inspect his menagerie of all kinds of wonderful pet animals, from crocodiles to hedgehogs, and then organizes a shooting party.

The Queen, if there are ladies staying with her, carries them off to admire the kennels, where she keeps her pet dogs, over eighty in number, and of all breeds. If the guests are confined to the male sex, the Queen and her daughters probably spend the morning in her boudoir, stitching, darning, knitting, and trying over new songs and music.

After luncheon, which takes place at two o'clock, the King goes off for another roam, and his steps, in all probability, take the direction of his home farm, where his magnificent prize cattle, of which he is very proud, are kept. He will then stroll about the stables for half an hour, and afterwards go and work with his secretaries. Afternoon tea is served between four and five, and then everybody does what he or she likes till 8 p. m., when dinner is announced. The household goes to bed soon after twelve.

The King has to get through an enormous amount of correspondence, and several quick clerks are kept hard at work all day at it.

After lunch you may often meet the Queen and her daughters visiting the Sandringham cottagers, and inquiring after the welfare of this or that sick man, woman or child.

There is a pretty story told of one of the Queen's many charitable deeds. It was shortly after the death of her eldest son that she went into a cottage in the neighborhood and found a poor, crippled woman in the deepest distress. On making inquiry as to what was wrong, she was informed that the old cottager had just lost her eldest son—and he was all she had. The Queen turned away visibly affected, but shortly afterwards there was delivered at the cottage a new bath-chair for the old woman to be wheeled about in. And the message accompanying the gift was: "With Alexandra's kindest sympathy."

In short, the household at Sandringham is a very homely and united one. Its master and mistress have both known what it is to suffer from bereavement, and their sympathy and help is ever held out to those who are afflicted and in trouble.

THE KING AS A FARMER.

You will be immensely interested in the six hundred acres of land farmed on scientific principles. Every known improvement in machinery, etc., is introduced, with results of as near perfection as possible in crops. The King looks a genuine farmer as he tramps through the fields in true Norfolk garb of tweed and gaiters; and it does not require much attention to find from his con-

versation that he quite understands what he is talking about; so it quite behooves one to rub up his weak points in this direction.

visitation that he quite understands what he is talking about; so it quite behooves one to rub up his weak points in this direction. In the stables all are disposed to linger, every one of sixty stalls being inhabited by first-rate steeds. The prettiest sight of all is the Queen's stable—a similar one adjoining; this is tiled white and green, with stalls white and silver. Here

THE MODEL DAIRY

is a picture, but the preference must be given to that owned by the Queen. Here she sometimes favors her friends with the "cup that cheers;" often, too, cutting bread and butter and cake with her own hands. Moreover, the same hands have often made the

butter that is used—as each of the ladies of the family is skilled in dairy management, and capable of turning out a good horfest pat of creamy Norfolk. Merry times they have had in this cottage, arrayed in apron and sleeves, doing the real work, not merely giving directions.

On Sunday morning everybody goes to the little church of St. Mary Magdalene in the park. The King and

Visitors cannot but notice the prosperous look of the villages and villagers, pointing unmistakably to the certainty of a good landlord. Had you longer time here you would hear many an anecdote of the kindness and generosity of the King, and the goodness of the Queen and her daughters. Hardly a cottager but has some anecdote to tell you of the family: how the Queen visits the sick and afflicted, talking to them, reading to them, and helping them in their needs. Every child seems to know and to love the "beautiful lady," and every man and woman seems almost to worship her. They will tell you all about summer flower shows for villagers, treats on royal birthdays, invitations to see the sights in the park, how the family have given a wedding present to this one, what they have bought or sent the other one when ill; and so on, and so on, until you come to think what a pity it is a few landowners, with their wives and families, cannot come here for the lessons so many need, and see how well this family interpret the words, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—Onward.

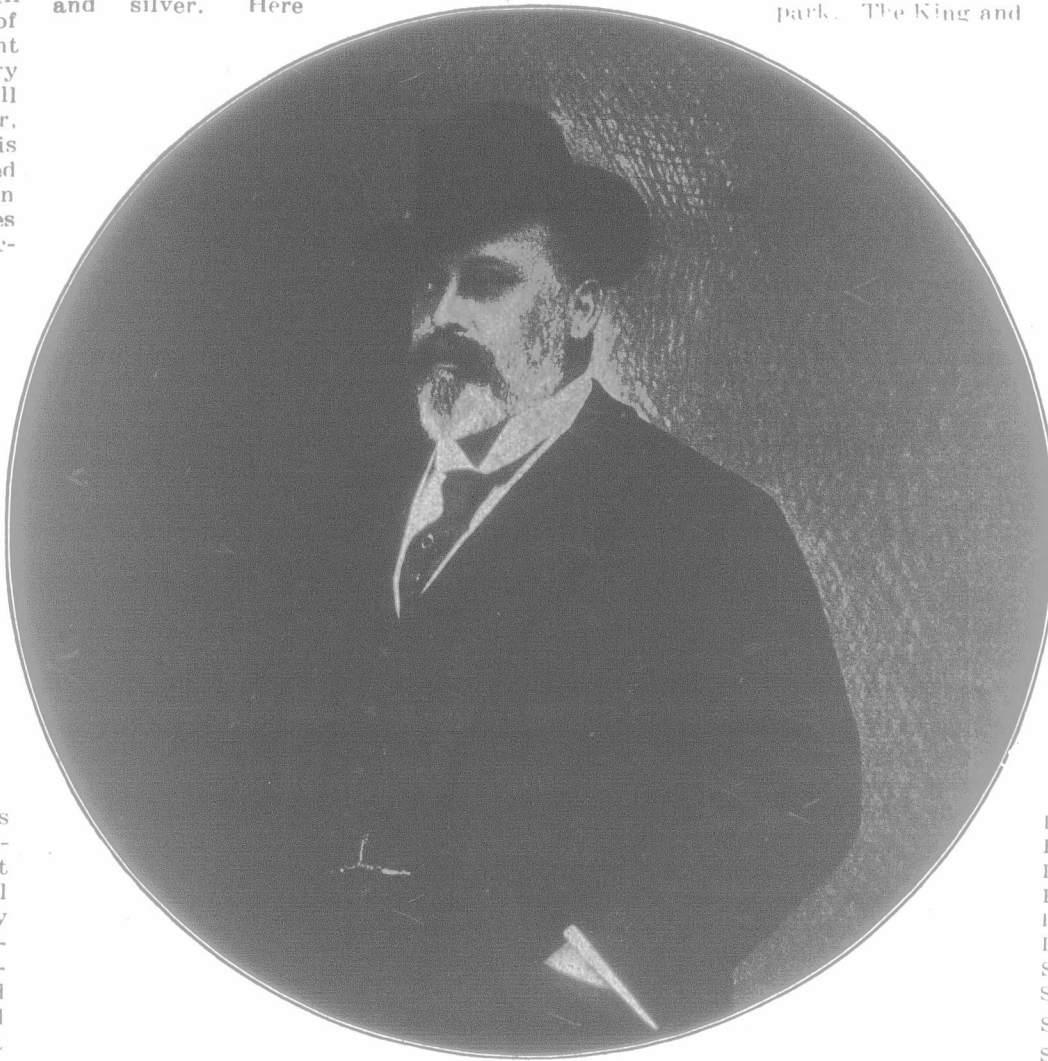
Rulers of the World.

Alva McCandless, of Capac, Mich., writes asking for the names of the rulers of the world. These, arranged in alphabetical order, are as follows:

Country.	Official Head.	Title.
Abyssinia	Menelik II.	Emperor
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer
Annam	Thanh Thai	King
Argentine Republic	Julio Roco	President
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor
Baluchistan	Mir Mahmud	Khan
Belgium	Leopold II.	King
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad	Ameer
Bolivia	Jose Manuel Pando	President
Brazil	Francisco de P. Rodrigues Alves	President
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Prince
Chile	Jerman Riesco	President
China	Kuang Hsu (Queen, his aunt, rules)	Emperor
Colombia	Jose M. Marroquin	Act. President
Costa Rica	Asuncion Esquivel	President
Cuba	Tomas Estrada Palma	President
Denmark	Christian IX.	King
Ecuador	Gen. Leonidas Plaza	President
Egypt	Abbas Pacha	Khedive
France	Emile Loubet	President
Germany	William II.	Emperor
Great Britain and Ireland	Edward VII.	King
Greece	George	King
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President
Hayti	Nord Alexis	President
Honduras	Manuel Bonilla	President
India (Empire of)	Edward	Emperor
Italy	Victor Immanuel III.	King
Japan	Mutsuhito	Mikado
Korea	Yi Hiung	Emperor
Liberia	George W. Gibson	President
Luxembourg	Adolphus	Grand Duke
Mexico	Gen. Porfirio Diaz	President
Monaco	Albert	Prince
Montenegro	Nicholas	Prince
Morocco	Muley Abdul Azziz	Sultan
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen
Nicaragua	Gen. Jose Zelaya	President
Panama	Provisional junta	
Paraguay	Manuel Diminguez	President
Persia	Muzafer ed Din	Shah
Peru	Julio Candamo	President
Portugal	Carlos	King
Roumania	Charles	King
Russia	Nicholas II.	Emperor
Servia	Peter	King
Siam	Khoulakonkorn	King
Spain	Alphonso XIII.	King
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King
Switzerland	B. Contesse	President
Tunis	Hafiz Mehemet Pasha	Bey
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II.	Sultan
United States of America	Theodore Roosevelt	President
Uruguay	Jose Batela Y. Ordonez	President
Venezuela	Cipriano Castro	President
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan



King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, and Their Family. Including the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale.




"The Farmer King."

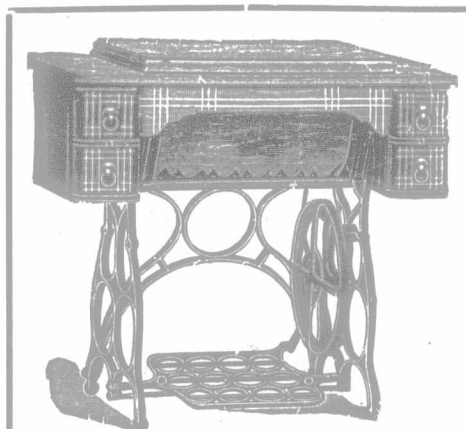
are some charming ponies and his favorite mare, Vea. The younger members of the family, especially, have many pets—cats, dogs and birds; indeed, one of the first things you notice on your arrival, is a parrot in the entrance saloon.

Queen set example by their regular and punctual attendance. A quiet, peaceful spot it is, entered by a lych gate, and surrounded by a small "God's acre." The Sunday afternoon is quietly spent in the house or grounds.

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



Baby's Own Soap
Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
The best for delicate skins
Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfs.
MONTREAL.



Our \$24.93 Sewing Machine

The "MABER" Sewing Machine is absolutely reliable and will do work equal to any \$65 to \$100 Sewing Machine Made. Double lock stitch, automatic bobbin winder, self-threading shuttle, and with a full supply of attachments. The wood-work is of select, seasoned oak, quarter sawed and finished equal to the finest grade furniture.

SENT C. O. D. FOR 93c.

Balance upon arrival. Five years' guarantee, with privilege of return within 15 days after arrival if not found satisfactory.

The F. O. Maber Co., Limited
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A Freckled Face.

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"They Love the Praise of Men More Than the Praise of God."

"When mortals praise thee, hide thine eyes,
Nor in thy Master's wrong
Take to thyself His crown and prize:
Yet more in heart than tongue."

These words, from one of Keble's hymns for children, have been ringing in my ears since I was a child myself; and conscience rubbed them into me yesterday when a letter reached me from the manager of our Home Department, saying that many of our readers had expressed approval of the Quiet Hour. To say that this approval pleased me, doesn't begin to express my feelings; and yet, in thanking my friends for their kind words, I dare not venture to appropriate praise which is rightfully due to God alone. When the disciples carried bread to the multitudes by the Sea of Galilee, how strange it would have been if they had pretended that the supply was of their providing. They had to go to their Master for each piece. He did not even trust them with one whole loaf, but broke the bread Himself, and they were only His messengers to the hungry people. Glad and thankful those servants must have been for the privilege of being permitted to minister to the wants of so many, but surely they would explain that not they but their Master should be thanked. I too am glad and thankful if the Quiet Hour has helped any on the upward road, but I too have gone to the Master each week for His message to you. I always ask Him for the words to say, and for His blessing on the message after it has started on its mission. So, in thanking you for your expression of appreciation, I must explain that my office is only that of a messenger. If any words in the Quiet Hour have helped you, or given you pleasure, they are God's words, and I don't deserve any praise for them.

The text of to-day's sermon refers to many of the Jewish rulers, who believed on Christ but were afraid to confess their faith lest they should be put out of the temple; for they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God. Now, it is the most natural thing possible to like other people to think well of us. If a man says he doesn't care what anybody thinks of him, he is probably—well, to put it as mildly as possible—"mistaken" in his opinion of his own character. Why, even a dog likes to be praised; and there is surely no harm in the desire for the approval of our neighbors, if it is kept in its right place. When this desire for praise is allowed to rule our conduct, so that we are ready to do wrong in order to win it, or afraid to speak out for fear of ridicule, then, indeed, it is an enemy to be fought—because then it is very plain that the praise of men is "more" to us than the praise of God. Don't let us fancy that this inordinate love of praise is only a "little weakness," for it is an enemy which may do terrible mischief—mischief which may sadden a whole life. St. Peter was a brave man, who drew his sword singly in defence of his Master against an armed band, and struck one blow with it which might have resulted in loss of liberty or life. Yet this brave man was led that same night, by nothing else but fear of ridicule, into an act of cowardice he must have bitterly re-

gretted all his life afterwards. As Bishop Ingram says: "Many a man who would face a battery unarmed cannot stand a laugh, and is beside himself at a covert innuendo, especially if uttered by a woman. And so Simon Peter, who was quite brave in the presence of the armed mob, could not stand being 'made a fool of' by a servant girl: it was so humiliating for the leader of the Apostolic band, the rock Apostle, to be the butt and laughing-stock of the whole kitchen; and out comes the fatal denial, and then the oath to follow it, because he knew that he was wrong."

And, again: "To be made to look foolish is the undefined horror of half the world, and I am not saying we ought to want to look foolish; there is a perfectly natural self-respect, and it is a true instinct to desire the praise of good men and women, for their approval is the shadow of the approval of God; but to be so afraid of looking foolish that we trifle with our most cherished convictions—to be so afraid of the opinion of our set, that we dare not openly say out what we think—that is to run dangerously near denying Christ, like St. Peter."

Then, again, think of King David, the man after God's own heart, the man whose glorious songs of praise and devotion have been an uplifting power in the world for thousands of years. He was in the dangerous position of a very popular man, for "whatsoever the king did pleased all the people." He had won a great and well-deserved reputation for holiness of thought and act, and, of course, he valued that reputation. He was tempted to sin very deeply, and yielded to the temptation. Then came the struggle between his desire to keep the praise of men and his desire to deserve the praise of God; and—to his lifelong sorrow—he loved the praise of men more than the praise of God, for a time. When his crafty expedients for covering up his sin from the knowledge of men failed, he descended to a depth of crime which seems almost inconceivable in a man who had feared and loved God all his life. The cold-blooded order for the murder of one of his most faithful servants was given; and, instead of horror at his own crime, he seemed relieved to think that now his reputation was safe and his sin hidden—by another sin—from the eyes of men. But, happily for him, he really, at the bottom of his heart, cared far more for God's favor than for the undeserved respect of his people; and, when repentance came, as it soon did, he made no secret of his crimes. Indeed, no public confession could have reached more people than David's has done in his penitential psalms. He seems to care nothing now what the world thinks of him, as over and over again he cries out in his agony that he has sinned "against the Lord." He who had sacrificed his character to keep the respect of his people, now accepts with patient meekness the curses of Shimei, who followed the king and his weeping followers, who, with bare feet and covered heads, fled from Jerusalem. When Shimei "cursed as he went, and threw stones at him, and cast dust," David restrained the angry Abishai, who was eager to cut off his head. "Let him alone, and let him curse," he says, with stern sadness, "it may be that the Lord will look on mine affliction, and that the Lord will require me good for his cursing this day."

When we think of the bitter shame and sorrow brought into the lives of St. Peter and King David by a too eager desire to stand well in the eyes of the world, we may well be on guard, and watch and pray earnestly

against the fear of man which bringeth a snare. They thought they loved the praise of God more than the praise of men, and they never expected to fall so terribly. Perhaps we think as they did, but it is never safe to be sure of one's own strength. None of us can afford to disregard the warning: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

The favor of the world is a very fickle thing. Probably many of the voices which cried "Hosanna!" on Palm Sunday cried "Crucify!" a few days later. "Thou art not the more holy for being praised, nor the more worthless for being dispraised. What thou art, that thou art; neither by words canst thou be made greater than what thou art in the sight of God."

Although, like St. Peter, we may fail in our loyalty to our Master—fail through fear of ridicule—yet, if we have any love at all for Him, we may hope to be won back to our allegiance sooner or later by His look of loving rebuke—

And under that deep gaze
Sorrow awakes. We kneel with eyelids wet,
And marvel, as with Peter at the gate,
That we could so forget." HOPE.

Housekeeping and Music.

One of the most striking features of education for young women at the present time is the attention that is being paid to the practical. Almost every ladies' college now has a department of "Domestic Science," and while literature, music and art are studied as earnestly and conscientiously as ever, the girls are also being taught to cook a dinner, set a table, and make the home comfortable and attractive. It is a good thing that we are getting over the idea that household work is a menial task, and are now regarding it as a "Science." There is no reason in the world why the same hand that plays the piano should not wash the dishes and sweep the floor. One employment is no more dignified than the other.

Rev. Everett Hale, in the Twentieth Century Home, says: "I was at a dinner party in Buffalo five-and-twenty years ago where we had the presence of a dozen of the first gentlemen of the world. We were talking of social adjustment, and one of these leaders said: 'There must be division of labor. We cannot expect,' said he, 'that the person who made for us this delicious soup shall interpret Beethoven for us. Each must do his part.' Then we went on with the dinner, and after two hours of most entertaining conversation, our host rose from the table and said: 'We will come into the drawing-room, and the lady who made the soup shall interpret Beethoven for us.'"

There is no reason in the world why such cases should be rare, and if the good work now inaugurated by the ladies' colleges is encouraged, they will become numerous.—[Epworth Era.

The Lovers.

The sky above was tender blue,
And golden was the weather,
When down a path a foolish two
Went strolling on together.
Her little hand in his was tight
(With boldness well amazing),
And thus they sauntered, full in sight,
And everyone a-gazing!

It matters not of things they talked
Prosaic, ordinary;
The fact was patent that they walked
A different language—very!
Perhaps, because their heads were turned,
They deemed themselves sequestered,
And thought they could not be discerned,
And by rude glances pestered.

"How silly!" laughed the grass and breeze—
And kissed each other over;
"How silly!" scoffed the honey-bees—
and straight caressed the clover;
"How silly!" piped the feathered tribe—
And fell to billing sweetly;
"How silly!" quoth we all, in gibe—
And envied them, completely!

—Edwin L. Sabin, in Smart Set.

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

There are more than a hundred reasons why folks who try it like the

Empire Cream Separator

better than any other, but the reasons may all be summed up in this:

The Empire does better work, gives less trouble and makes more money for the farmer.

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CHATHAM INCUBATOR

There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it in. Write us for full particulars and catalogue.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO.
Dept. 302 Chatham, Canada

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.
Highest prices paid by
W. J. GUEST,
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EGGS FOR HATCHING
from Indian Games, Golden Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. A few
CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE
including Wh. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, Indian Games, and Golden Wyandottes; also long distance homing pigeons. Write
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America's Greatest Poultrymen. Our winnings for 1900 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only 2c. stamp.
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A small gas plant costs little, and will save its cost in a few months. It is cheaper and much safer than coal oil. Write for our booklet, "Gas on the Farm."
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The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

An Unwilling Guest.

"Oh, do be quiet, dear Tiddley-Wink, While I tie this under your chin! You shall have something nice to eat and drink As soon as I've fastened this pin.

"Why can't you behave as a gentleman should?"

Oh, dear! You've tipped over the glass! You shan't have a bite unless you are good; I'll starve you, or make you eat grass.

"And then perhaps you'll turn to a horse or a cow, With horns sticking out of your head; If you won't keep still I shall slap you now, And send you right off to bed!"

"There are thousands of children looking at you— For they all love the 'Advocate'— I'm really ashamed of my pet," said Sue, "Don't you want to eat off a plate?"

After a lively evening spent with them, I feel inclined to have a chat with a few thousand more of our fine Canadian lads, who will so soon be the backbone of our country. Of course there are many kinds of boys between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, but the boys who will make the finest men are those who are not afraid of work. I ran into a neighbor's house the other morning and found three boys busily washing the breakfast dishes. "Oh, that's girls' work!" you may say. Well, there was no one else to do it but their grandmother, and don't you think it was more manly to work for her in her old age, than to let her wear herself out working for them?

"Our little lad came in one day With dusty shoes and tired feet— His playtime had been hard and long Out in the summer's noontide heat. 'I'm glad I'm home!' he cried, and hung His torn straw hat up in the hall, While in the corner by the door, He put away his bat and ball.



An Unwilling Guest.

"I b'lieve you would like a dirty old bone To drag about over the floor, Well, you can go and have dinner alone, I don't love you now any more."
COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Chat with the Boys.

It isn't easy to talk about anything else but "boys" to-day, for yesterday I stretched out the tea-table as far as it would go, and fourteen boys found places round it.

"I wonder why," his auntie said, "This little lad always comes here, When there are many other homes As nice as this, and quite as near? He stood a moment in deep thought, Then with the love-light in his eye, He pointed where his mother sat, And said, 'She lives here, that is why!'"

With beaming face the mother heard; Her mother heart was very glad, A true, sweet answer he had given— That thoughtful, loving little lad. And well I know that hosts of lads Are just as loving, true and dear; That they would answer as he did, 'Tis home, for mother's living here."

May I give you a hint, boys? If you love your mother—as of course you do—tell her so sometimes. You haven't the least idea how much pleasure you can give her in that easy way. A woman was once left a widow with four small children. She worked for them, gave them a good education, and gave up her whole life to their service. They never thanked her, never thought of trying to make her life pleasant, but took all her kindness as their right. Suddenly she was struck down with a fatal illness. As she lay, almost unconscious, with her children around her—fully awake now to her unselfish love for them—the eldest son said: "You have been a good mother to us!"

A bright smile lighted up the white face on the pillow, and she whispered faintly, with her last conscious breath, "You never said that before, John."

Oh, boys, don't wait until your mother is dying before you show, both by word and act, that you love her.

A boy once gave a birthday present to his mother, with his "love," and next day showed his love by getting up late, teasing the twins till they were as cross as two bears, and making himself as disagreeable as possible all the morning. In the afternoon he began to feel ashamed of himself, and said to his brother, "I say, Bob, how much do you love mother this afternoon?"

Bob was naturally a little astonished, and said, "Why, do you want to write poetry about it?"

"No, that question is more like arithmetic than poetry," answered Billy. "I just want to know 'how much,' that's all. I love her a boxful." He soon explained his meaning by filling up the woodbox with the best sticks in the woodshed.

Bob wasn't going to be beaten in that kind of arithmetic, so he dashed out to the pump with a pail in his hand, saying, "I love her a pailful."

Then Harry, the other twin, followed suit by picking up a scuttle and filling it with coal, exclaiming, "I love her a scuttleful."

Madge, who was on the sick list, glanced at the clock, thinking to herself, "Mother has forgotten my medicine, and certainly I won't remind her of it." Then she changed her mind and reached down the bottle with a sigh, saying when she had gulped down the nasty dose, "I guess I love her a spoonful."

Then Kitty felt that it would never do to be behind her younger brothers and sister, so she dropped her fancy-work and said: "Don't you think that if we all helped we could love mother this roomful before she finds out what we are doing? I'll clean the stove."

So they swept and dusted and got tea all ready, enjoying themselves even more than the astonished mother did when she came in tired and expecting to find everything in a muddle.

There is another kind of boy who thinks he loves his mother, but who is very polite and gentlemanly everywhere but at home. Strangers think him a very nice boy—but then they don't know him when he is at home with his company manners packed away in the closet with his best clothes. They haven't heard his rude way of speaking to his mother and sisters. He is very willing to do a little kindness for any other lady, but he never does anything more than he can possibly help to make life easier for the people he is supposed to love best. That kind of boy is often very queer indeed. He is too tired to run an errand half a mile away, but he can tramp all day in the woods for his own amusement. He can make himself very spruce when visitors are expected, but he doesn't think it worth while even to brush his hair and make himself reasonably tidy just for the pleasure

By advertising any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

of the home people. You are not like that queer boy, I hope, for—

"He doesn't like study, it weakens his eyes."

But the 'right sort' of book will insure a surprise:

Let it be about Indians, pirates, or bears,

And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs;

By sunlight or gaslight, his vision is clear,

Now, isn't that queer?

"At thought of an errand, he's 'tired as a hound,"

Very weary of life, and of tramping around;

But if there's a band, or a circus in sight,

He will follow it gladly from morning till night;

The showman will capture him, some day, I fear,

For he is so queer.

"If there's work in the garden, his head 'aches to split,"

And his back is so lame that he 'can't dig a bit;"

But mention baseball, and he's cured very soon;

And he'd dig for a woodchuck the whole afternoon.

Do you think he 'plays 'possum?' He seems quite sincere.

But—isn't he queer?"

Remember the old saying, "The boy is the father of the man." What you are now as a boy you will probably be as a man. Will you look at yourself from other people's point of view, and consider whether you are building up a satisfactory sort of man. Will the finished building be a gentleman inside and out, or will it only have a little gilding varnished over it on very special occasions? If you are rude and disagreeable now, you will probably make a very unpleasant kind of man. You have in your hands now at least one "coming man," and it is worth your while to take pains with his moulding and shaping—for you will have to live with him, you know, through time and through eternity. Every day tells in the making of character, and there is no time to be wasted, so look round and see what you can start at first. Some day, perhaps, I may call on your wife and ask her whether she has drawn a prize or a blank in the matrimonial lottery—but I feel sure you will make an ideal husband.

I should like to invite you all to my next boys' tea-party, but no table ever made would hold you all—and possibly there might not be enough cake to go round.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Some Things to Learn.

- Just to be tender, just to be true; Just to be glad the whole day through! Just to be merciful, just to be mild; Just to be trustful as a child; Just to be gentle and kind and sweet; Just to be helpful with willing feet; Just to be cheery, when things go wrong; Just to drive sadness away with a song; Whether the hour is dark or bright, Just to be loyal to God and right. Just to believe that God knows best; Just in his promise ever to rest; Just to let love be our daily key— This is God's will for you and for me. —Selected.

Humorous.

W.—"They tell me the automobile has been introduced in your town."

T.—"Introduced? It didn't wait to be introduced. It made itself at home right off. The first day it ran over two children and a man with a wooden leg, and it has threatened three times to break into the drug store at the corner."

A clergyman was much surprised one day at receiving a basket of potatoes from an old woman in his parish, with a message saying as he had remarked in his sermon on the previous Sunday that some "common taters" (commentators) did not agree with him, she had sent him some real good ones.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Tea and Coffee.

Tea should be freshly made with boiling water, and not set back upon the stove to boil again, but put somewhere where it will keep hot without boiling; and after steeping for five or six minutes the tea should be poured off the leaves, and they should be thrown away. This brings out the tea taste and the refreshing part of the tea, and avoids tannin, which is brought out by boiling or long steeping, and is very injurious. People have died from tea-poisoning. Of course, this condition comes about slowly. When ill from its effects, the return to health is apt to be slow too, and involves, of course, breaking the habit, which is always hard to do. It is a great deal better not to get it. Tea is wonderfully refreshing when one is tired, and a cup of tea is all right unless it is taken too strong and too often. It is most injurious to have the teapot on the stove all day, the same leaves steeping all the time, and take a cup whenever something to drink is desired. A teaspoonful to each person, and one for the pot, is the old-fashioned recipe for tea, and I do not think there are any new ideas on the subject. If there are several people, the one for the pot can be left out. People who do hard physical work and eat well, can take tea if they use common sense about time and quantity. Those who do not eat, but just take a cup of tea when they feel they must have something, are, of course, bound to injure themselves. Those who find it makes them nervous, should stop taking it.

Coffee should be taken reasonably, also. As an adjunct to food, in proper quantity, it is good; taken as food, it is bad. It does not injure the stomach as tea does, but acts upon the nerves, or, rather, directly upon the brain. It can easily be understood why too much of either tea or coffee, or either of them taken very strong, cannot fail to do harm. It is very much the same with everything else. Who would expect to keep well, eating half a dozen potatoes or a large plate of sour pickles several times every day? And yet both these have their legitimate place on the diet list. Nothing will take the place of fresh water as a drink, and every grown individual should drink two quarts of it every twenty-four hours. Tea and coffee should not be taken to quench thirst. Their function is to provide an agreeable warm drink at the end of a meal. Many people really care more for the warm drink than tea or coffee, only, if they do not like milk, they do not know what to take. Postum Cereal is advertised a great deal, and makes a very pleasant drink if boiled long enough—the directions, I think, call for half an hour. This looks like coffee, and tastes very much like it—many people cannot detect the difference—is considered wholesome, and a great deal of it may be taken.

ALL CEREALS, POTATOES, RICE, and other starchy foods, are absolutely useless as nourishment unless very thoroughly cooked. Potatoes should be cooked until soft all through, and are most wholesome baked. Forty-five minutes is not too long for cereals; they cannot be over-cooked, and rice should boil for three hours. This being done, their food value is very high. The nourishment contained in rice is over ninety per cent. Peas and beans are also very nourishing. Cabbage, asparagus, spinach, dandelions, etc., are not nourishing, but of value in

other ways, and should not be omitted. Dandelions are extremely good either cooked or raw, especially raw, with salad dressing. They contain a bitter principle which has a tonic effect. They should be carefully washed when eaten raw, and those who like them should cultivate them from seed, and thus know where they come from. When cooked, the boiling destroys any disease germs there might be. Anything legitimate in the way of food is considered safe to eat after boiling until thoroughly cooked—that is, half an hour or longer, according to bulb—unless the thing itself is of a poisonous nature, as a fungus which has been mistaken for a mushroom. Pork is another thing that is not safe to eat unless very well cooked, and it is then only good for people who work hard.

CANNED GOODS OF ANY KIND are liable to turn and become poisonous if exposed to air in the tin. Therefore, as soon as it is opened, the entire contents should be turned into a clean bowl, even if it is not all to be used. Be on the safe side, whether it is fish, vegetables, fruits, or something else that you are using. When there is reason to fear that the water supply is not as pure as it ought to be, boil what you need for drinking, for half an hour, and let it cool. It must be freshly boiled every day. A pitcher of water standing by the bedside of a sick person should always be covered. Good food and pure water have a great deal to do with health. Good food means plain, well-cooked food, not fixed-up dishes. The nourishing part of an egg is the white, and not the yolk, as many people suppose—and the white, raw, is in the perfect state for digestion. So that eggs, if they can be eaten raw, do a great deal more good than if cooked; if not, they should be boiled lightly.

ALICE G. OWEN.

Domestic Economy.

When washing dishes which have held milk, rinse them out with cold water before placing them in hot water.

The cheap opal gas globes should never be washed. When soiled, wipe over with damp leather and polish with a soft cloth. If washed, they are almost certain to break the next time the gas is lighted.

CHILDREN'S DIET.

There is no more common blunder which parents make than to suppose that their delicately organized children need a constant supply of rich food, such as meat or raw eggs, and even stimulants, such as wine and brandy, whilst in reality, their digestive organs are merely fit for taking up the mildest forms of nutriment, and whilst their bodies are being absolutely starved for want of something that their stomachs can digest.

BAD COMPLEXIONS.

One great cause of the bad and pasty complexions among girls of the present day is their habit of living and sleeping in ill-ventilated rooms. A room kept too hot or too cold is very bad for the health. A room should be just warm enough to be comfortable, and no warmer; and it is better for it to be a little too cold than too hot. A sitting-room should always be well aired each day, and the bedroom as well. Always keep the window of the bedroom a little raised at night, as this keeps the air fresh, and prevents the complexion from getting too dry from the warmth of the bed. This is the very worst thing that can possibly happen to it, as no amount of care can ever bring back a good complexion when once lost.

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.

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.

JOHN LOGAN, M. Robinson, Man. Shorthorns.

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

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

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

THOS WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Pine Lake, Alta.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Galloways.



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.

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

FARM—37 1/2 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1/2 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply also Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion for sale or exchange for range horses or cattle; "Fighting Mac," rising four; weight, 1,700. Thomas Cope, Oxow, Assa., N.-W. T.

AGENTS WANTED in every county or township to sell our Merit Cream Separator. Large profits. Can make \$25 to \$50 a week easily. Address Superior Cream Separator Co., 53 East Pitt St., Windsor, Ont.

WANTED—An English boy to assist in farm works. Give age, business, and write for terms to G. P. Schroeder, Chorlton, Man.

AN English butcher would like to hear of a good situation as cattle buyer or shopman, with a view to partnership; single; well up in all branches of the trade. H. Martin, butcher, Sinaluta, Assa.

HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS.

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Ferns.

A correspondent has written asking for some instructions regarding the culture of ferns. In the first place, all ferns do not grow well in the house; some of them require a more humid atmosphere than can be obtained anywhere indoors, except in greenhouses especially arranged for the purpose. The Boston, Pierson, Holly, and Silver ferns, however, are all desirable for house-culture. In potting them, see to it, above all things, that the drainage is good. Fill the pots to one-fourth of their depth with bits of charcoal, over which spread a layer of moss to keep the soil up. The soil should be a light, spongy, black muck; but when this cannot be obtained, ordinary soil mixed with some leaf mould and coarse sand may be used, or the soil scratched from about the roots of grass. Let the ferns have plenty of light, but do not expose them to much hot sunshine. Do not fertilize with manure of any kind. If green plant lice get on them, spray with sulpho-tobacco soap solution, or with weak tobacco tea; if scale or mealy-bug, wash with soapy water and brush the stems well. During the winter give your ferns a partial rest, by setting them in a cool, dark place, and giving them very little water for a while.

Many of the wild ferns grow finely in the house, or in corners of the garden or veranda. In planting these, first attend to the drainage, then give the plants, as far as possible, the exact conditions under which you found them growing. If your fern is a big osmunda, found growing in marshy ground where the soil is very wet, procure your soil from there if possible, place in pots with holes in the bottom and pot as above; then give plenty of water. If, on the other hand, your fern is a delicate wood-fern, plant in bush soil, and give less water; and so it goes, study the habitat, then plant accordingly.

Before leaving this subject of ferns, I cannot resist the temptation to give you a few of the legends which have clung about the history of these beautiful plants, and which I have obtained from Willard S. Clute's excellent book on "Ferns in their Haunts." Little wonder is it, perhaps, that mystery should have clung about ferns, and that quaint stories in regard to them should have become imbedded in folk-lore, even as the great old ferns of ancient times embedded themselves in warp and woof of the coal-measures. Naturally enough, the first of these legends attempts to account for the fern's lack of flowers. Until the Nativity, it was said, they did bear them; but when all the other flowering plants mixed with the straw in the manger burst into bloom in honor of the event, the fern failed to do so, hence was condemned for all time to be flowerless. In the 17th century men were still wrestling with the problem, and by that time had reached a different conclusion. It was then stated that ferns produced flowers, but only on St. John's Eve. At dusk upon that day the "bracken" was supposed to put forth very tiny blue flowers, which, by midnight, developed and ripened into flame-colored seed. To him who should be so fortunate as to secure some of this "mystic fern seed," was thenceforth given the power of becoming invisible at will. So firmly was this superstition believed in that we find it was deemed necessary for a French Synod to pronounce a severe penalty upon all who should search for fern seed on St. John's Eve. About the same period it was firmly believed that the horse which trod

upon fern leaves would immediately lose its shoes, and so, doubtlessly, many a missing shoe was accounted for. The wearing of a bit of bracken was also supposed to protect one from witches, because, upon cutting the stalk transversely, a marking resembling a C, the initial of Christ, could be seen. Good Jacobites, however, at a later date, chose to see in the same marking an outline of the oak in which "Bonnie Prince Charlie" hid when the soldiers were looking for him. . . . Ferns were also put to practical uses in the olden time. Houses were thatched with them, the young crosciers or "fiddle-heads" of various species were cooked and eaten as greens, and at times, when wheat was scarce, the roots were crushed and mixed with flour to make bread.

But space will not permit the telling of more. At some future time we shall be glad to tell something of various Canadian species, and of the manner in which these flowerless plants propagate their species.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

The Top Price for a Cow.

General Russell A. Alger, former Secretary of War, U. S., is said to have paid the record price for a cow—and that a dead one. Fifty odd years ago he was an orphan in Richfield, Ohio, without a cent, and with but one suit of clothes. He wanted to attend school, and went to a doctor who lived in a neighboring village to ask for a chance to work for his board. The doctor did not need the services of a boy, but was so much impressed by young Alger's earnestness that he took him into his family and sent him to school. He did no work except to care for the doctor's horse and cow. The years sped on, and Russell A. Alger became a millionaire, while his benefactor was reduced to straightened circumstances. One by one the doctor's children died, and he and his aged wife were left alone. But the old man kept his pride, and when General Alger assisted him he was forced to do so in roundabout ways. A dozen years ago the General paid the doctor a visit, determining to aid him.

"Why, Alger, you don't owe me anything," said the old man, "and I won't take anything."

"But I owe my education to you."

"Bosh! You owe that to yourself."

"But I caused you trouble and expense, for which I want to repay you."

"The trouble need not trouble you, and there wasn't any expense worth talking about. In fact, the only expense that you caused me, so far as I can remember, was the loss of a cow. Do you know, Alger, that when you came to live with me, I had the best cow in these parts, and that your awkwardness completely spoiled her? Within three weeks you had made her so skittish that no one could go near her, and I had to sell her for beef."

"Then I owe you for that cow. I am going to pay you for her, and to add a little interest for the use of the money for about forty years."

After long argument the old man reluctantly consented to receive pay for his cow, and the cheque that General Alger drew to his order kept him in comfort for the remainder of his life.



The True Teacher.

(Extracts from an Inspector's Notebook.)

1. She is using the course of study as a means, not as an end.
2. She puts the textbook on the shelf during recitation.
3. She is teaching the subject, not the textbook.
4. She is using the text, but is not a slave to it.
5. She is teaching that part of the subject which the class does not know, but are ready to take up.
6. She never asks any stereotyped questions nor demands stereotyped answers.
7. She is getting good recitations, but these recitations are always clothed in the thought of the pupil.
8. Her recitation is teeming with interest because she is so full of her subject.
9. Her discipline is not repression, but rather, by tactful management, she is securing an abundance of right activity.
10. She does not teach by recipe.
11. She takes her pupils as they are and proceeds wholly in accordance with their needs.
12. She is familiar with the ideas of many of the best authorities, but she is herself always.
13. She is putting herself and the real child into the recitation, rather than the textbook and an imaginary child.
14. She has found that it makes little difference how many pages her pupils have gone over. It is rather how much of growth they have gained therefrom.
15. She has found that frequently the pupil who can stand and recite his lesson well really knows very little of the subject.
16. She has found that her pupils really know only that which they can use.
17. She is a leader, and never allows her pupils to overtake her.
18. She spends much time with the class outlining the work to be taken up.
19. She frequently turns up something new and original by way of method.
20. The results in her pupils are:
 - (a) Correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue.
 - (b) Refined and gentle manners.
 - (c) The power and habit of reflection.
 - (d) The power of growth.
 - (e) Efficiency, the power to do.
21. She is a living example of what her pupils should become.—(Canadian Teacher.)

Home Training versus School Discipline.

PARENTS HAVE A GREAT DUTY TO PERFORM.

Many parents fail to realize that child-character begins to form very early in life, and put off child-training until the child is old enough to reason. To this erroneous notion is due the lamentable failure of much of the home training of children. Before a child is seven years of age, its character has taken a definite trend. Habits have been formed that cannot be overcome at school. The modern idea in teaching is to treat children as human beings, to respect the pupil's individuality, his desires, his hopes and fears, his griefs and joys. In school the child is too often entirely separated from his real life, by reason of his having had to conform to regulations and rules that formed no part of his daily life.

Parents permit dilatoriness and neglect in the home that cannot be tolerated in school if the pupil is to become a law-abiding citizen. A child should have one life—wholesome and complete—the home life and the school life supplementing each other. No matter how loving or earnest a teacher may be, his method of teaching will rarely disclose the deep sympathy which is the best there is in every teacher, if the pupil has not learned implicit obedience before he has arrived at school age. It would be easy to make children happy, so happy that they would love to go to school, were it not

for the fact that the bond of sympathy existing between teacher and pupil is, too often, severely strained in trying to overcome some of the evil habits of the child's home training.

If parents in the home were always as much alert as the teacher is in school, and would insist on prompt obedience by the children, they, with the aid of the school, would have firmly implanted in the child's mind the first principles of real citizenship, without the latter having to waste its best energies in combating the rebellious spirit that has been, perhaps unconsciously, permitted to develop with the child. As a result we would have more of the home-like sympathy in the schools, and more of the kind but firm school discipline in the home, uniting to build up that true, robust patriotism which is the moral strength of any country.

Nature Study.

J. B. Wallis, Supervisor of Nature Study in Winnipeg Schools.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BIRD STUDY.

No branch of nature study is more difficult to undertake than the study of birds, for none requires more keen, careful observation. Yet birds are a never-failing source of delight to one who is ready to see the thousand and one pretty tricks which birds can show. Bird study is difficult because it must be done out of doors. It is of little use watching a caged bird. Go and see the bird in all the delight of its freedom, swaying gloriously on some topmost twig, pouring out its love in tumultuous song, or twittering its contentment as it seeks for food; watch it making love with all the curious, and, to our eyes, amusing antics which it goes through; or, best of all, watch it as it shows the wonderful mother love and the depth of devotion it can shower on the helpless babies: such is nature study of birds—if study it can be called. Rather is it a training in love and interest for our birds, a seeking of them as they are—beings with thoughts, wishes and emotions.

How, then, can we best help our pupils to learn something about our bird neighbors?

It may be taken as fundamental that all children wish to know something of our feathered friends, and perhaps the first thing to be done is to give them the names of a few of our commoner species, in order that they may be able to differentiate those already observed from others. As soon as a bird is seen, give its name, but no more; suggest certain lines of observation, but give no information as to habits or food. But how shall we get our pupils to watch for the birds?

"THE BIRD CALENDAR."

A useful device for this purpose is the keeping of a bird calendar. This may be kept on the board for the whole school, and should be a record of the date when a bird is first seen, of the observer's name, and of any points of interest which may arise in the discussion concerning the bird. In the case of migrants, the dates of observation may be kept in a book for that purpose, and the dates of arrival in spring and autumn compared each year.

The danger in the use of the bird calendar is in the pupils' intense desire to see birds, which desire sometimes leads them into the description of birds which they certainly have not seen. I am inclined to think, however, that the suspicion of untruthfulness is sometimes unfair, and the extraordinary birds which are described are the result of faulty observation, the children describing not what they see, but what they think they see. Obviously the remedy is in closer observation.

(To be continued.)

"Is this the cracked wheat, Jane?"
"I dun know, mum. I ain't looked at it or teched it; an' if it's cracked, it wuz cracked afore I come here."—New York Observer.

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Wheat Growing
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Dairying
Fruit Farming
Commercial Floriculture
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THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, box 345, WINNIPEG.

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

How a Tolstoy Became a Count.

The Russian family of the Tolstoy, to which the great novelist belongs, owes its rise, according to one of the pilgrims to Iznaya Polyana, to a curious episode.

The founder of this family was, in Peter the Great's time, a simple doorkeeper before the apartments of the Emperor. One day, as he was standing at his post, a nobleman approached and asked to be admitted. The doorkeeper, however, refused to let him in, declaring that the Emperor had given positive orders that no one that afternoon was to be admitted to his presence.

"But," said the nobleman, "I am the Prince."

"Still, I cannot admit you, sir," said the doorkeeper.

Exasperated, the noble struck the doorkeeper with his riding whip.

"Strike away, your highness," said the other; "but nevertheless I cannot let you in."

The tumult had been overheard by the Emperor. He now opened the door and asked what the trouble was. The noble told him. He listened in silence, and then he said:

"You, Tolstoy, were struck by this gentleman for obeying orders. Here, take my stick and strike him back."

"But, your majesty," exclaimed the noble, "this man is a common soldier."

"Then I make him a captain," said the Emperor.

"But I am an officer of your majesty's household."

"I make him a colonel of my life-guards."

"My rank, as your majesty knows, is that of general," protested the nobleman.

"Then I make him a general, too, and thus the beating you are to get will come from a man of your own rank."

The nobleman then took his punishment philosophically. As for the young soldier, he was next day commissioned a general, and made a count. From him the present family of the Tolstoy is said to be descended.

The Country Home.

It's there I wad hae oor bairns leeve,
guidman,
And grow pure in God's sweet caller air;
The toon may teach sin, it's met on ilk' han';
But the fields aye preach purity fair.

The Cold Shoulder.

Most admirably has the painter of this picture, Alfred Strutt, depicted the scene in the village street through which the huntsman was hoping, uneventfully, to pilot his eager hounds to the meet outside its boundaries. He had not reckoned upon the tempting joint which a careless butcher boy was lifting from the hook, where it had safely dangled between the double chain of sausages, when the yelp of the hounds distracted his attention, and made his fingers loosen their hold, to the utter demoralization of the younger hounds. The well-trained dogs in the rear are still in control, whilst the two sorely-tempted ones, just behind the more immediate culprits, are, as it were, making a final appeal for liberty. The laughing faces in the window, the agonized expression on that of the boy, who knows what the reckoning for that "cold shoulder" is sure to be, the wild scamper of the stray dog, which means to get the prize for himself, if sudden attack can accomplish it, need no interpreter, and perhaps it is well for us that the actual words of the angry huntsman, who has in a sense been "cold shouldered" too by his own pack of hounds, should be left to the imagination of the reader.

H. A. B.

Take Time to Rest.

The very people who most need to rest are the ones who say, "I have no time," and yet it is quite possible for them to get the rest they so sorely need if they will only learn how, says the Household-Ledger.

The body is just like any other machine; use it rightly, oil it carefully; feed its fires, and turn off the power sometimes to let the machine cool, or there will be an explosion—nervous prostration, paralysis, and often insanity. A temporary rest may restore the bodily machine for a long time, but if we do not know how to keep it in order, the trouble will return in worse form.

The mind is the true master of this human machine, and the will is its lieutenant. When you lie down to rest, be it at night or for a few minutes in the day, relax every muscle and nerve; "let go"; fix your mind on this; feel yourself getting limp from the brain to the tips of your fingers and toes; use no effort, but again and again turn the wandering thoughts back to this purpose; say to yourself over and over, slowly, "I am relaxing," "I am resting," and at the same time take deep, slow breaths right from the abdomen, with closed mouth, inhaling and exhaling through the nose. Keep this up, and the persistent little imps of worry will presently take flight, and natural sleep will come to the

tired brain, and rest and renewal to the relaxed body.

Deep, slow, regular breathing is the first step to the natural restoration of the functions, bodily and mental, and if practiced not only at nights, but at every possible opportunity, during work, while walking, while riding in the cars, the benefit to body and mind will be marvellous, and it can be done without a moment's loss of time.

The tired mother takes her babe to sleep in her arms, and finds the effect as soothing to herself as it is to the child, but does she know why? It is the even movement, and consequent slow, even breathing that quiets the nerves. Look how utterly relaxed the little one lies; note its deep, slow, even respiration, and learn from this one of nature's best lessons.

Every mother should insist on giving herself a period of rest during the day, if only for a few minutes; and then, even if she does not fall asleep, she will return to her duties with renewed strength, provided she "rests" in the right way.

And even if this is not possible, we can, by the power of the will, rightly directed, relax the tension of nerves and muscles while at work, and turn the current of the life's forces that surge all around us into the right channels, giving us renewed energy and strength for the strife.

Spiders' Webs.

A correspondent has appealed to the "Farmer's Advocate" for the answer to the following question: "Of what do spiders spin webs?" We have submitted this question to Dr. Bethune, one of the leading entomologists in the Dominion, who has answered as follows:

"The material out of which spiders construct their webs is silk, similar in character to that produced by the silk-worm and many other caterpillars, but much finer in texture. The material is secreted by special glands in the body of the spider, in liquid form. When required for use in the construction of webs, enveloping a capture, or making a cocoon for its eggs, the liquid silk is ejected through minute openings among the spinnerets, and at once hardens on exposure to the air. It is then drawn out into threads, composed of many strands, and directed to the purpose for which it is required by means of the hindmost pair of legs. Attempts have been made from time to time to utilize the silk product of spiders, especially of the large tropical species. Silken yarn has been obtained, and small fabrics woven, of an exquisite softness and fineness, but the expense attending the experiments was far too great to warrant any operations for commercial purposes."

TRADE NOTES.

COCOA is probably not so generally used on the farmer's table as it should. It makes a very healthful and nutritious drink. Cowan's Perfection is among the best. Just give it a trial; you will be pleased.

HOW TO DIP.—In this issue appears the advertisement of the Prescott Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., who invite stockmen to write for their free pamphlet telling how, when and what to dip, and how to destroy scab, mange, ticks, lice, etc., on stock with the least trouble and expense. Also complete cuts and descriptions of homemade tanks, and much other useful information. It is well worth writing for, and we trust our readers will take advantage of their offer. In writing, please mention this paper.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, READ: Road-making is the order for the month of June, and people now will not tolerate poor workmanship on the highways. It is now not sufficient to simply gouge out a ditch and dump the earth on the center of the road; grades must be made, and the road surface kept level. To accomplish this work, there is one machine that stands out above all others and that is the Sawyer-Massey road-grader. Nor does this company confine itself to the manufacturing of graders; every machine that can possibly be used in the making of good roads is sold by them. The reputation of their machines is most enviable. In purchasing, take only the Sawyer-Massey.

BELLE CITY SMALL THRESHER.—The man who owns a small thresher finds himself in a position to do his threshing as soon as the grain is ready without risking loss from bad weather. Such a thresher is the Belle City Small Thresher, especially adapted to individual or neighborhood use, and sold at a price that the farmer can afford to buy one. This thresher has been made for several years, and hundreds of them have been sold, and are said to have given satisfaction. The Belle City Small Thresher is small, light, strong, durable, works perfectly, and has large capacity. We advise our readers to send to the manufacturers for their free booklet, telling all about this machine and illustrating it in detail. This book will be sent free to every one of our readers who ask for it. Address, Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine Junction, Wis.

THE TAYLOR KNIFE HEAD is the invention of John L. Taylor, a Western American, and at one time a farmer at or near Bozeman, in the State of Montana. Experiencing much trouble brought about by the continual breaking of his binder and mower blades, heads and pitman rods, he took upon himself to overcome the difficulty, and after years of experimenting, he, at last, perfected the Taylor Knife Head, a short description of which is as follows: It is formed of two malleable-iron castings, the one being the knife head proper and the other the lug to which the pitman is connected. On each side of the lug and fitting into a slot in the head is a 400-lb. spring, compressed 1-16th of an inch, and giving the lug 1-16th inch travel at a medium pressure. As will be readily seen, when a stick or stone is caught between the knives, the jar is communicated to and taken up by the springs, thus saving a breakage, and allowing the wheels of the machine to drag.

GOSSIP.

A GREAT SALE OF YORKSHIRES. On June 15th, D. C. Flatt & Son will sell by auction at Hamilton, Ontario, 80 head of imported Large Yorkshire sows and boars, selected from eight of the leading herds in England and Scotland. About 50 of the sows are in pig to first-class stock boars in the herds from which they come, and there is any quantity of show stock in the offering, which is said to be of even higher excellence than Mr. Flatt's last year's importation. Catalogues with full particulars may be had on application to D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont.



The Cold Shoulder.

Who Owns This Stock?

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.

RAYMOND, Alta.—Roan heifer, two years old, wattle under jaw, blotched brand ribs.

Blue roan cow, about four years old, fork in left ear, indistinct brand on left side.

Red-spotted cow, about eight years old, upper and under slope in right ear, no brand visible.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Brown stallion, two years old, white spot on forehead, right hind fetlock white. G. H. Brownrigg (S. W. 1/4 22-16-1 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—Very small, roan pony stallion, two years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Josiah Gilbert (N. W. 1/4 34-10-18 w 2).

EDMONTON, Alta.—Since about May 2, 1904, brown horse, about 900 pounds weight, branded V over lazy R on right shoulder. E. D. Grierson, poundkeeper.

WELWYN, Assa.—Red yearling bull, white under belly, white stripe down hind leg, tip of tail white. H. Bayless (S. 1/4 14-16-30 w 1).

LOST.

YORKTON, Assa.—Strayed from the premises of Charles H. Reusch, Yorkton, Assa., nine mares, mostly ponies: two gray, two bay (one heavy in foal), two roan, one black, one white, one pinto; eight branded NB, monogram, on left shoulder; had big bell on when seen last. Suitable reward given for information.

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Strayed from George Grassick's, Rough Bark, since the first week of May last, bay mare, branded DF, combination, on left hip; gray horse, branded (indistinctly) ST, combination (position not given); both animals well broken. R. H. Rogers (E. 1/4 24-15-18 w 2), Regina, Assa.

FOXWARREN, Man.—Bay mare, three years old; a bay and white spotted pony, four years old; and a buckskin broncho mare, aged. L. H. Leavens (4-18-27 w 1).

CARSTAIRS, Alta.—Since September, 1900, bay mare, small white face, hind feet white, dark streak along back, H (in a square) brand on left shoulder, five years old at that time, between 1,100 and 1,200; good reward for information of recovery. Noah R. Weber (16-30-2 w 5).

ESTRAY.

PLATEAU, Assa.—Bay pony stallion, about seven years old, weight about 900 pounds, white face, white stripe under belly, front feet and left hind foot white, black mane and tail, no brand visible, has halter on. Henry Seeback (N. E. 1/4 7-33-2 w 2).

BULLOCKSVILLE, Alta.—Bay mare, aged, no brand, mane been cut; bay mare, branded N on right shoulder, three years old; brown mare, three years old, branded N on right shoulder. W. E. Gray (4-39-23 w 4).

MANOR, Assa.—Brown and white heifer calf, about six months old, no brand. C. Jacobi (2-8-1 w 2).

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Brown horse, aged, 900 or 900 pounds weight, white star on forehead, white stripe on face, branded JH, monogram, on left hip, hind feet and right front foot white; sorrel horse, about 1,000 or 1,200 pounds weight, aged, large stripe of white down face, branded lazy 3, over lazy 3, on left shoulder, hind feet white, appears to be badly foundered. J. D. Casnell (20-42-2 w 3).

ESTEVAN, Assa.—Brown mare, about eight years old, white star on forehead, branded F, with quarter circle over, and horseshoe on left shoulder, branded two quarter circles, with bar through, on left thigh, has colt about one month old. Charles Guaripie (S. W. 35-1-7 w 2).

MONTMARTRE, Assa.—Sorrel mare, about four years old, about 1,000 pounds weight, white mark on forehead, cut on right side of forehead, branded E H on right shoulder and hip, and three other indistinct marks on left side. Charles Ecarnot.

ESTEVAN, Assa.—A team of geldings, dark bay, about eight or nine years old, branded per-cent, sign on left hip, white stripe down face, black legs, mane and tail, halters on. There is with them a dark iron-gray yearling colt, no marks. Ira B. Brown.

WHITE SAND, Assa.—Since May 20, 1904, brown stallion, white stripe down face, probably two years old, branded 1, reversed L on right shoulder, white feet; bay stallion, probably one year old, white spot on forehead, branded L, reversed L, on right shoulder, hind feet white; bay stallion, probably one year old, black points, no brand. James Carson.

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.

FEEDING FLOUR.

I wrote you re aged mare. You advised having her teeth dressed. I had this done, but it did her no good. I fed a cupful of flour in her oats for three doses, and she is much better. L. H. B.

Ans.—The mare's teeth may be so bad, they cannot be dressed so as to allow her to masticate properly. As you have had such good results from the flour, it would be well to continue its use in reasonable doses, say half a cupful two or three times weekly. Tonics, as one dram each sulphate of iron and gentian twice daily in damp rolled oats (if she will eat it), will also give good results. V.

ECZEMA.

Mare rubs and bites her legs; legs swell; urine is scanty and high colored. A. R.

Ans.—Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; feed on bran only for twenty-four hours after administering purgative; follow up with four drams nitrate of potash every night for four doses, after which give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning every alternate week, as long as necessary. Clip the legs, and rub well twice daily with corrosive sublimate, twenty grains to a pint of water, until itchiness ceases. V.

ECZEMA.

I have a calf that does not thrive. It seems itchy, and the hair comes off in patches. W. R. F.

Ans.—The calf has eczema. Clip it, and apply Little's sheep dip, as per directions on the package. Give him two drams Fowler's solution of arsenic in the milk night and morning for a week, and continue with the external application as long as necessary. V.

Legal.

MAKING A WILL.

Can a man that is over seventy years of age lawfully make a will of his property? A SUBSCRIBER.

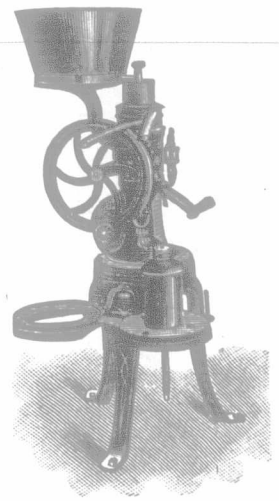
Swan River, Man. Ans.—Any man over twenty-one years of age may make a lawful will, provided he is possessed of a sound mind. Old age is no barrier.

PARTNERSHIP IN THRESHER.

A and B bought a threshing machine, and took C and D as partners. B sold out to E, and C to F. Can A run the outfit to make it pay, against the will of D, E and F, provided they desire that it should not, and what steps can A take against his partners?

Ans.—A majority of the partnership should decide all questions. A would not be justified in taking possession of the machine and running it without the consent of majority of the partners. A could apply to the courts to be relieved from the partnership, under the Partnership Ordinance. We presume that your partnership is registered.

The NATIONAL.



Send for catalogues and particulars regarding this excellent Cream Separator to JOS. A. MERRICK, WINNIPEG, 117 Bannatyne Ave. East.

GOSSIP

LAST CALL TO THE PRAIRIE HOME SALE.

And now comes the last call to the Greenway sale, at Prairie Home. On June 15th the auctioneer's hammer will fall, and to lovers of good stock from across the prairie will go the choicest offering of pure-bred Shorthorns and Ayrshires that probably ever has been presented at one sale in this country. A few of the choice females were mentioned in our last week's issue; but there are males full of usefulness and stylish in Shorthorn breeding to come into the Prairie Home sale pavilion in the presence of critical judges of bovines on the date named.

Judge's Collenger is yet a calf, having been dropped in Sept., 1903, but he is a big yearling in size. Of him, it is sufficient to say that when good judges of Shorthorns see him, they are pleased. With a strong back and a level underline, he has added the general appearance desired in the particular breed. He is a smooth handler, too, and the one who buys him will have a herd header. Major Mysie 2nd, another young bull, will be two years in July. He is by Belwood Prince, bred by Robt. Russell, Belwood, Ont. Tam O'Shanter will be two years old at time of sale, and a bull of good size with fair depth and length he is. Chief Justice, by Judge Jr., is also a two-year-old, possessed of considerable smoothness. The progeny of Duchess of Rosedale is seen in Duke of Prairie Home, a calf by Judge. Bonnie Boy is a yearling, and Lavendar Lad, a five-months-old calf, roan in color, and of promising character.

In addition to these, there will be a herd of several Shorthorn females, mostly young, lately imported from Iowa. A number of choice Ayrshires will likewise be offered, and among the lot are several worthy of mention.

In addition to pure-bred cattle, Prairie Home has always been strong in choice bacon hogs, of both the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds, and while there is not likely to be time to sell by public auction many representatives of the porcine family, yet everyone who desires good hogs will be afforded an easy opportunity of making a purchase. And to all who may be concerned, let it be remembered that in addition to the very large number which are home-bred, have been added a large shipment from the East, until it may be truly said that never before did so many pure-bred hogs find a home at one farm in Western Canada.

In horses there will be a pair of choice pure-bred fillies, sired by the noted old getter, King of the Clydes, and also several others of good breeding and individuality.

The terms of the sale are five months' credit on approved joint notes, at six per cent. interest, or three per cent. discount for cash.

In conclusion let everyone remember: First, that the sale represents the best offering Mr. Greenway has ever made; that it is on June 15th; that a special train will go out from Winnipeg; that a free luncheon will be provided, and, lastly, that Mr. Greenway expects every man to get value for his money. Stockmen of Canada and Northern States, it is now up to you.

Geo. H. Greig, Secretary of the Live-stock Associations for Manitoba, has been summoned to Ottawa by Professor Robertson, to confer with the Minister of Agriculture with regard to the provisions of the new seed bill introduced last session.

BRAY'S ON THE 14TH.

This is the last call for Jas. Bray's sale of Shorthorns, which takes place in this leafy month on the 14th inst., at his Oak Grove Farm, Longburn, six miles north of Macdonald, and five miles east of Westbourne Stations, on the M. & N.W. section of the C. P. R. Teams will meet visitors at Macdonald on the morning of the sale on arrival at 10.10 a. m. of the train from Portage la Prairie, which leaves that town at 9.45 a. m. Lunch will be served at the farm; but do not forget to take a standard certificate, if you wish to get the reduced rate home. The breeding list will be furnished on the day of sale. The terms are cash, or four months' time on approved notes, bearing interest at seven per cent. The advertisements, the former Gossip notes and the catalogue have afforded every person a chance to find out what the cattle are that Mr. Bray is offering. The thing to do is to be at the sale, and make your selections, which, if you are a judge, may give you a Dominion Fair winner, or one or more to win at Brandon, Neepawa, Killarney, Calgary, or other large shows, or your local fair. Cattle of such quality and breeding are not offered every day, and the wise man will do well to secure something charged with the blood of that good sire, Scottish Canadian. There are many plums to be had from among the calves and yearlings; many dividend payers among the older cattle, and some with show-ring records. "If you miss it, you'll regret it."

TRADE NOTES.

MAHIN'S MAGAZINE has been purchased by Lord & Thomas, Chicago, publishers of Judicious Advertising, and the two publications will be combined, beginning with the June issue, under the name of Judicious Advertising.

After eliminating all duplications, 5,000 cash subscriptions will be added to the list of Judicious Advertising, thus giving it much the largest paid subscription list of any monthly publication devoted to advertising.

Both of these magazines have ranked high from the outset, and both subscribers and advertisers will benefit by the combine.

Mr. D. Herbert Moore continues as editor of Judicious Advertising, and Mr. D. L. Taylor as business manager, while Mr. Richard S. Thain, who has been associated with Mahin's Magazine as managing editor and business manager, is assistant business manager of Judicious Advertising. The special features which made Mahin's Magazine a success will be continued.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM D.I.P.—It doesn't make any difference what kind of stock you have; any kind, and all kinds of stock are better in health and more profitable for an occasional application of Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip. It may be applied by spraying, washing or dipping, and which is best for your purpose depends rather upon the number of head than anything else. A tank is best for dipping sheep and for hogs, where they can wallow at pleasure, but for cattle, dairy cows, calves, horses, dogs and poultry, spraying or washing will be found very effective.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip is a non-poisonous germicide and stock disinfectant that can be given internally as well as applied externally with perfect safety and with benefit. It cures scab, itch, kills ticks and lice, heals sores, scratches and cuts, improves the clip on sheep, prevents hog cholera, is a general all-round remedy to condition stock and destroy all parasites. Being highly concentrated, it is economical to use, as 50 to 100 parts of water are added to make the correct solution. A postal card to the West Disinfecting Co., Key 14, East 59th Street, New York, will secure valuable books on the care of stock, price lists of dipping tanks and sprayers, and address of nearest agent, where the Dip can be secured in large or small sealed trade-marked cans. Parties prepared to take the agency should write for terms to the same address.

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

THE LAST CALL for the DISPERSION SALE of the
Oak Grove Herd of Shorthorns

**TUESDAY
 JUNE
 14th.**



The opportunity of a lifetime to start a herd of Shorthorns.

This offering includes the great sire, Scottish Canadian = 36100 =, young stock got by him, and matrons carrying the blood of Village Hero (Walter Lynch's noted stock bull).

**SEND POST CARD
 FOR A
 CATALOGUE.**

D. S. MACDONALD, Auctioneer.

JAS. BRAY, Proprietor

Take standard railway certificate from your station agent and buy your ticket for Macdonald (Manitoba and Northwest section, Canadian Pacific Railway.)

BINDER TWINE

MADE IN CANADA

Blue Ribbon, 650 feet per pound	
Premier 600	“
Moose Brand 600	“
Crescent 500	“
Standard 500	“

The above brands have stood the test for years and are the farmers' favorites.

Out of 14 lots of Binder Twine seized and confiscated by the Government Binder Twine Inspector last year, only one was Canadian, and it was not one of our brands.

Farmers who use our twine will secure a satisfactory article. Please see our samples before placing your order elsewhere.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

COOPER SHEEP DIP
Standard of the World
 for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. *One dipping kills Ticks, Lice and Nits.* No smell. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth of wool.
Dipping Tanks at cost.
 Send for Pamphlet to Chicago.
If local druggist cannot supply send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to
 Martin Bole & Wynne Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.

The sale of the McCutcheon herd of Shorthorns at Holstein, Iowa, resulted in average of \$172.25 for eighty-three females, and \$204.50 for ten bulls.

Makers of Fancy Butter

If you wish to find a steady cash market for your butter, at good prices, write us for particulars.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., WINNIPEG
 Limited, MANITOBA.

Mr. Leon Girod, representing the Washington Nursery Company, Toppenish, Wash., U. S. A., is at present touring through Alberta with the view of selecting a site to erect a branch nursery. He was quite favorably impressed with the southern portion of the Territory, but had not visited north of Calgary when he paid the "Farmer's Advocate" branch office a visit. He is quite sanguine as regards fruit prospects, and says good hardy varieties intelligently grown ought to do well. We shall hear more from him on his return from the north.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

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

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

GOSSIP.

Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, has received a call from Prof. Robertson to be present at the seed convention to be held at Ottawa on June 16th.

Mr. Bray informs us that owing to the change in the C. P. R. time-card, on the M. & N.-W. section, he has made arrangements with the railway company so that all visitors to the sale can get the main line trains that evening after the sale, so as to make the connection with Hon. Mr. Greenway's special on Wednesday morning of June 15th.

An enterprise of interest to our readers is that of the National Creamery & Cold Storage Co., who are equipping one of the largest and finest cold storage plants to be found in the whole Northwest, under the capable management of C. W. Murray, late dairy superintendent for Manitoba. At the time of our visit a high-class article of butter was being turned out, the demand for which, at good prices, could not be met. The system of cold storage is the latest, and when once open for business will be run at its full capacity. We shall have more to say when this establishment is fully equipped and running.

TRADE NOTE.

SAVING MONEY IS MAKING MONEY, and here is the way to save: Every home demands a piano, and new pianos are expensive, but one that fulfills all the requirements of a first-class instrument, except for a few months ago, can be secured from Gourlay, Winter & Leming, 188 Yonge St., Toronto. Their line of pianos advertised at greatly reduced rates are not old, cast-off "rattle-pans"—such instruments are burned by the carload—but are pianos that have been forced upon their hands by the exigencies of business, and now are offered at prices below their first cost. Read the advertisement, including the easy terms, and provide the family with one of these useful and valuable instruments.

Inserting an advertisement in this page kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SALE YET

70 Head of Pure-bred Stock

SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRES AND CLYDESDALES,

will be sold at the

SALE PAVILION, PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, CRYSTAL CITY, MANITOBA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, '04

The best chance to secure good animals ever offered in Manitoba.

One hundred pure-bred young Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs, single or in pairs not akin, will be offered privately during the day, a man being in charge for that purpose.

Reduced railway rates from all points.

Send for catalogue, giving full particulars.

AUCTIONEERS:
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.
T. C. NORRIS, Griswold, Man.

Thos. Greenway, Prop.

GOSSIP.

"Tell me what people read, and I will tell you what they are," said the self-confessed philosopher. "Well, there's my wife," rejoined the dyspeptic party. "She's for ever reading cookbooks. Now, what is she?" "Why, a cook, of course," replied the philosophy dispenser. "That's where spokes rattle in your wheels," said the other. "She only thinks she is."

NOTES UPON THE ANGORA GOAT.

For three years the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with the Angora goat, and now sums up its experience as follows:

Angora goats are quite hardy and thrifty, and can be kept with the same winter care that sheep demand. It takes about 750 pounds of hay to winter one goat. With plenty of young woodland or brushy pasture there will be no food cost in summering them.

They are effective in clearing up underbrush in woodland covered with birch or evergreen. They will likely destroy other varieties except very large trees. They will clear out bushes and waste growth in pastures, in preference even to the grasses.

Ordinary fencing will not hold them. A fine mesh wire fence of such height that they cannot rest the front feet upon it will hold them, even in small areas. They do not jump, but are good climbers.

The flesh has a flavor between that of lamb and venison. The carcasses are small, and there is no market in the East for the flesh. The fleece is called mohair, and that from crosses brings a somewhat higher price than wool. The purer the breeding the better the mohair is, and the heavier is the clipping. Three pounds per animal is about all that can be expected from a clipping from seven-eighths breed goats.

They are very docile and intelligent and make excellent pets. Their bush-eating proclivities would make them a nuisance among decorative shrubs. The station does not recommend them for most Maine farms.—[Farmer's Guide.

FARMERS

Why not pay a small annual fee, become a member of the

Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Association of Winnipeg, Ltd.,

and buy your goods at wholesale?

We will open a general store in your nearest town and carry a full line of goods, and sell to you at the actual cost laid down in your town.

We are in a position to buy in large quantities, and much cheaper than you can as individuals.

Why not save the enormous profits that are now being made by the middlemen?

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO THE

Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Association

of Winnipeg; Head Office, 416 McIntyre Block.

INCORPORATED.

CAPITAL, - - - \$100,000.00.

Pres., F. J. Webster. Vice-Pres., M. C. VonMassager. Sec. and Treas., T. R. Ferguson.

GOSSIP.

A visit recently to the Van Horne farm found Manager Jas. Yule up to the eyes in work, getting the 6,000-acre estate into an orderly and profitable condition. New buildings are being erected; one especially taking our attention, a fine frame building, 106 x 32, on a two-foot wall, divided into stalls, and to have a concrete floor. Ample provision has been made for lighting, so that the subsequent erection of lean-tos will not darken the interior of the main building; a commodious loft gives room for the storage of feed. Drains are being put in, and trees planted, and the 1,000-acre pasture has been fenced. In spite of all this work, Manager Yule seems to bear up well under the responsibility of taking care of the great roan, Spicy Marquis, the massive red Empress, the matronly roan Duchess of Sanquhar, and her topper of a roan heifer calf. There are also being tended by that master hand, a Missie, and the roan, Lester's Pride, in addition to a few others, and for the sake of the breed, it is to be hoped that the President of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association will again be in the ring with his charges when the judge awards the ribbons at the big Dominion Fair. Such as Spicy Marquis and his consorts are far too seldom seen out West; and the wise stockman owning a good cow will inquire as to the chances for mating with the roan aristocrat from Uppermill, Tarves, Scotland. On the Van Horne farm were to be seen peas nicely up. This year peas and oats have been sown together in the proportion of one of peas to four of oats. At the time of our visit, a clover and timothy mixture was being sown on some land in wheat. Later on, perhaps, an extended notice of the herd will be given, which is founded not for speculative purposes, but with a view to build up a stock farm in keeping with the reputation of Canada's great railroad magnate.

The Shorthorn Society of Great Britain met in London recently and issued 341 pedigree exportation certificates. Of these, 10 were for Canada, 7 for Germany, 3 for Russia, and 321 for South America.

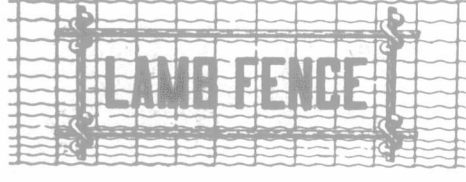
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

To make more butter,
To have less washing,
Little bother,
And far less work,
Use the

NATIONAL

The Cream Separator
That all Canadians
Are proud of.
Simple, Safe, and Handy.
Ball bearings throughout.

Write for catalogues and terms to
JOS. A. MERRICK, WINNIPEG.
117 Bannatyne Avenue East.



No. 9 High Carbon Steel Wire
has an average tensile strength
of over 2,400 lbs. A ten-wire
fence with a tensile strength of
over 12 tons.

All the lateral wires in Lamb
Fence are made of High Carbon
Steel Wire.

The H. R. Lamb Fence Co., Ltd.

LONDON, ONTARIO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

**The CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.**

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

GOSSIP.

The Woman's Companion tells of a lady whose new kitchen maid slept in an unheated room. "Hulda," she said, "it is cold to-night. You had better take a flatiron to bed with you." "Yes, ma'am," said Hulda, obediently. In the morning the lady asked, "Well, Hulda, how did you get along with the flatiron?" Hulda breathed deeply, and said, "Vell, ma'am, I got it most varm before mornin'."

MEMORY AND MANAGEMENT.

To manage from ten people to ten thousand people in a way to have money for pay day requires an executive ability that deserves respect. Now, not only to have the money for the workers, but to have the loyal appreciation of the workers for the thinker who furnishes the work is a condition worthy of admiration.

If those who think and plan and execute were removed from the earth, what would become of the millions who know only how to follow orders? Some people do have power to employ and pay in a way to inspire in the one employed respect, admiration and thankfulness. How do they do it? They do it by means of memory. They remember the sources of discord and counteract them. They remember how impossible it is for some to understand the justice of being born weak or mentally limited, and they try to show some compensation for conditions, as those who seem to have all the good things of this world may have some great secret sorrow.

How are managers able to secure a better memory and be able to speak the right word at the right time or keep silent as is best? No one knows all that is worth knowing, therefore it pays to exchange information. No one is able to remember all he knows, which he should remember. Every one forgets something at some time, and then pays dearly for so doing. Some people keep a daybook on methods or diplomacy, and record from time to time ideas worth keeping ever ready to use. Reading the daybook is good exercise. These ideas are secured by experience, observation, conversation and reading. Some may think that any one able to execute is able to know and remember, but this is not so. The leaders of the leaders have to say sometimes: "That is new to me," or, "Why did I not think of that in time to use it?"—[Breeder's Gazette.

Dr. Wood's

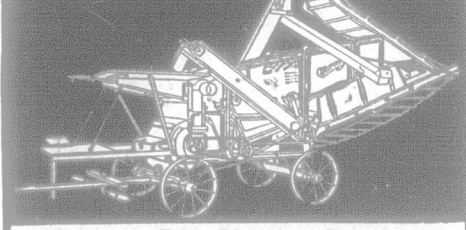


Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma,
Pain or Tightness in the
Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:— I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost \$1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.
Price 25 Cents.

SMALL THRESHERS



Save All Your Grain.

Belle City Small Threshers are so low priced that farmers can own them and Thrash Any Kind of Grain when it is ready, at less cost than to stack it. Light enough to take anywhere; strong enough to do any work. Compact, durable, guaranteed. Big illustrated catalog free. Send for it.
BELLE CITY MFG. CO.,
Box 133, Racine Junction, Wis.

**The CENTRAL CANADA
INSURANCE CO.**

BRANDON, MANITOBA.
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

GOSSIP.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in making a speech before a committee, once used the word "intrinsic."

"Here," interrupted another member of the committee, "you didn't use that word right?"

"What word?" asked Stewart.

"Why, 'intrinsic.'"

"Yes, I did."

"Webster doesn't say so."

"Webster? What Webster?"

"Webster's dictionary."

"Now, see here," growled Senator Stewart, "I am tired of having that book quoted at me. Every schoolboy knows that it is a mere jumble of words."

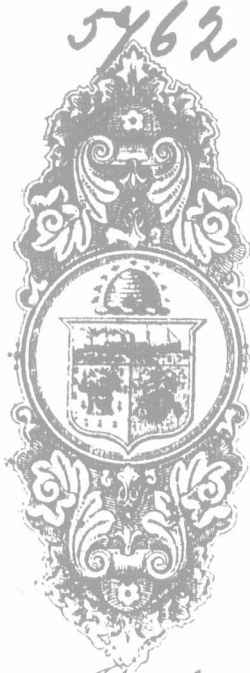
At the Bath and West of England Show at Swansea, May 19th, the entries in horses were 283; cattle, 475; sheep, 131; pigs, 158. In the Shorthorn class, judged by Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton; the first prize for aged bulls and the male championship went to Earl Powis for Alistair, a big roan, weighing 2,700 lbs., bred by Lord Lovat, and sired Royal Star. In two-year-old bulls first honors fell to Mr. E. M. Denny with Ascot Constellation, by Silver Mint; second to Mr. Sanders Spencer for the Bapton-bred Silver Cup, by Silver Plate, and third to the King's roan, Traveller, by Wanderer's Prince.

In sheep, Mr. W. T. Garne was the principal winner in Cotswolds; Mr. Adeane in Southdowns; Mr. Cole and Mr. Flower in Hampshires; Messrs. Mander, Williams, Nock and Sir W. O. Corbet in Shropshires, and Mr. J. T. Hobbs in Oxfords.

Swine.—In Yorkshires, the principal winners were Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. R. M. Knowles and Mr. Sanders Spencer. In Berkshires, Mr. N. Benjafield, won first prize and the championship of the breed, and the Berkshire Society's special for boar or sow, with Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Jefferson's sow, Peel Elsie, being the reserve number; other winners were the Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. R. W. Hudson, Mr. A. Hiscox and Mr. J. A. Fricker. In Tamworths, the principal prizes went to Messrs. R. Ibbotson, D. W. Phillip, H. C. Stephens, and E. de Hamel. Mr. Stephens won the gold medal and the challenge cup for best pig of the breed, with the sow, Knowle Redmane 2nd.

The Shire Horse Society's gold medal for the best Shire mare or filly went to the King's yearling filly, Dunsmore Nightingale.

A Lucky Man -- Insured Against Hail!



No. 935 PORTAGE-LA-PRAIRIE, MAN., Nov 24th 1903

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

Pay John Ferguson or Bearer
the sum of Four hundred and Seventy Dollars

\$470⁰⁰

Bal of Loss claim policy 5762.

D.W. McLaughlin Pres.
A.D. McLaughlin Secy Treas

THE NECESSITY OF HAIL INSURANCE.

During the last few years we insurance people have paid more than \$100,000.00 in insurance losses from hail. During the same period the total losses to the farmers mounted into the millions. There is no wisdom in taking risks. No good business man carries a risk he can get some one else to carry for him.

SEND FOR BOOKLET ENTITLED 'HAIL INSURANCE' to W.O. GRAHAM, Mgr.

OUR WAY TO INSURE AGAINST HAIL.

Our assessment last year amounted to only 15 cents per acre, which was 30 per cent. less than any other company. It may be even less this year, as we have many more members, and the more we insure the less the rate. We have \$25,000.00 to guarantee that one half the loss will be paid immediately the loss occurs. The above check is the second check to this gentleman to close the account. The first was paid immediately the loss was adjusted.

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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

GOSSIP.

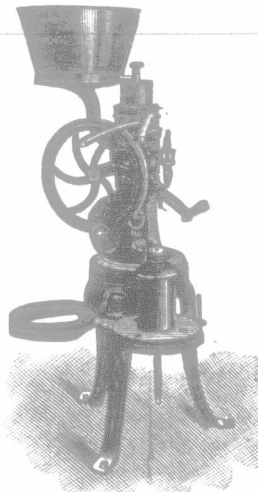
Occasionally, compositors who use a type-setting machine throw in type as it happens to come, just to keep the space until the right word can be supplied. If the proof is not corrected, the jargon may slip into the newspapers. The Boston Transcript observes, apropos of these slips, "When one reads that 'John Blank, while a man of great wealth, was, nevertheless, a byzmpfekl man,' one feels that, though it may be perfectly true, it ought not to be said, under the circumstances."

A horse authority has called attention to the fact that two of the greatest Thoroughbreds of modern times, Ormonde (who, by the way, died a few days ago in California) and St. Simon, are from three to three and one-quarter inches higher than they are long, and that the two great trotting mares, Lou Dillon and Alix, are from 4 to 4½ inches longer than they are high. Advocates of the practice of blending Thoroughbred blood with the trotter to attain greater speed have a hard proposition here.

From May 9th to May 16th, 1904, the official records of 115 Holstein-Friesian cows have been received and approved. The records made are eight thirty-day records, six fourteen-day records, one hundred and fourteen seven-day records, one for thirteen days, one for nineteen days, and one for twenty-one days, all of which were carefully supervised by representatives of State Experiment Stations. The butter is estimated on the basis of 85.7 per cent. of a pound of fat for a pound of butter, the rule of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The largest thirty-day record was made by a cow seven years old. She produced 2,524 lbs. milk, containing 85.859 lbs. fat, equivalent to 100 lbs. 2.7 ozs. butter. A five-year-old cow produced 2,333.3 lbs. milk, containing 76.249 lbs. fat, equivalent to 88 lbs. 15.3 ozs. butter; another five-year-old produced 1,866.2 lbs. milk, containing 69.808 lbs. fat, equivalent to 81 lbs. 7.1 ozs. butter. A cow dropping her calf at 4 years 1 month 27 days old, produced 2,419.9 lbs. milk, containing 68.499 lbs. fat, equivalent to 79 lbs. 14.7 ozs. butter. A heifer dropping her calf at 2 years 11 months 16 days old, produced 1,539.4 lbs. milk, containing 59.569 lbs. fat, equivalent to 69 lbs. 8 ozs. butter; another heifer dropping her calf at 1 year 11 months 3 days old, produced 1,385.3 lbs. milk, containing 42.5 lbs. fat, equivalent to 49 lbs. 9.3 ozs. butter. The largest seven-day record was 25 lbs. 5.5 ozs. butter; the next largest was 23 lbs. 11.6 ozs. butter. Seven cows in the full-age class exceeded 20 lbs. per cow; a four-year-old heifer produced 21 lbs. 5.2 ozs.; a three-year-old produced 20 lbs. 15.5 ozs., and the largest record in the two-year-old class for the period of seven days was 17 lbs. 8.3 ozs. In the seven-day records twenty-seven cows averaged: age, 7 years 1 month 5 days; milk, 456 lbs.; butter, 18 lbs. 4.4 ozs. Seventeen four-year-olds averaged: age, 4 years 4 months 29 days; milk, 412.6 lbs.; butter, 15 lbs. 13.7 ozs. Twenty-three three-year-olds averaged: age, 3 years 5 months 8 days; milk, 366.1 lbs.; butter, 14 lbs. 0.4 ozs. Forty-seven classed as two-year-olds averaged: age, 2 years 3 months 27 days; milk, 297.4 lbs.; butter, 11 lbs. 8.3 ozs. Of this class twelve dropped their calves under two years of age.

National Cream Separators.

Low down.
Handy.
Easy to turn and
Easy to clean.
Simple bowl.
Excellent Skimmer.
Neat.
Stylish in Design.
Safety gear.
Ball bearings.
Last a lifetime.
Prices right.



Write for catalogues and terms to
JOS. A. MERRICK, WINNIPEG.
117 Bannatyne Avenue East.

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.
Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.
Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.
Live stock handled on commission.
Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be May, 1904, of horses.
Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd. P. O. Box 846, or Room 24, Herald Block, Calgary.

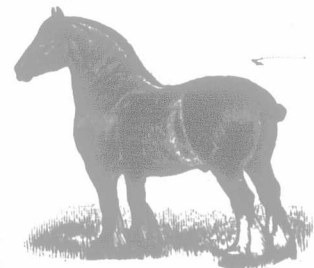
HORSES FOR SALE 1,000 horses to select from. 150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

Well-broken heavy draft and farm teams. Also drivers and saddle horses. The foundation of this barn was formed by the purchase of T. McMillan's whole Clyde bunch; also 50 selected Clyde mares, and in addition the Quorn outfit of Thoroughbred and Coach horses. Also one (imp.) Shire stallion. Will sell singly or in any quantity desired.

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.

Address: GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta. J. B. HOGATE, of the International Importing Barns, Sarnia, Ont., has landed in Regina a car-load of

Imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallions



Parties requiring such stock will receive prompt attention by writing or calling on Mr. Geo. Hendrie, Manager, Regina, Assa.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, Elkhorn, Man.



McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S., Inventor and Patentee. Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900. Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901. Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED, 637 Craig St. Montreal. Price, complete, \$5.00. Files per set of six, 2.25. Large number in use in Manitoba and N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.

GOSSIP.

The fact that a man dropped sixty feet from the window of an abattoir without being injured in the least is all cleared up since it became known that they were pigs' feet.

An immense procession of automobiles will start late in July from New York and New England for St. Louis, taking in Chicago by the way. It is expected that the number of cars will be from 2,500 to 3,000 by the time Chicago is reached. All bad spots on the chosen routes will be put in shape before the great run begins. Fifteen days are allowed for the trip from Boston, and fourteen from New York.

The invention of a bullet-proof breast-plate in Russia recalls a story told of the Duke of Wellington. When he was Commander-in-Chief an adventurer called at the Horse Guards to advocate the introduction into the army of bullet-proof armor of his own invention. The Duke rang for an orderly, and asked him to carry instructions to a sergeant to have the inventor encased in his own armor and exposed on the lawn to the fire of a file of soldiers. The luckless applicant bolted, and was never seen at the Horse Guards again.

When Thomas McGuinness, a well-known horseman of Philadelphia, went to Europe some time ago, he took a blooded horse with him. The animal was in a specially-prepared stall on deck and enjoyed the trip despite the rough weather. When Mr. McGuinness thought land should soon be sighted, he asked the captain how far the ship was from the Irish coast. The commander of the steamer, in his usual gruff manner, replied: "Your horse will tell you; watch him." The owner of the animal could not understand what the captain meant, and he was not particularly pleased with the answer. Finally, however, a couple of hours before land was observed, the horse, which was a magnificent bay, poked his head through the grating, and, stretching his neck, whinnied loudly. "There you are," said the captain to Mr. McGuinness; "your horse smells the land." The horse was like a different animal thereafter until the coast loomed up.

The captain, in explaining the odd occurrence, said that the Thoroughbred detected the odor from pasture lands that was wafted far seaward, and that horses on board ocean steamers always give the first signal when land is near.

ROYAL JERSEY BUTTER TEST.

Ninety-three cows, out of 94 entries, competed in the show ground at St. Helier's, Island of Jersey, on June 10th, for the medals offered by the English Jersey Cattle Society, this being the largest number ever tested in a single day at a show in England or the Channel Islands. The cows were milked out on Tuesday, May 10th, at 6 p. m., the milk of the next 24 hours being taken for the trials. Separation took place on Wednesday evening, and churning commenced Thursday morning at 6.30 a. m., and the awards were published at 7.15 p. m. The first prize and gold medal went to Mr. Syvret's five-year-old cow, Sand-girl, whose milk yield, 135 days after calving, was 36 lbs., and butter yield 3 lbs. 2½ ozs.; butter ratio, viz., lbs. of milk to 1 lb. of butter, 11.34. The second prize and silver medal cow, Mr. Mourant's Cora 4th, seven years old, gave, 65 days after calving, 42 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 3 lbs. 3¼ ozs. butter; ratio, 13.21. The third-prize cow gave, 94 days after calving, 45 lbs. 12 ozs. milk, and 2 lbs. 15¼ ozs. butter; ratio, 15.49. Fifty-six cows winning certificates of merit, averaged 141 days after calving, 33 lbs. milk, yielding an average of 2 lbs. ¼ oz. butter; ratio average, 16.18. The average for the whole 93 cows, 136 days in milk, was 31 lbs. 6¼ ozs. milk; 1 lb. 11¼ ozs. butter; ratio, 18.36.

A gentleman entered a phrenologist's office and asked to have his head examined. After a moment's inspection the professor started back, exclaiming: "Good gracious! You have the most unaccountable combination of attributes I ever discovered in a human being. Were your parents eccentric?" "No, sir," replied the all-round character, "but my wife is. You needn't pay any attention to the larger bumps, sir."

Spavin

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

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

Fistula and Poll Evil

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

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

A GOOD LINIMENT FOR 80c A GALLON.

Can be made as follows: Absorbine, - - 4 ozs. Vinegar, - - 1 qt. Water, - - 3 qts. Saltpetre (powdered) 1 oz.

This combination will prove satisfactory and successful for curing BRUISES, SPRAINS, COLLAR CALLS, to toughen the skin for work horses; will reduce SWOLLEN ANKLES, BAD TENDONS, and all kinds of troubles where a liniment would be generally used.

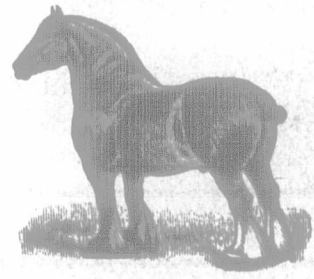
Buy the ABSORBINE at the store, or send to LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, agents for Canada, who will send it prepaid on receipt of \$2.00 for a bottle. One bottle ABSORBINE will make three gallons of liniment or wash as above formula. Write for a bottle and the free booklet giving formulas of Veterinary Remedies.



FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50

SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.



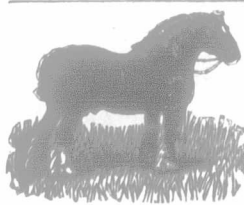
MORRIS & WELLINGTON, FRONTHILL, - ONTARIO.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

REPORTERS OF Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 30 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.



Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

W. S. CURRIE, LIVE STOCK DEALER, Box 461. MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.

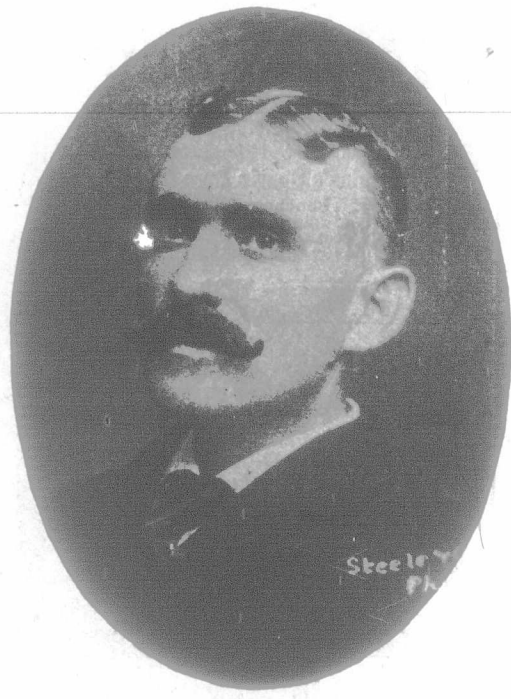
FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car load lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

D. FRASER & SONS

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



H. A. Mullins, 30 years in the cattle trade in Canada.

**DISPOSE OF YOUR BEEF
THIS YEAR
THROUGH
H. A. MULLINS,
& CO.,**

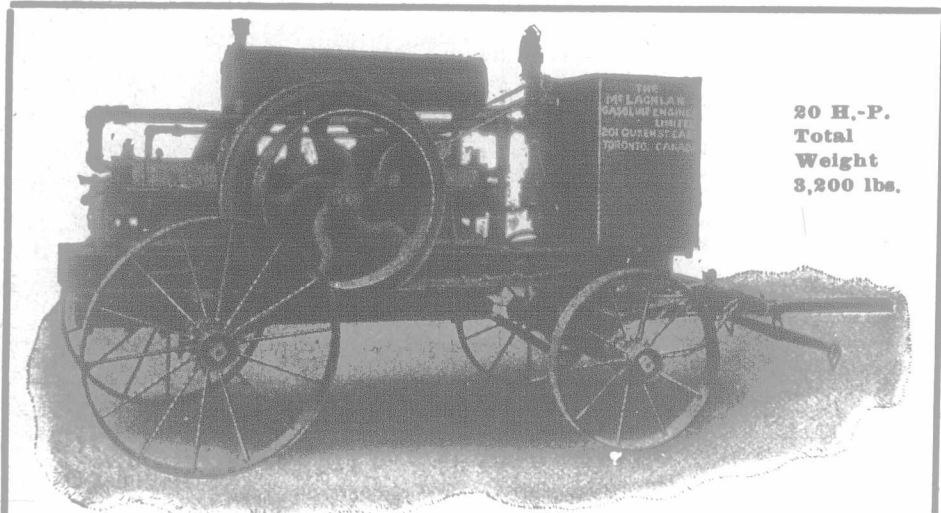
Live-stock Commission Salesmen
and Forwarding Agents,

C. P. R. Stock-yards, WINNIPEG.

Ranchers and Live-stock Dealers, consider your own interests and get the top prices for your Beef Cattle this year. The success of our business depends entirely upon the result; we secure for you, and every effort will be put forth to obtain top prices.

We have numerous inquiries from exporters in the East who wish to purchase, and it will be to your advantage to send us word what cattle you have to dispose of this year. If you have good cattle, arrange to ship early and avoid the big rush likely to be this fall

WE SOLICIT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE.



30 H.-P.
Total
Weight
3,200 lbs.

Patented and Pending. Our **Gasoline Threshing Engine.** Write for prices, etc., to
The McLaughlin Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., 201 Queen St. E., Toronto,
or to **W. C. WILCOX & CO., Winnipeg,** agents for Manitoba and Northwest.

**THE LONDON LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE - - - LONDON, ONT.

Invested and other Assets, over - \$1,200,000
Surplus on Policy-holders' account, over 100,000

Specially desirable plans of Insurance, unexcelled earning powers, and exceptionally good profits being paid policy-holders.

JAMES DICKSON, Prov. Supt.
Branch Office in The National Trusts Building, WINNIPEG, MAN.

IT IMPROVES THE COAT

If your horse is looking shaggy, and the coat has a dull, lifeless appearance, you should give in the feed some

St. Johns' Condition Powders

These powders have wonderful action in toning up the animal's system and improving the coat—they increase the value of any horse. Sold by all dealers. **PRICE, 25c.**

THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Sole Proprietors, Winnipeg, Canada

ASK FOR OUR QUOTATIONS ON GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

ALL KINDS HANDLED—PROMPT ADJUSTMENTS—CORRESPONDENCE REQUESTED—WRITE AT ONCE—REFERENCE, MERCHANTS' BANK.



WINNIPEG MAN.

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

GOSSIP.

A JOCKEY'S LIFE.

Jimmy Walsh, the cool-headed jockey who rode Mr. Dymont's Sapper for the King's Plate, at the Woodbine track, Toronto, May 23rd, is a veteran of '85. He was born in that year. The average downy-lipped youth of 19, even in this precocious era, is something of a raw recruit. Not so Jimmy. He already has a past—a luridly chequered dream of horses and big stakes, of money, ups and shouts from "the gods," of tawny tracks and fair women. He recounts his experiences like a veteran, minus the pipe and the flowing bowl.

Away from the track, Jimmy by no means looks his part. His face is almost girlishly demure. Tugged in faultless tailor-mades, with a dapper felt hat and a silk umbrella, he looked in the paddock as though he was just ready for a Sunday school picnic—except for a little yellow disk which he flapped as aimlessly as most boys toss coppers.

"Sovereign," he said laconically. "An English gentleman threw that at me after the race for the Plate. You bet he won it on Sapper!"

Born on Breadalbane St., Toronto, Jimmy has been on the turf since '98. In seven seasons he has ridden 400 winners. His first was Storm Queen, in New York, when he was thirteen. Since that he has been West as far as Frisco, and South to Hot Springs. In Chicago, where his home now is, he rode for Peter Ryan and Pat Dunn. He rode Wire-In here last season.

"Always rode the fast races for the big stakes," he said quietly. "Always liked horses. Yes, Sapper's a good horse, handy and quiet, and a fine breaker. No fuss at the net. Gits away clean an' easy. That's half the game. I told everybody Sapper would win the Plate after he did the mile and a quarter in 2:14. Yes, he led all the way. Had everybody dizzy behind him."

"Ever get a fall?" asked the reporter. "Once," he said, catching the sovereign on the back of his hand. "Washington Park that was, in 1901. No, not a steeplechase. I never ride in any but the flat races. Horse went down in first quarter. I got quite a little jolt that time—head bent in and collarbone broke. But I never knew what hit me till I come to."

"What's your weight now, Jimmy?" "103," he replied, "up to 118 in the winter. Oh, we train down on toast an' tea, an' Turkish baths, an' hitt'n the road. Do a five-mile clip out an' back, come in' take medson on an empty stomach. Pshaw! bein' holler's easy when ye git used to it. The main thing in redoooin', though, is t'hit the road. Flesh that comes off that way stays off, you bet! Can't depend on the baths. They're flabby."

"Pretty gay life you jockeys lead, I guess," said the scribe. "Yes"—with a meditative swing of his umbrella—"jockeys er a pretty swift bunch all right, but the money's the swiftest. Most 'v 'em spend it as fast as it comes—wine, cards an' women. The average jockey is played out by the time he's old enough to vote. They all have consumption. It's the redoooin' an' hitt'n the road on a slack stomach is what fetches it on."

"So you have to make hay while the sun shines, eh?" "Bet we do," he said chipperly. "A jockey's only got a few years t' live anyhow—same as a horse. As long as he wins he's a favorite with the crowd. Yes, the crowd's a queer thing too, 'specially when they yell, and all yeh c'n see is a stretch a hats a-wavin' an' yeh know it's your horse that's got the rest—the bunch dizzy. If you're wuna the dizzy bunch it's you that feels queer."

"Well," he went on as he threw a glance at the jostling mob around the scales in the jockey's room, "when a jockey quits the track, he's down an' out. He can't settle down to anything else, even if he wasn't played out. Nobody cares a darn for him then. But we all like it," he added with a wink at the great jockey, St. George, on his gold piece.

The complacent little fatalist! He spoke with the cynical certainty of the "blase old rounder," and only just getting nicely acquainted with the razor.

"But you don't look like a chap that burns his money, Jimmy."

"No," he admitted. "The boys say

(Continued on next page.)

**Neuralgia
of the Heart.**

An Ailment Which Terrifies its Victims—Indicated by Pains About the Heart and Quick, Loud Breathing—Cured by

**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food.**

It is quite natural to be alarmed when the heart becomes affected, but there is no reason to despair of being cured.

The great majority of heart derangements are due to exhaustion of the nerves and a watery condition of the blood. By overcoming these causes of trouble with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the heart will be restored to health and its action again become normal.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N. B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pains about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

Merit Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream.

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

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts.

Superior Cream Separator Company,
52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.

**BOWNESS
Pure-bred
Stock Farm**

STOCK BULLS AND THEIR PEDIGREES:

MERRY CHAMPION (Imp.) 84116 bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; sired by Lovat Champion, dam Mademoiselle 8th, by Master of Ceremonies; Mademoiselle 5th, by Ventriloquist. Also five straight Missie great-dams. He is a broad, deep-bodied, well-grown two-year-old roan of excellent quality.

ROYAL EDWARD = 46977 = sire Merryman (Imp), dam Princess Thule 3rd (Imp), of the Marr Princess Royal family. His grandsire, Denmark, belongs to the noted Inverhormery Augusta family, from which more Smithfield winners have been produced than any other. Royal Edward is a prize-winner, and also has proved himself an excellent sire.

SITTYTON HERO 15th = 38861 = bred by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sittyton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by Hospodar (Imp), 4th sire the famous Champion of England, 5th sire Lord Raglan, alike famous.

RED CHIEF 2nd = 33073 = sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief.

The highest priced bull at the last Calgary sale came from this herd. Twenty-five head of cows and heifers for sale at reasonable prices.

For full particulars write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 850.)

I'm queer; but you bet I'm salting my dough for the rainy season. I'm going into business in Chicago next fall."

Jimmy allowed that horses are a queer sort of fascination.

"Yeh see," he said, "they kinda git to know yeh. Now, I rode Wire-In last year. Well, this season when the bunch was training, he got up against War Whoop and got beat. Did it outa pure cussedness too, till he got me to ride 'im. Oh, he'd do anything f'r me. You bet they remember. Some 'v 'm can't run without mud, an' some like the dust. Some likes a good solid lump 'v a jockey, an' some a featherweight. Some 'll sulk right in a race, 'specially if yeh whip 'm underneath. Some'll break out on the track an' that's always bad."

Dreamily swinging his umbrella, Jimmy concluded his little homily replete with horse-sense, and abounding in most evident reverence for the king of all hoofed animals. He admitted that if he was a Hindu he wouldn't worship the cow—"not much."

"Ever ride a broncho?" asked the scribe.

"Just once; that was in 'Frisco at a circus. A reg'lar bucker he was too. Always dumped the kids the first go-off. But I dug m' heels under him an' gave 'im a strong head, an' pshaw! he went around the ring just as peaceful as a merry-go-round."

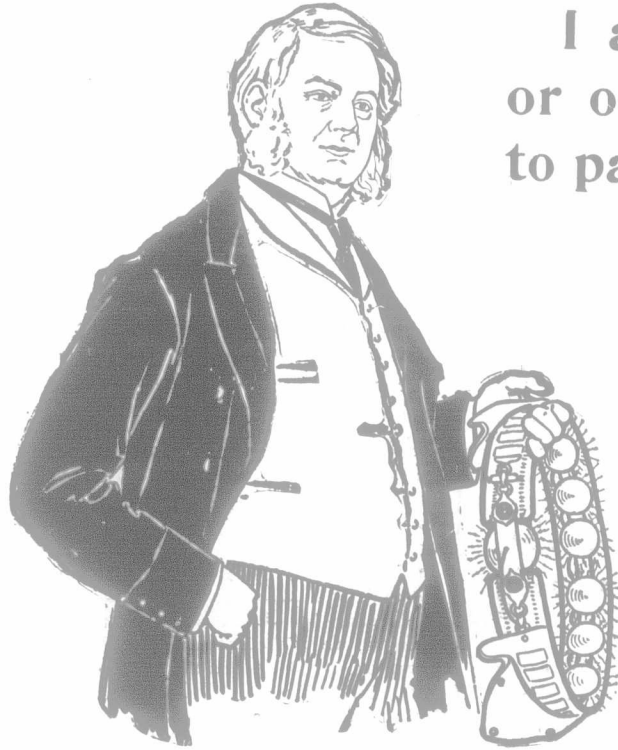
And with another flip Jimmy pocketed his gold piece when he saw "the boss" coming over the paddock with an armful of rainbows.—[The News.

We have received from Geo. H. Greig, Secretary of the live-stock associations, a copy of the spring catalogue of pure-bred stock for sale in Manitoba. The list is headed with the announcement that the live-stock associations of Manitoba will again co-operate with the Territorial Government in shipping pure-bred stock from Manitoba to the Territories, the freight being \$5 per head for bulls and \$7.50 for females; purchasers must make arrangements with the Dept. of Agriculture, at Regina. The offerings include in Shorthorns, 257 males, at an average price of \$94, and 170 females at an average of \$108; of Herefords, 87 females are listed, with \$122 as the average, and 43 males, averaging \$109; Aberdeen-Angus offerings are 12 females and 25 males, the average on the former being \$105, on the latter \$83; 20 Galloway males are to be had at an average of \$111; 9 females and one male are listed of the Ayrshire breed, \$40 and \$125 the respective averages; in Holsteins 9 males are listed, with \$58 as the average price. In swine, 18 Tamworths, 37 Berkshires, 87 Yorkshires, 5 Poland-Chinas, 4 Chester Whites are listed, with respective averages: \$12; \$11; \$16; \$15, and \$25. Ten horses are included in the list. The above prices are such as to render it easy for any person to make a start with a herd of pure-breeds, either cattle or swine, and certainly do away with any excuse for the continued use of grade or scrub sires.

The name of Mullins and the buying of cattle have been connected for so many years in the minds of Western stockmen that it seems quite natural for the man with a bunch to market to call on "H. A." to do the selling. Mr. Mullins can sell your stuff here, or ship them for you to the Old Country market, and is interested in the improvement of the quality of beef stock. Business is flowing his way, and his charges are reasonable. Write him, and find out how he proposes to do your live-stock marketing for you—it won't hurt you to know, and he can sell you experience at a very much cheaper rate than you can buy it yourself. Directions re shipping are sent out from his office in book form, to be had free for the asking—a postal brings it.

It is gratifying to learn that there is likely to be a considerable emigration from the Orkney and Shetland Islands to Canada. The people living there are largely of Norse extraction, and are generally industrious and well educated. Long ago Orcadians were to be found in great numbers among the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and many of their descendants are still scattered over the Northwest and in different parts of Ontario.

Men Try my Cure Free!



I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.

I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' to a couple months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated

and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little book, ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

THE ROYAL
Yorkton's Leading Hotel.
Cuisine unexcelled. Charges moderate.
W. J. NEWTON, Proprietor.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
No bulls for sale at present. Will sell some females bred to Imp. Klondyke of the Burn. om
Drumbe Station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.
Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR. station, Red Deer. C. H. CROCKER & SON.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE
All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

Poplar Grove
HEREFORDS
Western Canada's leading herd.
Young Bulls and Females for Sale.
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS
We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also Banded Plymouth Rock eggs from choice matings at \$1 per 15. Correspondence invited. om
A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.

ROBT. SINTON
Stillwater Farm, Regina.
Breeder and importer of
HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS
My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java.
Car of choice young bulls for sale. m

BONNIE BRAE
HEREFORDS
A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA. m

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.
Minnedosa Ranching Co.
BREEDERS OF
HEREFORD CATTLE AND HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females. m
J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

HICKORY GROVE
Herefords.

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

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.
For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

THE MAPLE FARM HEREFORDS
Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch).
Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 10882, -116-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om
Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLE F.O.

Herefords, Herefords
Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championship. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.
INGLESIDE HEREFORDS
100 Head.
Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om
H. D. SMITH, OOMPTON, QUE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

cure disease by removing the cause of it. In the treatment of those disorders which involve any failure of the nervous force, BEECHAM'S PILLS have, during nearly sixty years, built up

AN UNASSAILABLE REPUTATION.

Nothing renews the power of the digestive organs like

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

They cleanse the Blood of long-standing impurities, brace up the Nervous System to a high point of vigor, and effectually chase away every symptom of weariness and depression. Since BEECHAM'S PILLS have cured tens of thousands in this and every country of the globe, just ask yourself why they should not equally prove a boon to you.

Renew the power of digestion by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25c.

GRAIN

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,

Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results.

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS
½¢ ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS
½¢ FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES



RED POLLS

The Dual-Purpose Cattle. Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning, BRADWARDINE, MAN.



LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE

IN THE WEST. 300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address m

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30339 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.



PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns. Headed by Golden Count = 39062 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. ROBT. PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.

FOREST HOME FARM



GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS,

Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

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

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O.

m ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Royal Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young BULLS and HEIFERS.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa.

THE RANCHE STOCK FARM

MANITOU, MAN.

Twenty young animals to pick from. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prize-winning herd of

J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES.

LAKE VIEW FARM. Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3402 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. E. Fowls. For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. Farm. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. R. A. COX, Beresford, Man.

Two and a half miles from Beresford. SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices. ANDREW COOK, Ten miles from Minnedosa, C.P.R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Pick of 3 heifers, all to calve in February and March. JAS. B. GOVENLOCK, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town. Box 54.

Calgary Cattle Sale Prices and Changes in Ownership.

SHORTHORNS.	
King Bruce, by P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, to J. A. Markle, Gleichen	\$115
Janus, by P. Talbot & Son, to J. A. Briggs, Bradburne	110
Monogram, by Jas. Turner, to A. W. Fish, Cowley	75
Glenmore Roland, by J. A. Turner, to J. See, Bassano	110
King Edward, by Jno. A. Turner, to A. W. Fish, Cowley	105
Clipper, by Ed. Waines, Springbank, Alberta, to F. Parlyk, Lacombe	80
Springbank Chief, by E. Waines, to Jas. A. Briggs, Bradburne	85
The Douglas, by J. L. Walters, Lacombe, Alberta, to J. A. Markle, Gleichen	115
Prince Charlie of Glenbow, by Jno. Robinson, Innisfail, to John Brennan, Calgary	150
Aguinaldo, by A. B. Rowley, Ponoka, to A. Middleton, Dunmore, Assa	70
Copswain, by J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, to J. A. Markle, Gleichen	140
Cavalier, by J. & W. Sharp, to Emil Mignault, Meadow Creek	140
Commodore, by J. & W. Sharp, to A. S. Blackwood, De Winton	155
Collegian, by J. & W. Sharp, to J. Turner	125
King of the West, by H. Talbot, Lacombe, to J. A. Markle, Gleichen	135
Idylwyld, by H. Talbot, to W. Brown, Gleichen	130
Young Chevalier, by J. L. Walters, to W. W. Westhead, Lacombe	115
Scottish Chief, by H. C. Watson, Oxbow, Assa, to D. C. Corbitt	155
Sir Josephine, by Wright & Sutor Bros., to A. W. Fish, Cowley	100
Wellington Boy, by Wright & Sutor Bros., to W. Parlyk, Lacombe	110
Napoleon, by Wright & Sutor, to Geo. Ledoux	70
Jim, by Wright & Sutor, to J. A. Markle	110
Canmore Count, Jno. Ramsay, Pridis, to J. A. Markle	80
Roan Ranger, H. Talbot, to A. F. Leary	130
Bruce's Lad, P. Talbot & Son, to D. Lee Bros., Bassano	125
Glen Bruce, P. Talbot & Son, to D. Coughlin, Nanton	150
Glenmore Swell, Jno. A. Turner, to R. W. Maxwell-Trayner, Cochrane	215
Lord Bob, Jno. A. Turner, to E. M. Baily, Bassano	105
Agamemnon, by E. Waines, Springbank, to D. Coughlin, Nanton	110
Douglas, by E. Waines, to A. W. Fish, Cowley	70
MacGregor, by J. S. Walters, to J. A. Markle	120
Alberta Hero, Jno. Ramsay, to Wm. Storey	125
Lincoln's Hero, Jno. Ramsay, to A. C. Watson, Meadow Creek	145
General French, by E. H. Riley, to O. Auger	60
Royal Duke, by A. B. Rowley, to O. Auger	50
Cashier, by J. & W. Sharp, to J. L. Walton	155
Chieftain, by J. & W. Sharp, to J. L. Walton	145
Lochiel, by J. L. Walters, to J. A. Markle	115
Canadian Bean, by Hugh C. Watson, to Thos. Daly	165
Capt. Cowboy, by Bryce Wright, to J. A. Markle	100
Jack, by Wright & Sutor Bros., to G. A. Hadwin	80
Herbert, by Wright & Sutor Bros., to J. A. Markle	100
Party Boy, by Wright & Sutor Bros., to John Lee	45
ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS.	
By H. C. Coppock, Calgary.	
Trench of Coppock Chase, to W. D. Kerfoot	\$ 65
By C. H. Crocker & Son, Pine Lake.	
Poplar Bluff's Knight, to F. Adany, Duhamel	\$ 55
Ponoka Maybird, to G. E. Goddard	160
Center Hill Emperor, to A. Parswell	150
By J. H. Fay, Blackfalds.	
Canton Peabody, to F. M. Graham, Morley	\$165

(Continued on next page.)

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are.

The low can, enclosed gears and ease of turning are shown in this illustration from life. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—they hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing. They save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Catalog H-186 will interest and benefit you. Write for it.

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

The Sharples Co. P. M. Sharples
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES. Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2½ years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale. m GEORGE MICHAELSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.

SUNNY-SLOPE SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (triple champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSEY Priddis, Alta.



SHORTHORNS OLYDESDALES Glen Ross Stock Farm FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame = 27,770 =; Golden Prince, 18 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old.

A. & J. MORRISON, close by Homewood Sta., C.N.R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.

SHORTHORNS—Maple Shades Farm— for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

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

S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

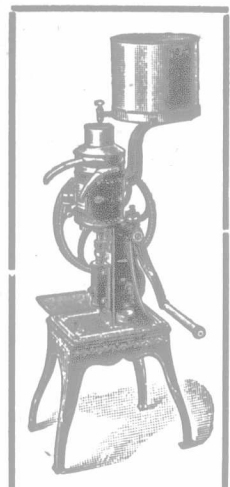
SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd. GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man. Five miles from town.

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

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF ADVANCED DAIRYMEN USE DE LAVAL SEPARATORS. Many of these bought separator experience in inferior machines before buying the De Laval, while others profited by their experience and saved money by buying De Laval Separators in the beginning. The moral is: **DON'T WASTE MONEY IN COSTLY EXPERIMENTS. BUY THE DE LAVAL.**

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET, "BE YOUR OWN JUDGE." IT WILL INTEREST YOU.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Walworth-Ralston Co., Vancouver, British Columbia Agents.

J. E. SMITH.



SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

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

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

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

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD.

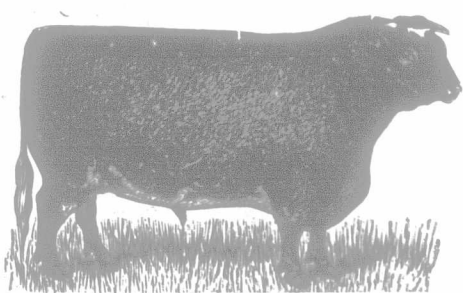
10 YEARLING BULLS Among which are the 1903 1st and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by TOPSMAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.) and PILGRIM (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grand massive bull.

FEMALES, ALL AGES—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmann's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.).

ALSO HERD BULLS—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsmann's Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors welcome.



J. C. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS

High-class CRUICKSHANK, MARR and CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 13rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headers, for sale.

On **JUNE 28th** next, we sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION**, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred cows and heifers.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited, Proprietors. JOS. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS and GLYDESDALES

Don't miss the chance to get a grand cow or heifer, in calf to the \$1,200 Scottish Beau (imp.), from the herd that has produced more champions and won more herd prizes than any other herd in Canada. A fine blocky pair of bull calves and a yearling stallion for sale at once. Write for particulars.

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. 'Phone connection

Calgary Cattle Sale Prices—Continued.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS.
By H. C. Coppock, Calgary.
Regina of Cannock Chase, to W. D. Kerfoot \$ 60

GALLOWAY BULLS.
By L. V. Brody Mais, Qu'Appelle.
Gurth of Qu'Appelle, to Brocklebank Bros. \$ 35
Kenneth of Qu'Appelle, to Brocklebank Bros. 25
Duke of Qu'Appelle, to E. D. Adams. 40
Bobs of Qu'Appelle, to W. E. Tees, Lacombe 50
Knight of Qu'Appelle, to Brocklebank Bros. 40

GALLOWAY COWS.
By L. V. Brody Mais, Qu'Appelle.
Urica, to Jno. Ramsay, Priddis \$ 50
Anna Von Gierstein, to Jno. Ramsay 65
Diana Vernon, to Jno. Ramsay 80
Alexandra, to Jno. Ramsay 90
Hermonia, to Brocklebank Brothers. 85
Psyche of Qu'Appelle, to Brocklebank Bros. 42
Juno of Qu'Appelle, to E. D. Adams. 55
Ann of Qu'Appelle, to W. D. Kerfoot. 35
Ulric of Qu'Appelle, to E. D. Adams. 35
Alice of Qu'Appelle, to W. D. Kerfoot 32

HEREFORD BULLS.
By J. H. Grosse, Lacombe, Alta.
Moloch, to E. A. Thompson \$145
By the Minnedosa Ranching Co., Medicine Hat.
Davie 13th, to A. E. Cross \$ 70
Davie 12th, to G. Hope Johnston ... 80
Davie 6th, to C. McKinnon, Langdon 70
Davie 4th, to A. W. Fish 80
Davie Jr., to A. W. Fish 95
Grovtan Chief, to A. W. Fish 55
The Duke, to T. Tweed, Medicine Hat 135
Little Chief, to T. Coxford, Airdrie. 55
Pride of the West, to A. W. Fish ... 100
Donald, to J. H. Wanar, Gleichen ... 50
Duke of Beaver Brand Farm, to H. A. Powlett, Bassano 140
Captain Duff, to A. Fletcher, Olds... 115

By Oswald Palmer, Lacombe.
George, to F. McGregor, Airdrie... \$165
Golden Lad, to Jas. Fords, Willow Creek 160
Fred, to H. L. Sheppard, High River. 160
Dugan, to A. W. Fish 135
Leonard, to T. Tweed 185
Tott, to T. Tweed 165
Bonnie Brae Hessiod 10th, to C. A. Millie, Bassano 150
Bulwer, to J. J. Murphy 160
Bonnie Brae Hessiod 8th, to O. Ellis, Jumping Pond 200
Bonnie Brae Hessiod 7th, to A. W. Fish 150
Bonnie Brae 6th, to A. W. Fish 85

By John Parker, Lethbridge.
Boxer of Little Bow, to Clement E. Powley \$185
Captain of Little Bow, to H. A. Powlett 155
Anxiety Cherry Boy 17th, to J. A. Markle 160
Benedict, to G. H. Thomas, Okotoks. 210
Controller, to A. W. Fish 130
Crusader 2nd, to J. E. W. Coxon... 125
Dreadnaught, to E. R. Thompson, High River 165
Hollie, to A. W. Fish 130
Wolcott, to J. A. Markle 140
General Miles, to J. E. Montague, Leeds 190
Sigmund, to H. Smith 165
Anxiety Cherry Boy 16th, to J. A. Markle 160
Roblin, to J. R. Hull 175
Pry, J. E. Montague, Leeds 185
Link, to R. W. Wilson, Kipp 155

By Jas. Shouldice, Gleichen.
Fattie, to A. E. Cross 105
Nugget, to F. McGregor, Airdrie ... 125
Emperor, to G. Hope Johnston... 130
Lord Minto, to Henry Smith 120

(Continued on next page.)

Mr. John Ross, Meikle Tarrel, has purchased from Mr. Robert Bruce, Heatherwick, the fine Shorthorn stock bull, Prince of Archers. "Bred at Collynie, Prince of Archers is by Scottish Archer, out of Primrose III., by Norseman, and during his term at Heatherwick has done excellent service. He is the sire of Mr. W. D. Flatt's Imp. Prince Sunbeam, first-prize two-year-old bull at Toronto last year.

MAKES MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own Homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for It This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both the



DR. S. GOLDBERG, The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates, Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

method and the ability to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc. The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment; and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 31 Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be yours free.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ontario. Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd. Stock for sale.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854. An offering of a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN OLANCY, Manager. om

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, BRATHROY 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. om Farm 1 mile north of town.

The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited. Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Hon. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$55.00 per session. Apply to Assistant Secy. F.R.O.V.S., Principal. B-97-om

Sunshine Furnace

DOUBLE FEED-DOORS

Just about the meanest thing a furnace can have is a dinky little door. Ever have one? Hit the edge as often as the hole? One has to be an expert stoker to shovel coal into some furnaces. If you're not an expert you'll get as much on the floor as in the furnace.

The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.

Everything about the Sunshine furnace is on the same scale of thoughtfulness.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Calgary Cattle Sale Prices—Continued
By Robt. Sinton, Regina.

Madison, to A. W. Fish	\$135
Sir Frank Wilton, to H. A. Powlett	160
Cecil Rhodes, to J. A. Markle	160
Ideal, to W. M. Miller	160
Ivan, to G. Hope Johnston	145
Keswick Captain, to A. D. Welsh	150
Maple, to J. A. Markle	155
Orphan Boy, to J. Montague, Leeds	175
Yale Wilton, to A. Kennington	150
Bob Wilton, to J. Copithorne	100
John Wilton, to T. Tweed	155
Lewis Wilton, to R. Copithorne	200
Morris, to T. Tweed	125
Johnny Mohre Aster, to M. Langlands, Innisfail	165

By A. C. Sparrow, Calgary.

August Wilton 14th, to Jas. Walsh	\$ 75
August Wilton 5th, to F. McGregor, Airdrie	75
August Wilton 13th, to O. Augur	60
August Wilton 8th, to F. D. Patterson	60
August Wilton 17th, to H. Anderson	60
August Wilton 4th, to J. A. Markle	120
August Wilton 7th, to A. E. Cross	65
August Wilton 12th, to J. A. Markle	80
August Wilton 18th, to F. Moorhouse	80
August Wilton 16th, to A. W. Fish	85
August Wilton 15th, to F. Sibbald, Jumping Pond	75
August Wilton 19th, to A. W. Fish	65
Prince Carberry, to A. W. Fish	60
Carberry Lad, to A. W. Fish	55
Mt. Ayr, to F. Addeman, Langdon	75

By Jas. Tough, Edmonton.

The General, to F. Sibbald	\$180
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HEREFORD COWS.
By Jas. Shouldice, Gleichen.

Maple Duchess, to M. Carryland, Innisfail	\$ 80
Empress, to C. W. Perry	80
Maggie, to A. R. Welsh, Millarville	65
Miss Ideal, to E. M. Langland, Innisfail	130
Maud, to J. Copithorne	85
Namaka Pride, to E. M. Langland	85
Madaline, to A. Moodie	100
Empress 2nd, to C. Rathkie, Sunnyslope	70
Namaka Beauty, to A. Moodie	100
Beauty, to H. Anderson	120
Maud 3rd, to R. Copithorne	70

By Robt. Sinton, Regina.

Ruth, to J. Ross, Medicine Hat	\$100
Emerald, to C. E. Walker, High River	100
Miss Pearl, to J. J. Murphy	95

TRADE NOTES.

A FAMOUS SHEEP DIP RECORD.—A careful record was made at the Royal Show of England last year, when it was discovered that over 95 per cent. of all the sheep exhibited had been dipped in the well-known Cooper Dip. After sixty years' use this is truly a fact the manufacturers should be proud of.

One half of the whole number of sheep in the world are dipped in Cooper Dip year by year. The makers prove this by the amount of dip that leaves their factory and the number of sheep known to exist according to the official records.

A sheep dip that kills insects without injury to the animal or its skin and fleece, prevents fresh attacks, kills nits and eggs also in one dipping, has no objectionable smell, and acts also as a tonic and stimulant to the fleece, certainly has claim to patronage. The Cooper Dip meets all these conditions.

ZENOLEUM.—The following information received from a Canadian Government official, Dr. George H. Acres, V. S., Northwest Mounted Police, Dawson, Yukon Territory, is quite relevant to stock conditions at present:

"I beg to say it affords me much pleasure in highly recommending Zenoleum disinfectant and dip to all persons engaged in ranching, stock and horse raising, sheep ranchers, etc., as a most efficient and fair means of keeping stock in a healthy condition. I have used it on my stock, and have always highly recommended it to every one I knew in need of any such article for their live stock. I can also add that it has always given me the greatest satisfaction, and I have never known it to fail."

"G. H. ACRES, V. S."

BRECHE A MANON LADY

TELLS OF HER EXPERIENCE WITH

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

The Great and Well-Known Kidney Specific for the Cure of all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Mrs. P. Bertrand, Breche A Manon, Que., writes:—I think it nothing but right for me to let you know what DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS have done for me. For five months I was badly troubled with a sore back, and such severe pains in my kidneys that I could scarcely walk at times. I got a box of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and before I had them half taken I was greatly relieved, and with another box I was completely cured. I cannot help but give them all the praise I can, and will never fail to recommend them to all kidney sufferers.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. are 50c. box, or 3 for \$1.25; all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Are you thinking of going in for **YORKSHIRES?**

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALMENY TUMK 2nd (imp.) = 12445, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.

THE GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of Large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prizewinning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast; save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address: J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.

The most select herd of Berkshires in Northwestern Canada. My brood sows are all prizewinners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. JAMES M. EWERS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba, Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS, 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK now for sale; PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.

Having left Snelgrove and secured Maple Lodge Farm, Brampton, I am prepared to supply pigs of the best bacon type and breeding, with fresh blood added, and in as large numbers as ever. Have a few good young boars ready for service and fine sows ready to breed. Spring pigs have come strong, and we can supply pairs not akin. Address: WILLIAM WILSON, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns. The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine lengthy fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

Day's Aromatic Stock Food

Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10. Ask your dealer or write us.

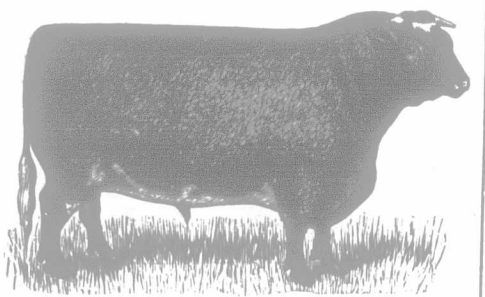
The Day's Stock Food Co., STATION O. TORONTO.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type. A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont. P. O. and Station.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. JAS. A. CREER, Shakespeare, Ont.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont. Breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 14 months. Stock always for sale.



High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

3 imported bulls. 4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls. The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls. 2 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor General = 28865, and imported Proud Gift (84421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

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.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

We are offering 18 BULLS

from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

JERSEYS

For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to B. H. BULL & SON, C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

TREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa. The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 33 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and teats is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm. 22 miles west of Montreal.

"Nether Lea" Ayrshires. Deep-milking Strains.

Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write T. D. MCCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.

Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Rudyard ram. Also two extra fine young bulls. Prices reasonable. HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.