

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

MAY 9, 1906

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

VOL. XLI, NO. 711

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PIANOS  
AND  
ORGANS**

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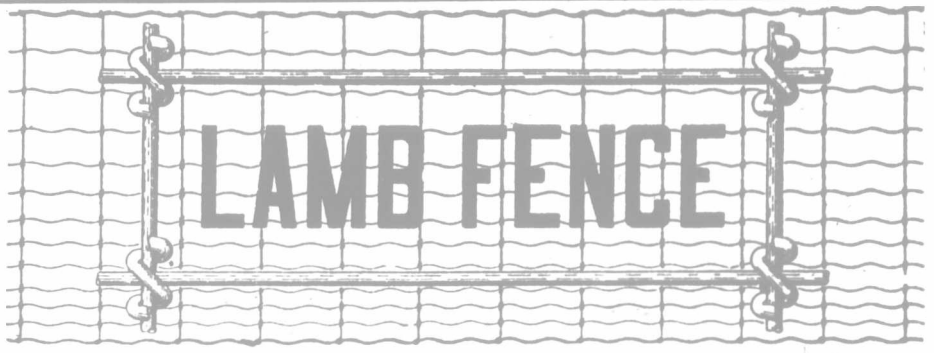
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|---|-----------------|
| Amount of Business in force Dec. 31st, 1905 | \$14,542,525.00 |
| Assets over Liabilities                     | 188,401.51      |

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1904, 12,969  
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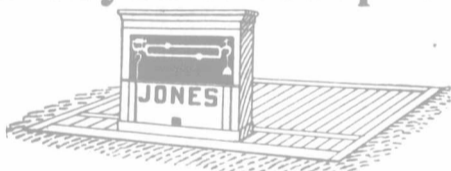
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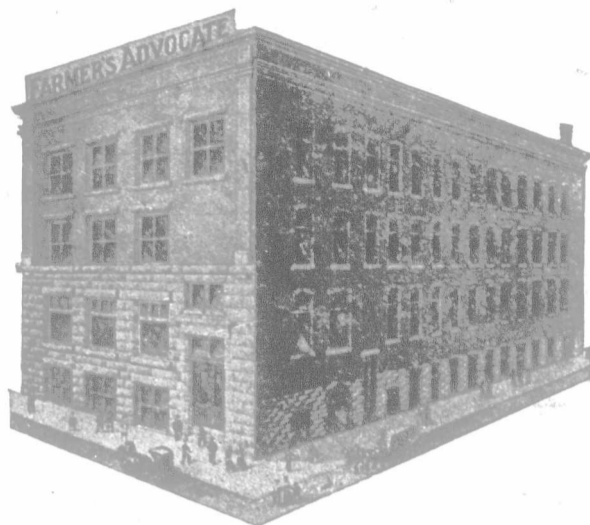
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**FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
AND HOME JOURNAL

THE LEADING AND ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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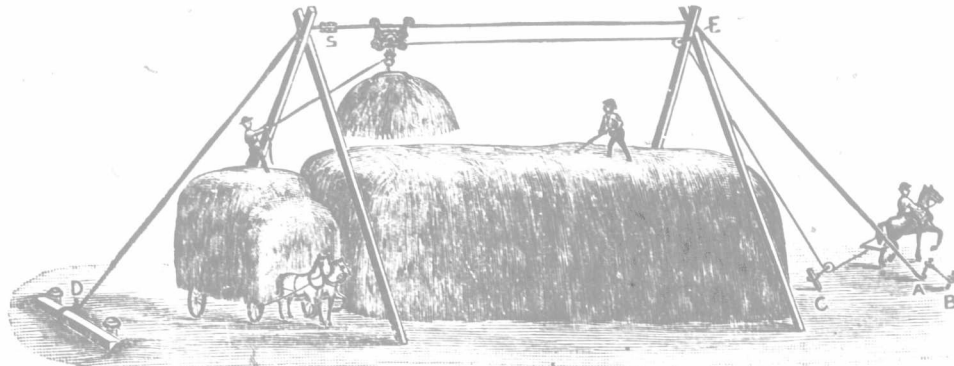
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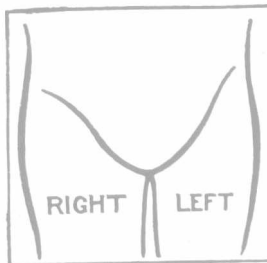
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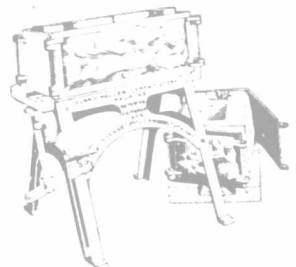
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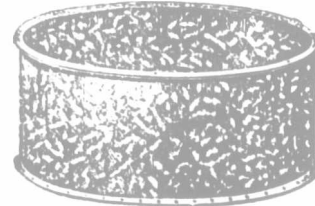
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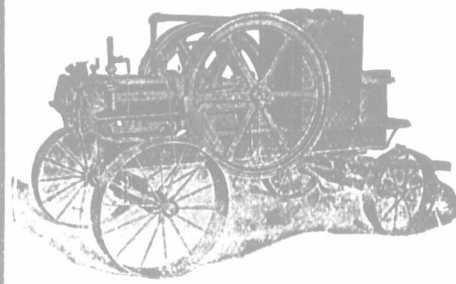
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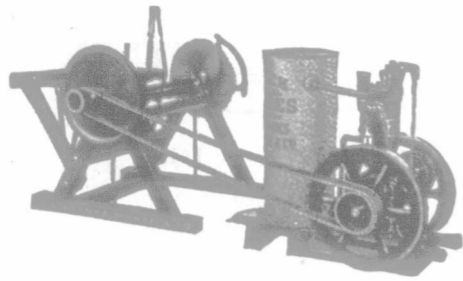
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**WILLIAM PEARSON COMPANY, WINNIPEG, CANADA**

# Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

May 9, 1906.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLI. No. 711.

### EDITORIAL

There must be no truce in the war against weeds.

\* \* \*

The picnic ham is rather a misnomer, seeing that it is a shoulder cut.

\* \* \*

The cultivator, light harrows or the Breed weeder is a good watering pot for a growing crop.

\* \* \*

The same principle must be observed by every farmer in selecting seed grain, as in breeding live stock.

\* \* \*

If the dry weather holds during the Spring time, why not conserve moisture for the wheat by harrowing it.

\* \* \*

It is interesting to note how satisfactory the large purchased samples of grain from the Brandon Experimental Farm was to the buyers.

\* \* \*

Even in England, they seem to have come to the conclusion that the tendency of their school system is to disqualify a boy for country life.

\* \* \*

We believe in total prohibition of weeds, they are such heavy drinkers, and, like their human prototypes, do a lot of damage to innocent parties.

\* \* \*

Color and hardness alone are very poor indications of actual milling value.—The Cerealist, in 1905 report of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

\* \* \*

It would seem that increased protection was not really needed by the lumbermen, as since March 1st lumber has gone up \$3 per M. at Regina, according to the West.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the Co-operative Small Holdings Society held in London, Eng. recently, several speakers stated that the telephone was one of the best agents for preventing the exodus of farmers to the towns.

\* \* \*

Sow crossways of the plowing and you will make a better job of it, besides the land will be levelled and easy to travel over with the binder. Unevenness or holes in the land invites standing water, weeds or grain maturing more slowly than the general crop.

\* \* \*

Native wild barley, skunk grass, *Hordeum jubatum*, is well known as a weed pest, especially in native pastures and hay meadows; to add to its many sins, Prof. Bolley states, that on it, wheat rust spores are produced in great abundance.

\* \* \*

All our tests show that the farmer may hope to procure very noticeable results by simply following the well known principle of selection by grading to form and weight quality in seed. Rust shrivels the seeds of those mother plants which cannot resist it. Mother plants which are able to produce plump, well formed, heavy seeds during one rusty season have been found able to transmit this quality to the following crop.—BOLLEY.

#### The Railways and Stock Killing.

Concrete examples help to fix in mind the objects of certain laws. Since the amendment to the railway act in 1903, farmers have been gradually mentally to try to discover in what

instances they may recover damages for stock killed upon railways, and what conditions excuse the railway companies from liabilities. A recent decision by Chief Justice Dubuc of Manitoba together with the comment by Mr. Justice Killam in our April 25 issue make the act more plain. Chief Justice Dubuc's decision was given in connection with a suit to recover damages from the C. P. R. for a cow killed upon their tracks and as the railway passes through a "settled" and "improved" locality it was supposed that there were ample grounds for damages. Sub-section three of section 199 of the act, however, states that "whenever the railway passes through any locality in which the land on either side of the railways are not improved or settled and enclosed, the company shall not be obliged to erect and maintain fences, gates and cattle guards unless the board (railway commission) otherwise orders or directs." By this we are to understand that unless a farmer has his land "enclosed" he is not entitled to recover damages for stock which stray upon the tracks from his fields and are killed or injured. This applies only to stock which gain access to the track from the fields, not from the regular road crossings.

At first sight this may appear a hardship for the farmer but redress is provided for him as Justice Killam points out in the following comment: "In any case in which parties think that this protection (fences, gates and cattle guards) should be afforded they should make application to the board". Justice Killam comments that the board has asked parliament to amend subsection three of section 199 and in making the amendment we would suggest that the word "and" which precedes enclosed be struck out and the word "or" inserted, also that the word improved be entirely struck out, as terms settled and enclosed would cover the intentions of the act.

#### What Utter Rot!

Agricultural Lobbyist in the *Mark Lane Express* of April 9., referring to Mr. Cairn's anti-Embargo bill says: "The bill never had a chance—it never had a chance with a man like Earl Carrington as Minister for Agriculture. The resignation of his portfolio was a price too big to pay for the conciliation of Sir Wilfred Laurier."

The last sentence is so utterly foolish, that it is a pity it was allowed space in a first class journal. It seems that the fool stay-at-home Englishman, who thinks Canadian loyalty is a purchasable commodity, is not yet as extinct as the Dodo! A man who undertakes to discuss Imperial politics, should get outside the lobby at least, once in a while!

#### More Ways of Waste.

A correspondent advises beginners with some capital not to spend it too freely in buying first supplies. The injunction is just as essential to success in the business world as is the observance of the decalogue, if one would reach the highest development in spiritual life; and probably the first is violated with as much impunity as the latter, notwithstanding, business success is probably the greatest aim of humanity.

When a person converts all his available property into cash or receives a good round sum as his share of an estate, or even when the receipts of a car of wheat are received, the total sum is apt to look ample for all needs for many months. At such times one will part with a dollar with less discretion than at other times he would spend a nickle if it were among the last of his change. We have frequently been astonished in the course of our acquaintance with farmers to see the immense roll of bills they have carried about loose in the pockets of their overalls, especially during late fall and winter. There seems to have been a long period when one has not had two quarters to rub together and when

crop receipts have come in, there is a reaction and a determination seems unconsciously to have been made to make up for past privations and financial inconveniences.

Needless to say, there is many a dollar spent when the pockets are full that would accomplish ten times the good later in the year when the cash supply has become depleted. Some farmers, but their numbers are all too few, have adopted the method of putting their money in the banks and of paying by check. The system has every modern business principle to commend it. It first provides a safe keeping for cash, it reduces the temptation and tendency to "fritter" away good money, and by using the check system one gets a receipt for every dollar expended.

The waste of the West is not confined to the waste of wheat alone.

#### Not a Spring Fancy.

Spring burst forth with such a prodigality of sunshine and balmy air that winter is practically already forgotten, and with each spring's promise of fulfilment of expectation comes a fuller assurance of the brighter prospect of making of this once "lone land" a goodly place in which to live.

That farmers are conservative is traditional, yet despite this imputation of conservatism, we are making progress toward higher ideals of life, better methods and saner living. In the potentialities of the next decade there are wonders, especially in the increased production of wealth by the bringing of new lands under cultivation. Circumstances incident to this will be the making of the country a better place in which to live. One of the most cheering signs of the times, is the fact that so many farmers are preparing to make the best out of life. What is known as success and moneymaking are still objects of attainment, but are not the ultimate aims in life. They are being sought now more as a means to an end than the end itself. People are learning that the value of money lies in the use to which it is put, and the best use to which to put money made on the farm is in making the farm home a place of comfort and solid enjoyment.

The next decade will witness abundant evidence of this statement. Dwelling places will be made homes in the fullest sense of the term. The exteriors will be embellished with trees, vines, shrubs, flowers, grasses, paint, etc., while inside the telephone, electric light and power, current periodicals, etc., will be among the ordinary adjuncts. In farm life there will be more recompense for the strenuous efforts that are required to carry the work on successfully.

The mental attitude toward farm life is changing, the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of to-day. This revolution has originated largely from the interior of the family. The time has already come when no feasible convenience is considered too expensive for the lady of the house, and the male portion of the family are not slow to recognize the value of innumerable small comforts and luxuries, formerly supposed to belong only to the plutocrat of urban communities.

Everyone can do something toward the betterment of conditions. Beautify the farmstead by removing or covering up blotches on the landscape, subduing weeds, planting trees, leveling or grading roads. Life in the country might easily be made a process of idealizing nature, from which would result a fuller life, a lovelier home and a community potent for good and a pride to the nation.

The Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan has introduced a bill concerning the grants to be made to Saskatchewan agricultural societies. It is proposed to make a grant of \$1 for every paid up member from fifty to one hundred and fifty where the objects of the society are being reasonably fulfilled. For each institute meeting up to two, a grant of \$10; each experiment \$5; seed grain field competitions \$100; each day of live stock judging competitions \$16.

## HORSE

Don't let the young colt trail around the field if the dam is working.

\* \* \*

The racing season in western Canada opens at Brandon on May 24th.

\* \* \*

A consignment of a carload of horses from St. Paul has been entered for the Winnipeg Horse Show, May 23, 24 and 25th.

\* \* \*

An extensive Hackney breeding farm is being established in New York state by J. Sidney Starling. The imported stallion Thuxton Royal Highness heads the stud and it is announced that the mares will be purchased in Canada.

\* \* \*

Press reports announce the death of Col. Robert Holloway, Alex, Ill. Col. Holloway was a Kentuckian by birth and for many years was an extensive breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. As a breeder of Clydesdales he was probably the most pronounced success in America, stock from his stud being dispersed to all parts of the continent.

### Horse Warranty and the Lien Act.

A judgment recently handed down by Mr. Justice Perdue regarding horse warranty and the liability of the buyer to the seller is well worth taking note of by stallion owners, whether individuals or syndicates.

Under the new Manitoba Horse Breeders Lien Act it will be remembered that pure bred stallions may be enrolled by the Department of Agriculture as sound and free from hereditary disease upon presentation of an affidavit by the owner or owners to that effect, or upon a qualified veterinarian's certificate. It has been remarked how few stallions, enrolled so far, are unsound, and the question at once arises, if the law of horse warranty will not apply in such cases; even though the affidavit of soundness may be made in good faith, and it is a serious thing both in law and morals to commit perjury, it seems to us that in cases where the affidavit is wrongly made and the horse unsound, that the owners of the horses will not be entitled to the protection of the act, and if advertised as sound, when unsound, service fees will not be able to be collected by the owner of the stallion from his patrons; not only so, but it is also a question whether or no, the owner of an unsound stallion, enrolled as sound on the owner's affidavit, will not be liable for damages to the owner of a foal resulting from the service of the unsound, but advertised as sound, stallion.

These points are worthy of stallion owners pondering over. They will, however, transfer the entire responsibility to other shoulders should they enroll their horses as sound on the basis of a qualified veterinarian's certificate. It will be found better business, therefore, and more satisfactory to all parties, to have the stallions examined and certified by a V. S.

### Four-Horse Lines.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice an enquiry as to the best way to arrange the lines for driving four horses abreast. We find the most satisfactory way as follows: Put the ordinary team lines on the center horses, tie the inside of the bits of the outside horses to the hame ring of the horses next them, and have an adjustable strap about six feet long fastened from the outside of their bits to the buckle on the lines of the center team. This method gives perfect control over all four horses.

Alta.

G. GODDARD.

### Some Hints from a Horseman.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of your esteemed paper I noticed an invitation to readers to contribute to your columns any facts they think would be of use. I often see questions which I have had to answer for myself. I will try to do a little in this line, hoping that others will do likewise.

A very common question is about the scabby legs on some heavy draft horses. Black oil, rubbed in often, is the best thing I know of, and also the cheapest. Get your veterinarian to

prescribe for their blood, or give the following: One pound soda, half a pound gentian, quarter pound saltpetre, half pound sulphur, quarter pound copperas, one pound flax meal; one tablespoonful twice a day.

Another man wants to know about a lump on a colt's stifle; I can tell him from experience. I have one (coming two years old now) which got that way when six weeks old. She had soft puff front. Veterinarian said it was joint-oil, and gave me some liniment, but the colt got worse. When I weaned her, I put her in a large box stall, and she got all right and is sound now. They don't need anything but exercise; and that was the way with a neighbor's colt, also. Keep them alone; others will hurt them over again.

I might give a few other hints on the horse. If your horse is high-headed, in putting on the bridle, likely the bridle is too short. Make it long enough, and pet your horse, and he will likely be all right; and if not, use a snap on one side so you can put on the bridle, putting the bit in his mouth afterwards. If he will not open his teeth easily for a bit, try this plan: We will suppose that you are holding the bridle up with the right hand. Now take the bit between the thumb and forefinger of the left; pass up between the lips until the bit strikes the teeth. Now turn the end of your left forefinger down so the nail will press into the lower jaw behind the nippers and he will open his mouth, and the trick is done. I have tried it on horses that had the habit very badly, and they soon yielded. A very good rule is, "Put yourself in your horses' place," in your imagination, at least. Some men blanket their driving horse at home in a warm stable, and then



THE CLYDESDALE STALLION MOOSE JAW KING.  
The property of Charles Edwards, Findlater, Sask.

talk on the road twenty or thirty minutes at a time, while the horse faces the cold wind, and the man wonders where the horse got the cough, or why his hair don't look just exactly right. Others let the horse take his own gait (which is generally a fast one) the first part of the journey, with the result that he is soon wet with sweat, looks shabby, and walks the last part of the journey. To such men I would say, let the horse do his walking first; and when in town, put the horse in a livery where he will be safe and comfortable. Five dollars goes a long way for livery accommodation, and it doesn't go far on a sick horse. Never blanket your horse until he quits steaming. If he is inclined to scour on the road, feed some flour that has been browned, in oat chop, and always water before feeding. Never start a few minutes late and expect the horse to make it up. Practice the reverse of this. By observing a few humane, common-sense rules, you will always keep your horse in a salable and serviceable condition, and he will give better value at twelve years than the other fellow's at eight years.

HORSEMAN.

### A Navel-ill Preventive.

The mortality list of new born foals is usually a heavy one in districts where horse breeding has been carried on for any length of time. The cause of this mortality is pretty well understood as being due to the entrance of a germ via the navel at, after, or previous to birth. In order, therefore, to reduce the liability to loss, it is frequently recommended to tie the navel string at

birth, applying at the time some strong antiseptic, such as strong bluestone solution, corrosive sublimate solution, or strong carbolic acid, the application of which will burn and result in a scab, which is assumed to be protective. Another method is to use a combination of flexile collodion (thus forming an artificial scab) and a reliable antiseptic, either iodoform or salicylic acid, using the antiseptic in the proportion of one to seven or ten; a little bottle of this preparation in the stable during the foaling season, to be applied by means of a small swab will be handy and effective; the same to be applied once or twice a day for the first three days or week.

### Our Scottish Letter.

CLYDESDALES AT KILMARNOCK SHOW.

The show season here has opened, and there is little else being talked about in the West Country but good cattle, horses and sheep. Kilmarnock Show was held on Saturday last. It was an entirely successful event, with well-filled classes and a good attendance of the public. Clydesdales were an extra good show, and quality and numbers have probably never before been excelled at Kilmarnock. Young stock, in particular, were very strongly represented, and there is undoubtedly renewed life and vigor in Clydesdale breeding here. Two things are specially to be remarked on at Kilmarnock this year. The family-group prizes for the best five yearlings got by one sire were won by three sons of the celebrated Baron's Pride 9122. The old horse himself was not entered for competition. The first-prize group was got by the noted Everlasting, himself unbeaten as a yearling, two-year-old and three-year-old. The second group was by Baron o' Buckleyvie, also a very noted winner, and the third by Revelanta, winner of the Cawdor Cup in 1904. Everlasting is owned by Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery; Baron o' Buckleyvie, by Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr; and Revelanta by Mr. George Alston, Loudounhill, Darvel. Had the old horse been shown, he would in all likelihood have beaten his sons. As it was, the champion female of the show was Mr. St. Clair Cunningham's two-year-old Minnewawa, whose sire was Hiawatha, and her dam White Heather, one of the best mares ever got by Baron's Pride. The champion male of the show was Mr. James Kilpatrick's Oyama, which won the Cawdor Cup two months ago at the Stallion Show. His sire was Mr. Marshall's Baronson, another son of Baron's Pride. In competition for the Clydesdale Horse Society's Medal, the filly Minnewawa, beat the colt, Oyama. The other special feature of the show was the extraordinary success in the female classes of Mr. I. Ernest Kerr's first-class stud at Harviestown, Dollar. Mr. Kerr won first prize in every female class, except that in which Minnewawa won, and there he was second with Delicia, by Baron's Pride, out of Princess Beautiful. He was first with the brood mare Rosedew, by Baron's Pride, out of Queen of the Roses; with the yeld mare Pyrene, by Baron's Pride; with the three-year-old Veronique, by Montrave Ronald, and with the yearling filly Marilla, by Baron's Pride. This was an extraordinary day's work, and the victories were not "flukey." The classes were strong in numbers and quality, and it was not easy to win in them. In the male classes, first prizes went to the same tribe. Oyama has already been referred to. The first-prize three-year-old was Mr. Marshall's Memento, winner of the Brydon 100-gs. Challenge Shield this year, and got by Baden Powell, a son of Sir Everard, and his granddaughter, a mare by Baron's Pride. The first yearling colt was Mr. I. P. Sleight's son of Everlasting, which won at Aberdeen, in March. The ascendancy of this Sir Everard tribe is as complete at present as ever was the ascendancy of the Prince of Wales or Darnley tribes in their day.

SCOTLAND YET.

### A Horsewoman's View of Horse-training.

Mrs. Virge Steger, of Bonham, Texas, contributes the following interesting article to the Horse Show Monthly:

From my earliest childhood I have been in close association with horses, and when but a mere child broke and rode colts on the farm—and, par parenthésis, always "sidewise."

I have never had any trouble in subduing, or, as I prefer to say, educating a horse, and I have handled some vicious animals. I try to show them that I am their friend, thus gaining their love and confidence, and I never let them think for one moment that I fear them.

Every person is born with a certain amount of magnetism, which the force of will develops. That there is such a power no successful trainer of horses

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will deny, and the more magnetic the rider or driver, the easier for him or her to control the horse. I never use the whip, but train my horse to answer to the pull on the lines, at the same time talking to him in kindly, encouraging tones. I also think much depends on the horsewoman having good hands and flexible wrists, though this qualification is hard to define. A good rider never pulls at her horse's mouth so as to make him afraid "to go up to his bit," and should only use enough force to accomplish her design; and right here comes into prominence the part hands play in the management of horses. There is something unaccountable and not to be described about the man or woman with "good hands," and while with care and practice, they can, to a certain extent, be acquired, yet, in the highest perfection, it is a gift.

Some day take your stand on a street corner, and observe the men and women riding and driving by. How few know how to handle the horse! One of the most pitiful sights is that of an ignorant barbarian on a gaited horse. Perhaps he will urge him into a single-foot with rein hanging loose, the horse striking the gait for a few yards, then a skip, hop and jump into a lope; then the rider jerks the reins, giving a sudden shock to the sensitive mouth, and again a repetition of the performance. Haven't you seen this?

I never use the whip on my horse when he is afraid of anything. I slow him down, or, if necessary, stop him, and let him take in the situation, all the time talking in a low, soothing tone to encourage him. I already have his confidence, so he throws back his ears to listen to me, then forward to take another look at the, to him, frightful object. When I see a tendency to go forward, I urge him with a quicker, louder tone, "Go on, my boy; it will not hurt you." I have never had a horse that I have trained deliberately refuse to pass anything when I am riding or driving him—train, electric car or automobile.

I am now training a colt that was raised in town, so found her difficulties in the country. When I first began to drive her out the fields were white with opening cotton, and the novel spectacle appalled her. At first she wished to turn back; as she would turn, I would pull on the opposite rein, all the while talking to her in a quiet, gentle voice, and urging her on. Soon she made up her mind that it was nothing that would hurt her, and passed on. She is very sensible, but nervous and high-strung. Suppose I had whipped her, the next time she saw a cotton field she would have been afraid of it, and of a whipping too. I am having no trouble in training her at all, and am now teaching her to go against the bit. I never jerk her. She is tender-mouthed, and to have a horse's mouth ruined will simply spoil a good driver, and make him a puller. She is already a good saddler, and she is going to make a very fast roadster.

Let's learn to educate instead of breaking the horse. There are a very few horses that are naturally vicious, but all can be easily made so by unkind, or—what is equally unfortunate for the poor animal—unwise treatment.

That is the reason I never allow any other woman and very few men, to handle my horses. Anybody can "make a fool" of them, but it takes art, science and patient companionship to make a gentle, kind, safe animal. Sometimes in my indignant moments I declare the horse has more sense than half the people trying to handle him.

**Breeding Draft Horses.**

It is generally agreed by breeders of draft horses, says a writer in an English exchange, that fat is no friend of fecundity. This is more particularly the case as regards the mare, and many a real good filly which might have won honors as a matron has been ruined for breeding purposes by overfeeding. In the old days, a filly of bone, substance and action might be pulled out at the local district show. If placed in the front rank, she would be given a chance at the annual county exhibition, and if the Royal happened to be in the neighborhood, would possibly take the highest possible honors. She had always, however, to wear her harness, as well as her rosettes, and so in time was found in the brood-mare class with a good strong foal at her side. It was formerly held by many that a first-class filly should not be worked at all till she was four years old, it being thought that straining in the collar put her out of shape. This was, in many cases, done at a great sacrifice, barrenness or weak foals, no matter how mated, being often the result. There is a medium to be observed in all things, however, and a filly two years old, if served after being broken to the plow, carefully tended and rested when carrying, will most likely prove a healthy breeder, and, with a strong colt foal by her side when four or five years old, draw honors more valuable to the stud than those she might have gained when spared and pampered.

In regard to the early service of fillies, this practice is now very common amongst breeders, and, if well mated, the stock, when they reach maturity, are quite as large and powerful as those from mares of an older age.

It has been said that the best results in draft horse breeding are obtained by mating a comparatively old horse to a young mare. It would scarcely be wise to lay down a hard-and-fast rule on the subject, as some "gets" by three-year-old stallions from mares a little older than themselves have been successful both in show ring and at stud. It is notorious however, that the best progeny of certain sires have

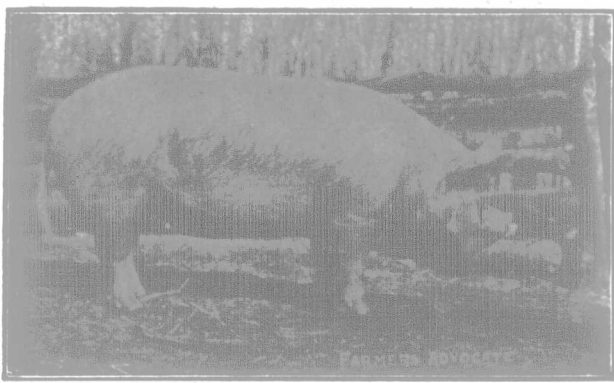
been males, whilst others, again, have earned renown through the success of their fillies. When good, round-bodied fillies are the result, it will generally be found that the dam and grandam of this particular horse are from roomy, well-furnished mares.

As a rule, it is found that foal-getting is surest when the mares are in the most robust state of health and otherwise suitable, always allowing for fickleness of climate and temperature.

**STOCK**

**A Study Of Breeds Of Swine.**  
YORKSHIRES.

The Improved Large Yorkshires, as they are known in America, or the Large White breed, as designated in England, are one of the three principal white breeds of the country—the Large White, the Middle White, and the Small Yorkshire or Small White. The general opinion is that these breeds have come originally from the Old English hog, a large white class of animals, inhabiting Yorkshire and other counties of England from a remote period. The Small Yorkshire owes its refinement in a measure to Chinese crosses, and the Middle Yorkshire is the outcome of a cross between the Large and the Small Yorkshire breeds. The Old Yorkshire was long in head, in body and legs, was narrow, had very large ears and was coarse of bone. It was hardy and prolific, but slow in maturing. Their improvement commenced, it is thought, more than a century ago. The White Leicester, introduced early in the last century, and crossed on the Old Yorkshire, effected considerable improvement, and the blood of the Small Yorkshire has also had an influence in the improvement. Yorkshires of a good size and type were import-



A TYPICAL YORKSHIRE SOW.

ed to Canada as early as 1850, and probably much earlier. These were more of the type of the Middle White than the Large White of the present day. When, in the early eighties, Mr. Wm. Davies began the advocacy of the Large Yorkshires as the pigs the farmers of Canada should raise to meet the demand of the British market for superior bacon, he and others imported to this country a class of Yorkshires that were coarse as well as large. They were coarse boned, coarse haired, and lacking in the quality found in the best herds of the present. But leading Canadian breeders, by selecting and breeding them with good judgment, have produced a superior class, combining to a very satisfactory degree, the desirable qualities of size, with smoothness, strong bone without coarseness, early maturity and prolificacy. They do not mature as early as some of the smaller types, but they may be made ready for market without difficulty at the age of from six to nine months, weighing from 160 to 200 pounds. They graze well, though perhaps not as well as some other varieties, but, owing to their strong limbs and more lengthy bodies, they stand close-confinement and pen feeding better than most breeds. The quality of their meat is unexcelled, as their sides are long and thick, producing much bacon, with a large proportion of lean to fat. They are valuable in crossing with other breeds and the grade stock of the country, increasing the size, imparting vigor, and improving the quality of the meat, more especially the bacon, and increasing prolificacy, as the sows produce large litters and are excellent nurses. For these reasons, and because of the demand for the bacon type, and owing to their being so persistently exploited by so many agencies as meeting that demand, they have increased very rapidly in Canada in recent years, and are now more largely raised than any other breed.

Some of the principal points in the standard of excellence for the breed are as follows: Color, white, free from black hairs, and, as far as possible, from blue spots on skin; head moderately long; face slightly dished, wide between ears; ears large, moderately thin, slightly inclined forward, and fringed with fine hair; jaw of good width and muscular, but neat, with no accumulation of flabby fat; neck medium length, but muscular; shoulders smooth, no wider than back; breast wide and full; back medium width, rising slightly above the straight line, forming a very slight arch from neck to root of tail; loin wide as rest of back, strong and full, but not unduly arched; ribs good length and moderately arched; side fairly deep, long, smooth and straight between shoulder and ham; a straight edge laid over shoulder point and ham, should touch the side throughout; heart girth full, but not flabby at fore flanks, filled out even with side of shoulder, no tucked-up appearance back of fore legs, nor droop back of shoulder top; flank full, low and thick; rump same with as back, long, and slightly rounded from a point above hips to tail, and somewhat rounded from side to side over top; ham full, without flabbiness; thigh tapering towards hock, without folds or wrinkles, and carrying flesh well down towards hock; hind legs medium length; hocks set well apart, but not bowed outward; bone clean and strong; pasterns upright; feet medium size, and strongly formed; form long, smooth, all parts proportionately developed, so as to give an impression of a well-balanced, strongly-built animal; top line strong; under line straight; belly trim and neat; action free, easy and graceful.

**Removal of Afterbirth.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I note the article in a recent issue about cows retaining the afterbirth. As the removal is not a very pleasant task to one not used to taking it away with the hand, I will give you my way of proceeding, which has been effective with us up to the present, and was in use long before I was born. Take a green smooth-bark piece of wood, such as beech, two or three feet long, and say, four inches thick. Place in the oven and heat all you can. When hot, roll the afterbirth on the heated stick, just one roll deep, and up to her body. Keep just a little pressure on by rolling, and it will soon come away. The heat follows up the nerves, I suppose, and it soon lets go. Last summer I had a mare which had to be treated this way. She foaled early in the night, and at morning the colt was smart and running round, and she was all right but had not cleaned. I had to go away that forenoon, and at noon she had made no progress. I got a green stick, also a sack of hot salt over her kidneys, over which I put two blankets to keep the heat in, and gave her a hot bran mash. In a very few minutes it came right away. The stick alone will usually do it, though.

SUBSCRIBER.

**Sheep in the U. S. in 1905.**

The sheep situation in 1905 was one of unclouded prosperity for American breeders and flock-owners. Never was there a year when the demand for both wool and mutton was so great and prices so encouraging in consequence. The only disappointment seemed to be on the part of the buyers of feeding sheep and lambs, and breeding stock, because there was not enough to go around. The demand was tremendous for every class of sheep and lambs, and the supply inadequate, notwithstanding that the number sent to market broke all records.

More than 850,000 feeding sheep and lambs and breeding ewes were purchased on the Chicago market and shipped during the year, against 690,000 in 1904. Of this number over 740,000 head were dipped by the Union Stock-yards and Transit Company, under U. S. Government supervision, before shipment. It is estimated that fully 100,000 were breeding ewes. Feeder prices were the highest ever paid—wethers around \$5, yearlings in fleece up to \$6.35 and \$6.60, and lambs up to \$6.85, with possibly 80 per cent of the feeding lambs at a range of \$6 and \$6.60. Breeding ewes were sold as high as \$6 to \$6.25, and up to \$7 for purebred stock, with the bulk at \$4.50 to \$5.40, as against \$4 for the best, and bulk at \$3.25 to \$3.85 in 1904.

Owing to high prices, shipments of export sheep fell from 148,000 in 1904 to 60,000 in 1905.

In mutton sheep and lambs for slaughter, it was a year of unprecedented high prices. In a general way it may be stated that a large share of the good lambs marketed sold at \$7.50 and \$8, sheep at \$5.50 and \$5.90, and ewes at \$5.40 and \$5.80. The whole market averaged \$1.50 to \$2 per 100 pounds above 1904 prices.—Union Stock-yards and Transit Company's 1905 report.

Fire totally destroyed the Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Co.'s works at Kenora. The plant was valued at over \$20,000 and there was no insurance.

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## FARM

### Rape Should Be Sown for the Pigs.

The most suitable soils for rape are fairly moist loams, rich in vegetable matter. Land should be prepared for rape similar to that for root crops. Soils deficient in vegetable matter should receive a coating of stable manure.

About the month of June, large plump seed should be sown at the rate of one one-half pounds per acre in rows about thirty inches apart and to a depth of one-half to one inch. A thorough stirring of the first two inches of the ground between the rows every ten days or so increases the growth of the rape wonderfully. Flat cultivation is generally preferable.

Rape makes an excellent late summer and autumn pasture crop for fattening cattle, sheep and lambs. In one season, upwards of six hundred lambs were pastured and fattened on the Experimental Farm at Guelph. It is grown regularly as one of the crops in the short rotation. When rape is pastured by hogs there is more waste than when pastured by sheep. Several varieties of rape were fed to milch cows and all produced a taint in the milk, there being but little difference between the varieties in this respect.

Animals should never be turned on rape when hungry or when the rape is wet or frosted. There is not much danger of animals bloating if they are turned on gradually at first, allowing free access to an old grass field, and furnished with plenty of salt. There is practically nothing gained by feeding grain to animals when on rape. Lambs gain in weight from eight to twelve pounds per month on rape alone.

Some sow rape with late-sown barley or oats and report good results. Have any of our readers tried this method?

### Russian Thistle.

What is the name of the enclosed weed? Is it dangerous? How should I treat a small patch of ground on my farm in which the plants are very thick?

Southern Alberta.

M. A. L.

The weed enclosed is Russian thistle. The young plants look for all the world like young pines. It is one of the most pernicious weeds to be found in the West, although at the present time it is not very widely distributed over Alberta.

If the area infected is limited you might thoroughly disk the ground and then harrow, so as to expose the young plants to the sun and wind. No chance should be given to even a single plant to reach the seeding stage. One Russian thistle on a farm is one too many.

### Sow Some Corn This Spring

The species of grass, known as corn (*zea mays*) is one of the dry season crops which have the faculty if properly cultivated of collecting water and giving it out later in the form of succulence. Cattle and horses will eat with avidity corn fodder in the winter time, and keep well on it, and when it is considered the quantity that can be grown to the acre, it is seen to be a very profitable crop and a great help in the winter feeding of live stock. Corn needs warm rich soil to do its best on, and when planting time arrives such requirements should be kept in view. Sup't Bedford has stated that early spring plowed stubble land is suitable, that they harrow it frequently to germinate and kill all the weeds, sowing about May 24, with the drill in rows three feet apart, and thinned to nine inches apart in the rows; sown thus it takes half a bushel of seed to the acre. The harrows are run over the ground until the plants are an inch high, cultivating then being done with a one horse cultivator. Corn is a deep rooted plant, sending down roots four feet, under favorable conditions; and while it is a crop needing warm, well drained soil, it is also a heavy absorber of soil moisture, which necessitates in dry seasons frequent surface cultivation, the cultivation being shallow, especially towards the end of the season. As a general rule the cultivator should be run down between the rows every two weeks, or as soon after a heavy rain as the soil can be properly worked. Where the soil is not rich, it is recommended to plow deeply, then manure,

giving a fair covering; a few days later, mixing the manure with the soil by the use of the disc harrows.

Corn if well cultivated is a splendid crop to precede wheat, which may be sown direct on the corn stubble the following spring; discing being sufficient as a rule to get rid of the corn stubble. The difficulty of harvesting, now largely obviated by the machine, the corn harvester, built for the purpose, is not at all a serious one; in fact many people harvest the corn with a binder.

Several varieties do well and some in favorable seasons will even ripen quite a number of ears. Such varieties as North Dakota Flint, North Western Dent, Mercury Triumph, Long-fellow, and Compton's Early are safe to plant.

### Keep the Buildings Clean and White.

Nothing adds so much to the inside appearance of stables, boxes, henhouses and other buildings in which are housed live stock, as a good coat of whitewash; not only so, but by the addition of an antiseptic the preparation will have a powerful disinfectant effect. The whitened walls also help to lighten up the interior. The following suggestions will be found helpful in the matter, and satisfaction will be increased by the fact that the material on the walls will not come off on one's clothes.

Dissolve two pounds of ordinary glue in seven pints of water, and when all is dissolved add six ounces of bichromate of potassium dissolved in a



MANITOBA NATURALISTS.

Mrs. Jardine, Manitou, her daughter Jessie, and the champion collie "Raider."

pint of hot water. Stir the mixture up well, and then add sufficient whiting to make it up to the usual consistency, and apply with a brush in the ordinary manner as quickly as possible. This dries in a very short time, and, by the action of light, becomes converted into a perfectly insoluble waterproof substance, which does not wash off even with hot water, and at the same time does not give rise to mould growth, as whitewash made up with size often does. It may be colored to any desired shade by the use of a trace of any aniline dye or powdered coloring matter, and, once applied will last for years, while by the addition of a small proportion of calcic sulphite its antiseptic power is much increased.

The spring is the time to clean up. This preparation might easily be adapted for use on fences or exteriors of buildings.

### The Function of Plant Nutrients.

By R. Harcourt, Professor of Chemistry, O.A.C.

As a food, we value grain or the seed of plants in proportion as it contains those constituents which support life. Animal life has no power to construct from simple substances the complicated compounds which form the different parts of the body. The plant gathers comparatively simple substances by means of its roots and leaves, and from these constructs the complex compounds we find in the most concentrated form in the seed. The animal simply transforms these to suit the needs of the body; consequently, it may be said that animal life preys upon plant life, in that it takes that which the plant has constructed for

its own production and uses it to build up body tissues. The object of this article is to show some of the difficulties the plant may have in maturing its seed, and the part played in its development by the more important food constituents.

The seed contains an embryo or germ, which is always extremely rich in albuminoids, fat, phosphates, and potash. It also contains a store of concentrated plant food, intended to nourish the young plant until its root and leaf are developed and it can gather its own food. In cereals this reserve food supply is, chiefly starch, while in linseed, turnip seed, etc., there is a large quantity of fat. When the seed is supplied with the essentials for germination, its solid ingredients gradually become soluble and nourish the young plant developed in the embryo until it can reach out into the soil and atmosphere for its food. If the seed is buried too deeply in the soil, it may not germinate for lack of air; or, if germination does take place, the little plant may exhaust the store of food in the seed before it reaches the surface, and must die of starvation.

The future health and vigor of the plant will depend on the supply of food available to the tiny rootlets sent out by the young plant. If the roots and leaves quickly come in contact with nourishment, the development will be rapid; but if the conditions are not favorable, the little plant may become so stunted that it may never make a vigorous growth. A clear conception of the fact that the infant plant, like the infant animal, requires warmth, air, sunshine and abundance of easily-absorbed food, will greatly aid in understanding the conditions under which it will make the best growth. It is only when the leaves are exposed to air and sunlight that they are able to gather the carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, from which, by means not wholly understood, they build up the complicated sugars and starches. Associated with this assimilation of carbon dioxide, there must always be a free absorption of nitrogen and the essential ash constituents by the roots. As these can be taken into the plant only when in solution, it is important that they be in a soluble form, and that there is a sufficiency of water to dissolve them. Fortunately, the feeding power of roots is not confined to the taking up of ready-formed solutions; they are also capable of attacking some of the solid ingredients of the soil, which they render soluble and then appropriate. This important action of roots exists in different degrees with different plants. The action takes place only at the points of contact between the root-hairs and the particles of the soil, and is brought about by the acid sap which the roots contain. The nitrogen, usually in the form of nitrates, is taken into solution by the water in the soil; but the phosphoric acid and potash exist in difficultly soluble forms, and are present in very small quantities in the water; consequently, the action of the root-hairs plays an important part in the supply of these constituents to the plant. It will thus be readily seen that if the soil is not in a condition to hold water, or if it has not been thoroughly pulverized, the roots may seek in vain for food in solution, and the points of contact between the root-hairs and the soil particles may be insufficient to materially help matters.

The development of the plant after germination follows a regular course. With an annual, which produces seed and dies during the first season, there is, after the development of root and leaf, which, as has been mentioned, collect and prepare materials for growth, the formation of the leaf stem, and, lastly, the production of flower and seed. The materials furnished by the root predominate in the young plant, and it is, consequently richer in nitrogenous matter and ash constituents than the older plant. As the plant matures, the proportion of carbon compounds—that is, the starch and cellulose, derived from the action of the leaves—steadily increases. By the time a cereal crop is in full bloom, it will contain all the nitrogen and potash which is found in the mature crop; the assimilation of phosphoric acid continues somewhat later, and the increase of carbon proceeds so long as the plant is in a green state.

Cereal crops, especially those sown in the spring—such as spring wheat, barley and oats—have a short period of growth. Barley, especially may not have more than two months in which to collect all the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid contained in the matured crop. Moreover, barley, in particular, has very short roots, and, therefore, has not a large field from which to gather its food, and has a short time in which to do it. On the other hand, corn mangels, clover, etc., have a long period of growth, and have deep



roots. They are thus able to collect food through a longer time and from a greater depth. Then, too, the crops differ in their ability to take up the various constituents essential for their growth. Thus legumes, because of being able to make use of atmospheric nitrogen, are not in need of nitrogen, but have difficulty in obtaining the potash which they require. On the other hand, cereals make the greater part of their growth at a time when the soil may be deficient in nitrates, and before nitrification commences in the spring; and, further, they appear to lack the ability of appropriating this constituent, but, strange as it may seem, they gather potash with comparative ease. Turnips are shallow-rooted and do not collect phosphates readily, while mangels are deep-rooted and are heavy feeders, but have the greatest difficulty in gathering nitrogen. It will thus be seen that there are very decided differences in the ability of the various crops to gather food from the soil. Crops also differ in the amount of residue they leave in the ground. It is these differences in the characteristics of crops that makes it possible to so arrange them in rotation that one crop will help prepare the soil for the succeeding one, prevent loss of plant food, and help to insure a continuous supply of the constituents most in demand by the crop grown.

**Keep to the Facts on the Sample Market.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Since this subject is again being discussed in your publication would it not be best to take the facts and true conditions as they exist in Minneapolis when taking their customs as a basis for the change which is advocated in the present way of handling Canadian grain. These facts are easily obtained and need not be given erroneously.

Minneapolis is a sample market in the truest sense of the term. The statement that only one-fifteenth of the cars of wheat arriving there are sold by sample is not in harmony with the facts. All wheat is sold there strictly by sample, with the exception of a car or a little lot now and then which is sold by grade, because it comes from a locality which is known to ship a certain variety of say, 1 Nor. or 2 Nor., based upon shipments from that locality previously which were sold by sample. There is quite a quantity of grade wheat sold there "to arrive" with the stipulation "good 1 Nor." or "good 2 Nor.", and when it arrives and sample is submitted for application on the sale, if it is not "good" in the buyer's judgment it is turned down.

The statement is made that one cent per hundred or six tenths cents per bushel is charged for stopping cars here. During the past busy season the railroad companies would not stop farmers' shipments at Winnipeg at one cent per hundred. They have refused to do this on cars shipped to us time and again, saying they were too busy to grant favors "that Winnipeg was not an order point," and that ten cents per hundred the local rate from here to Fort William or Port Arthur must apply in case we forwarded the grain on.

The present freight rates should be ample to permit the railroad companies to haul the grain to destination and give a twelve hour free stop over at Winnipeg, after which making a charge of a dollar per day or two dollars per day per car demurrage to prevent buyers abusing the privilege of using cars for warehouses.

On the point of "cost for mixing houses to do business" we would say, let the mixing house take care of that themselves. It is their business as much in regard to the cost of mixing as the quality of wheat they should mix.

It seems to us the making of Winnipeg a sample market would stimulate the milling business, because a concern that contemplated building and operating a flour mill here would be able to figure that they can select their wheat themselves right here in Winnipeg from all the shipments from the country (or at least a large portion of them) and could obtain wheat for their needs at once, instead of as now they must figure to have enough country elevators to supply their mills at all times. This fact together with the demand that would come from mills already here and between Winnipeg and Fort William would tend to make this a millers' and mixers' market as surely as Minneapolis is now a millers' and mixers' market.

Regarding the grading of this wheat by the inspector, we do not see any need of anxiety on this point. The inspector now has rules laid down for him by the Grain Act which he follows. He would do the same whether half of the cars he inspects are ground into flour and mixed or whether all are shipped east of Winnipeg as now.

Regarding the delay of thirty six hours here, we think the very large addition to the storage capacity that we would have were a change made would enable the unloading of cars here (a good share of them any way), at least several days sooner than they could be hauled from here to Fort William or Port Arthur and back again. Then again, the wheat that would be forwarded from here through to Fort William or Port Arthur could go forward without a delay of more than twelve hours, so we fail to see where this fact would serve to decrease the price the shipper would obtain for his wheat, and it is figured that he would lose six or seven cents a bushel.

It is usually safe to figure that the more people there are in the market wanting to buy a certain commodity the better that commodity will sell and the more money it will bring. This would apply to the trade in wheat under the proposed change. If by being able to offer the Canadian wheat crop in Winnipeg by sample, more millers and mixers will come to the market competing for the wheat, that competition will increase the demand and enhance the value of the wheat. In other words it is better for the shipper of wheat to have thirty buyers for his grain than ten.

In making Winnipeg an order point and sample market there is nothing contemplated to prevent shippers from billing their cars direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, as now, if they choose, where the same market would exist as at present.

In conclusion, we find much to recommend this change and the farmers who would be the greatest, but not the only ones benefited, would find this a real cure for their troubles.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL.

**Protection From Lightning.**

It will not be long until we shall again read in the daily papers that this, that and the other set of farm buildings had been totally destroyed by fire caused by lightning. It is no exaggeration to say that during the rainy season scarcely a week passes without some, and often many, such disasters being recorded. The financial loss during the season must be enormous. Very seldom do we hear of any buildings except churches being struck in towns and cities, but the losses in farm buildings from lightning strokes seem to be on the increase. This is just what might be expected. Scarcely anything more likely to attract the thunderbolt can be imagined than these isolated, towering structures, many of them with not a tree about.

It is believed also, and with reason, that the moist, warm-air current ascending from newly-stored hay and grain, furnishes a specially favorable medium for the descent of destructive fire. Certainly more barns than houses are destroyed by lightning, and these disasters generally occur when newly-filled, and when the loss is greatest.

Many excellent authorities believe that these losses can be almost entirely prevented by the use of lightning rods. In this opinion I think I have reason to heartily agree. While it cannot be denied that some buildings equipped with rods have been destroyed by lightning, yet the number has been so very limited as not to break the rule that rods are a real protection.

At the house of a near neighbor, a little girl was sitting during a storm near a window, when all were startled by a blinding flash, with accompanying thunder. The little girl was of all the most alarmed, for, she said, something had struck the window. On examination it was found that the earth at the foot of an old-fashioned iron lightning rod had been plowed up by the force of the discharge, which had been safely carried off, and that it was the dirt thus thrown up which had scared the little girl by striking the window. I give this as one of several instances coming under my own observation, where a metallic connection with the earth has evidently saved the building. How many rodless buildings have been thus saved without any outward evidence of the fact can only be guessed at, but no doubt, the number is very considerable.

It ought, in fairness, to be mentioned that while authorities are agreed that buildings can be protected from lightning, some of them think that it can be done only at a cost greater than is warranted by the results. Such believe that a single rod is of little use, that there must be a great number to be effective. "Doctors differ." There is complete agreement on two points, so far as I have been able to learn: That rods furnish a measure of protection, and if grounded in moist earth and not disconnected, are in no degree a source of danger, and that it matters nothing whether the rods be of iron or copper. In the words of the Encyclopedia Americana "A number of metallic points, whether of iron or of copper, is immaterial, and iron is cheaper." A third point, which I would impress is, that any farmer can make and put up as effective a lightning rod as any that can be bought, and at but a fraction of the cost.

In constructing a rod, the first thing to do is to find the length of cable needed, as for any ordinary barn the full length may as well be made at one operation. Liberal allowance should be made for grounded ends, as a connection with damp earth at a sufficient number of places is of first importance.

If a small well auger can be got and a hole bored to damp earth for each end entering the ground, it will be all right. If not, then a hole four or five feet deep can be dug, and the end of the rod coiled into a flat spiral. Highest lines and projecting points should be specially guarded, and it is, therefore, well to have rods on all ridge boards. For the plain barn, with one ridge and two gable ends, the rod can be run the whole length of the ridge, descending and entering the ground at both ends. Quite often barns are T shaped. In such a case, in addition to the rod with two grounded ends, already mentioned, another with end in the earth at the outer corner of the junction, should be run up the gable end to the ridge, then along the whole length of ridge, and connected with rod on main building. There would thus be three earth terminals, and all ridges protected. Upright points can be added afterwards. They may be five feet high, and not more than twenty feet apart. To make these, lengths of six and a half feet can be cut off, and a sharp bend made a foot and a half from one end, this extra length to be opened out and wrapped around the rod where attached. This makes all solid, and forms good electric connection. At the upper end of point the wires should be opened out a few inches, and spread apart in all directions. Having got the full length required, you can begin to manufacture the rod. Use soft galvanized number nine wire, nine strands. A wagon wheel answers very well for twisting. Set the wagon in a convenient place, and raise the wheel as if for greasing. Measure out the needed length, and drive a stake with a hole bored in it, through which the ends of wires can be passed and bent around. The other ends of wires can be hooked, each one around a spoke of the wheel close to hub. In measuring the wires, care should be taken to have them of equal length, and an allowance made of one foot in 200 for shrink in twisting. Now, having the nine wires stretched out and fastened securely, before beginning to twist, brace well both wagon and stake, for there will be considerable draw. It is well, also, to throw across under the wires some old poles, to keep them out of the mud or grass. Turn the wheel until the cable is sufficiently twisted to hold together, and the job is done.

The rod can be stapled closely to building, or a cork can be put under at each staple if desired. The old idea of the necessity of insulation has been entirely abandoned. To hold the points upright, get the blacksmith to make for each an iron tripod. Have the rods run in as direct a course as possible, the fewer sharp turns there are the better.

A rod such as described will weigh one-half pound per foot, and the cost of material, fittings included, for a barn 70 feet long, 40 feet high, will be less than \$5.00.

T. BARTY.

**Wants More "Light" on Sample Market.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

After reading Delegate's communication headed "Some Needed Light on the Order Point Question" in your issue of the 25th of April. I am of the opinion that there are several rays of "darkness" mingled with the "light" which Delegate throws upon this subject in the course of his letter.

Delegate does not clearly distinguish in the correspondence between his own opinions upon the subject and those obtained from Mr. R. C. Sanderson's report to the G. G. Convention at Moose Jaw but when he states that previous to making this report "Mr. Sanderson visited Winnipeg to confer with the Grain Exchange and railway authorities with regard to the matter," I would naturally conclude that the most of his ideas upon this question have been derived from the said report because they bear that peculiar "blue" tint that is characteristic of all light emanating from Railway and Grain Exchange authorities upon all propositions to benefit the farmer to the disadvantage of the profits of the said authorities.

I am disposed to agree with Delegate that the report of Mr. Sanderson "has not received the attention and consideration it deserved" for, had it been subjected to a close scrutiny by the convention, I am sure it would have received treatment of a very different kind from that accorded to it.

It is not the case that a car consigned to Winnipeg "for orders" would be required to be held more than one market day at the outside, even if every buyer in the city required to see it, and a sale might be effected in a couple of hours. So when Mr. Sanderson and Delegate put "the average of 36 hours" for the delay, it looks like a strained effort on their part to find argument to support their case from wholly unwarranted assumption of conditions. But supposing it were even necessary to make the delay mentioned and putting the average haul at 600 miles the "six" trips in the ninety days of open navigation in the fall is still a possibility allowing one day each for loading, unloading and "order point" stop and estimating 100 miles per day for progress en route. While cars of tea, silk and live stock can make from three to five times that rate of speed it could be scarcely considered unreasonable to ask that grain should move at this very moderate rate to Fort William. But I do not suppose that it ever occurred to either Delegate or Mr. Sanderson that this objection of the Railway Co. might be very reasonably overcome by the company themselves in this way. In regard to the loss of fifty dollars on the last car which my friends are sure could not be delivered before the close of navi-

gation and the "storage and interest" would reach this amount, if they had taken the trouble to look over the market reports for years past they would find that the price of wheat for "May delivery" is generally considerably higher even in December than the cash wheat, and if the holder of the wheat cares to sell for May delivery the purchaser's bid shows that he is prepared to pay his share of the costs mentioned. But I contend that there is no occasion at all for this car being held over to May in this way.

In regard to the Sample Market being confined to "the mixing elevators" I do not see anything to hinder any purchaser of wheat between Winnipeg and Liverpool buying cars of wheat on the Winnipeg sample market and shipping them to any part of the world desired. The idea that it has to be confined to the local mixing elevators is erroneous.

Then it is assumed that all the grain passing east would be consigned to the City of Winnipeg "for orders" and the "stop off" charges of the entire crop are piled up against the single "fifteenth" portion of the amount shipped until they amount to ".8c for each bushel sold on sample." If that would not scare any farmer from advocating a "sample" market then it has failed in the design for which it was uttered. This is surely argument of the most specious character. What object could be gained by the milling concerns who have lines of elevators in the west consigning to Winnipeg for "orders" the grain they may be moving to their mills in the east? Then, too, I would like to call Delegate's attention to the fact that consigning grain to Winnipeg "for orders" is purely optional with the shipper and I am sure both himself and Mr. Sanderson will be pleased to learn that they need not use the sample market unless they wish, and they can still patronize the grading system so "dear" to themselves the same as of old. To follow out the "Golden Rule" why should not Delegate and Sanderson be willing to allow those who wish to use the sample market to have the privilege of doing so in a like manner. So long as it is not proposed to substitute the grading system for the sample market I cannot account for the anxiety of the opponents of the "sample market" to rush so recklessly into print over the matter, and I seriously doubt if they would have done so but for Mr. Sanderson's unfortunate trip to Winnipeg in search of "light" upon the subject.

Let us have the "order point" and sample market Mr. Editor, and if it proves a source of loss to the farmers such as is portrayed by Delegate, (2c. per bushel on "the whole wheat crop") it is not likely to be popular with shippers and the "for order" cars will not bother the railways very much. On the other hand, should it show a profit of 2c. per bushel to shippers I consider that the western grain growers are entitled to their share of it and it must take considerable nerve on the part of the "anti-sample" advocates to protest against its adoption, especially when they themselves need not patronize it unless they wish.

But carrying the "war into Africa", I should like some further "light" from Messrs. Sanderson and Delegate on their pet grading system. I find nothing in the Inspection Act to authorize the Inspector to grade the great bulk of cars passing through Winnipeg according to "average" samples of such grades already in store at Ft. William and Pt. Arthur. The Act says: "The grades of grain shall be as follows"—and clearly defined qualifications for each grade follow. There is no average in the matter. When the farmer's wheat is on the line defined for a grade or above it, he is to get that grade but if below the line he is given the next grade below and there is no such possibility of making an average of one above the qualification line with one below and thus getting justice in the case. Delegate must be certainly aware that the spread in values of the grades varies from 1½c. to 10c. per bushel. I venture to assert that not one car in 20 of the farmers' shipments are on the "skin" line of any particular grade consequently it is safe to assume that the loss to the producer through the grading system runs from ½c. to 5c. per bushel or one half the spread between the grades. Neither is this loss the kind that is a loss to all humanity, Mr. Editor. It's evidently that peculiar sort of loss that is some one else's "gain" and it might not be amiss for Delegate to go on another trip searching for "light" on this phase of the subject and with Mr. Sanderson's assistance, endeavor to locate just where this loss to the farmer through the grading system turns into "gain" for some one else. In so doing they would be much better employed in the interests of the western farmer than in denouncing an honest effort to secure redress from such conditions. I can understand that if the value of our Manitoba wheat were enhanced abroad because of our "average" of grades being above that of the standard samples for such grades then part of the farmer's loss might be given back to him indirectly. But is such the case? I would like to hear from Delegate as to whether it is, the "average" sample or the "standard" sample which fixes the price in the Old Country markets, and if either, what is the reason that Duluth wheat with its standards lower than ours gets a better price in the old land than our wheat according to letter from an old country miller recently published by Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba G. G. Association?

A little more "light" on the grading system from Mr. Sanderson or Delegate will probably make the sample market more popular. GRAIN GROWER.

## APIARY

### Testing the Working Bees.

Every farmer knows that there are great differences in his cows, hens, etc., but there is too often an idea that all bees are alike, and that bee-keeping is all a matter of luck. If you observe closely, you will find that one colony of bees may give you good returns, while another just beside it does nothing in the surplus chamber. Bees are by no means all alike. They differ in disposition, temper, industry and in other ways. It is worth while for you to have the best. Fortunately the change from poor to good stock may be made more rapidly than with other stock, and at less expense. By paying out a dollar or two for a queen, you may change a colony of poorest black bees to Italians. All you need to do is to send off your order to a reliable queen-breeder, such as advertise in our bee journals and agricultural papers, and the queen will come by mail, with directions for introducing it, which are easily followed. As a worker bee only lives about six weeks in the honey season, and, as the new queen will be laying from one to three thousand eggs in a day, you will see that, if you get an Italian queen into a colony, it will not be a great while until all the bees in the hive are Italian. Even if you do not change from one kind of bees to another, it is generally a matter of advantage to introduce fresh blood occasionally. In any case, whether you get fresh stock from outside or not, whether your bees are Italian or hybrids, there is always something to be done in the way of improving your stock, so long as any one of your colonies is better than the others.

How are you to know which are your best colonies? By keeping track of their performance, and putting it down in black and white. You can keep account of the amount of surplus honey you take from each colony, and set it down at the time. The next year you can select the best colony for your queen-breeder, and a certain number of the next best colonies for drone rearing. One thing, however, must be taken into consideration, and that is, whether there has been no change of queens in any of these colonies. The colony that gave largest amount of surplus last year, may have got a new queen last fall or this spring; the young queen may also have met a drone of poor stock, and from this you do not wish to breed. You can, therefore, count only on those colonies that have made a good record and still have the same bee queen with which they began the season last year. You must also take into account any special advantages or disadvantages. For instance, if from colony No. 1 you took two frames of brood in the spring to give to No. 2, and you then found that No. 2 stored just a little more surplus than No. 1, it would not be fair to rate No. 2 better than No. 1. The matter of swarming also comes in. A colony that has cast no swarm throughout the season, will be expected to store more surplus than either the swarm or the mother colony, generally it will store more than both together. Nearly always however, it will be found that the bees that do the most work, are the least given to swarming; so, the swarming of a colony counts against it in making out its character.

In the ordinary course of management, where bees are left to their own way, and all the increase is through natural swarming, there will, of course, be the most increase from the colonies most given to swarming, which means that the general character of the apiary will run towards swarming rather than storing. We want, however, to have the tendency not to swarm. There is a way in which a good deal can be done in the way of improvement, even by those most skilled in the management of bees.

Having decided which one, or two, or three, are the best colonies you have, watch for the first one that swarms. Suppose Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are your best, that No. 4 is the next strongest, and the rest follow in the order of their strength, 5, 6, etc. Suppose No. 2 swarms; hive the swarm and put it on the stand of No. 2. At the same time, put the old No. 2 in the place of No. 4, and put No. 4 in a new place. All the field bees that were in No. 2 will join the swarm, making it good for work. The old No. 2 (now No. 4) will thus be deprived of its field bees, but on the other hand it will get all the field bees that belonged to old No. 4. In about eight days No. 2

will have a young queen matured, and will send out a swarm. You will now proceed much as you did before. Hive the swarm and put it in the place of No. 2, and put No. 2 in place of No. 5, putting No. 5 in a new place. The field of old No. 5 will strengthen No. 2, now on No. 5 stand, and in a day or two it will send out another swarm. Proceed as before, putting No. 2 in place of No. 6, and so on as long as swarms issue. In this way you have, perhaps, no swarms from old Nos. 4, 5 etc., but in their place you have swarms from No. 2, all of them having queens of your best stock. When No. 1 swarms, or No. 3, you can treat them the same way.

There is, of course, the possibility that No. 1 or 2 may not be among the first to swarm. Take frames of sealed brood from colonies that you do not want to swarm, and give them to one of your best colonies, while delaying the swarming of those from which the brood was taken. Of course, when you take these frames of sealed brood, you will merely exchange them for frames that have little or no sealed brood in them.

JOHN FIXTER.

Experimental Farms report, 1905.

## Horticulture and Forestry

### Making the Farmer's Home.

By W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

While the Canadian farmer may well feel proud of the great development which has taken place in agriculture in recent years, accompanied with the vast improvement in live stock, methods of tillage, implements and farm buildings, he cannot at times but feel that he has neglected in a large measure what is really at the basis of true happiness—the home and its surroundings, our childhood's impressions of which linger through life.

To those who have not been blessed with a home where books, papers and music lend their beneficent influence to broaden and uplift our conception of life, and to those who have not been surrounded from childhood with trees, green lawns and flowers, and experienced their refreshing and softening power in our lives, to such, and especially to the latter, we ask consideration of the following observations and recommendations, which, if acted upon would, we believe, make a great change for the better in country life in Canada.

To persons who appreciate and who have been accustomed to attractive surroundings, many a farmer's house seems a cheerless place, indeed. Exposed to the summer's sun and the winter's blast, with rarely a tree, shrub or climber to break the uninteresting outline of its four walls, without a lawn or flower garden to separate it from the fields, it is the farmer's abode; but should we dignify it by the name of home when it is contrasted with other farmer's homes where fine trees give their refreshing shade in summer and check the cold winds in winter; where the green lawn slopes away to the roadway or separates the house grounds from the fields; and flowering shrubs, flowering beds and borders enliven the scene, and make the farmer and his wife and children truly feel that "there is no place like home." With the easy and rapid means of transportation which we now enjoy in Canada, few farmers' sons and daughters are unable to visit some of our cities and towns during their early years. Is it any wonder that in many cases when they return home and contrast their home surroundings with those they have seen they become dissatisfied and long for a brighter place to live? And while it is true that lack of homelike surroundings is not the only reason why boys and girls leave the farm when they get an opportunity, it does, without doubt, influence them in making their decision.

There are two main reasons we think, why farmers do not improve their home surroundings, namely, through lack of desire, and because they think they have not time. There is a third reason which might also be given, namely, want of knowledge, but information is now so easily obtained that there is little excuse on that score. How is it possible to instil a desire in farmers to make their homes more attractive? If they would only realize that their children would appreciate it and would be more likely to remain on the farm, the desire would surely come. Once the desire came, time would be found to do the work.

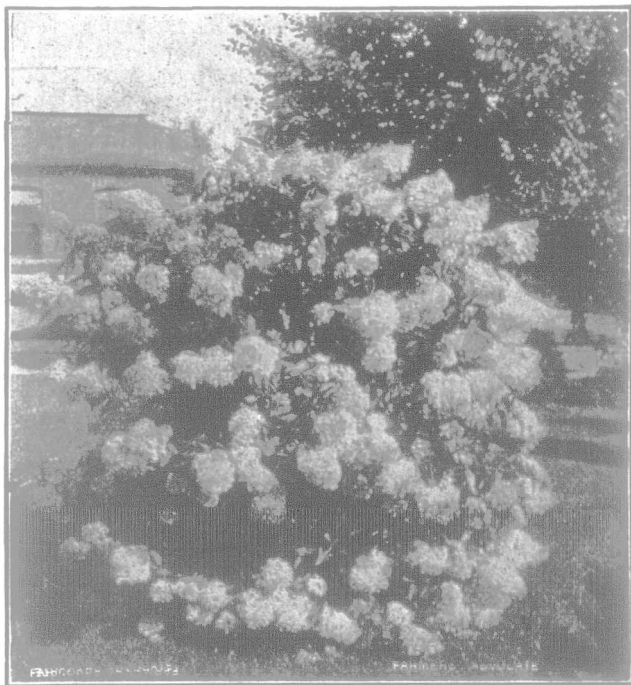
Making the Lawn.—The soil around the dwelling usually dries up in the spring before the fields, as the house is, as a rule, built on a slight elevation, hence work could be begun several days before there was any temptation to go to the fields. A lawn should be the first object in view, as once the extent of the grounds were defined by the grass, the further development could be gradual. A well-kept lawn is also much more attractive than flower-beds in rough ground, and once the lawn has been made, the farmer's wife and family will be able to render valuable assistance with the trees, shrubs and flower-beds.



Too often farm buildings are enormous in size but without any outward embellishment. A verandah, shrubs and vines would make this much more home-like.

A large lawn will probably be neglected by the average farmer, hence the area which is to be devoted to grass should be well considered. If possible there should be a lawn in front and at one side of the house. A lawn fifty feet wide in front makes a very good approach to a house, and, if convenient, this should be carried the same width along the side. More lawn would be better, but there should not be less. The less grass is cut up by paths and roads, the more effective it is, hence the paths should be arranged with a view to leaving as large a plot of unbroken ground as possible. In order that the grass may look green most of the summer, there should be a good depth of soil. If the soil is shallow the grass will be affected by drouths, and will be brown when it should be green, hence the importance of thorough preparation. The better the soil is prepared the better the grass will grow. When the ground chosen for the lawn has been staked out and all surface stones and rubbish removed, it should be given a heavy dressing of rotted manure, and if the soil is poor it might be possible to apply some loads of good soil with manure. There is no danger of making the soil too rich. When this is done the soil should be given a deep plowing, and then be thoroughly pulverized. A scraper will probably be necessary to grade up the ground before the final harrowing. Now comes the time when the whole household can assist. In order that the lawn shall be a creditable one, the surface soil should be brought into as fine a condition as possible. All stones should be removed, both small and great; the clumps of soil should be broken up, pieces of sod buried where the grass will not grow again, and all holes filled up with soil. For the best effect in front there should be a continuous, gentle, downward slope from the house to the outer edge of the proposed lawn, and this can be obtained by the judicious use of the shovel, rake and the eye. No pains should be spared to make the surface of the soil smooth. Paths, and if necessary, a roadway, may now be cut out, but as the edges will, no doubt, be trodden on before the lawn is formed, we should advise making them about a foot narrower than they will eventually be, so that they may be cut to a desired width when a good sward has been formed. The soil is now ready for the seed, and it may be said here that the earlier in the spring the seed is sown after the soil is in condition, the better the results will be. After all preparatory work which has been done, the prospects of a good lawn should not be marred by sowing poor seed. A few cents extra for the best seed will be repaid many times over by the results. We should not advise purchasing lawn mixtures. The best lawn grass is Kentucky Blue Grass or June Grass, and this is what should be bought. As it takes some time for a thick sod to form, weeds are liable to be troublesome at first, hence a little white clover is a good thing to sow with the grass seed. This will take the place of weeds and help to thicken up the lawn. There is no danger of using too much grass seed. Three bushels per acre of seed that has a high percentage of germinating power will make a good lawn, but double that quantity is often used. White clover may be mixed with the grass seed at the rate of about ten pounds per acre. If the lawn is to occupy, say, an area of 100 by 50 feet, it would only take about six or seven pounds of grass seed and about a pound of clover seed, all of which could be obtained for about \$1.50. After mixing the grass and clover seed, it should be sown broadcast and then raked in. If there are children about, it will be necessary to define the border of the lawn in some way at first. A wire is a good thing for this purpose, but if this cannot be obtained, binding twine will answer the purpose. It is necessary to have something continuous, like wire or twine, as children easily forget, and a few stakes will not stop them. The grass seed will usually germinate in a few days and grow thriftily, but the grass should not be cut the first time until it is long enough to

be cut with a scythe, in order that the grass may get a chance to thicken. In order to keep a lawn in good condition, one should have a lawn mower, for once a lawn is established it will be so much



THE LARGE FLOWERED HYDRANGEA. (Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora) one of the most desirable house shrubs.

appreciated that there will be a pride in making it look well.

We shall shortly discuss the arrangement and planting of trees, shrubs and climbers, and the making of flower-beds and borders



A pretty home at McGregor, Man. this home might easily be made more attractive and home like by the use of vines.

Planting An Evergreen.

Many of our western people with an eye trained for the beautiful are engaged in the arduous task of planting trees and in the less arduous work of doing it improperly and neglecting them after the work is done. Evergreens add a wondrous touch of beauty to any city or country home, but success cannot be attained without the utmost care. An evergreen tree loses its moisture readily when exposed to drying winds for the simple reason that it is evergreen. Once the roots have become thoroughly dried out the sap stagnates, and will never move again. The tree should, if possible be moved on a dull day. It is a good plan to keep the roots soaked in a paste of mud and the tops should be covered when moving the trees. Nursery grown stock that has been several times transplanted develops more root and consequently thrives better in a new location. Trees that have been carefully transplanted are worth a little afterthought. The ground should be cultivated until they have taken hold. In this way success is attained but the hole dug in the ground surrounded by sod and overgrown with weeds is not the ideal spot for the growth of that tree which in future you hope to call a beautiful and shapely evergreen.

DAIRYING

In 1905 four creameries in Saskatchewan turned out more butter than twelve did three years ago. In 1905, about one and a half million pounds of dairy butter was marketed in Saskatchewan towns, and about a quarter of a million pounds of creamery butter was made. At the average prices the makers of dairy butter were out one and a half cents a pound for labor, tubs and salt.

That Summer Short Course.

In connection with the two weeks dairy course, announced some time ago through these columns, to be given in June at the Manitoba Agricultural college Prof. Carson gives us these further particulars.

The course will begin May 31 and close June 14. This course is intended particularly for farmers, their wives, sons or daughters or others who are at present, or who intend to become actively engaged in farm dairying.

The Dairy Department is thoroughly equipped for carrying on work of this kind, having ten different makes of the best hand separators, also several hand churns, workers, Babcock tests and other butter making appliances, such as are found in an up-to-date dairy.

In connection with the practical work in cream separating, butter making and milk testing, a regular course of lectures will be given, including the following subjects: origin, selection, care, and management of dairy cattle, followed by practical work in judging specimens of the different dairy breeds; secretion, composition and properties of milk; normal and abnormal ferments in milk; grading and sampling milk and cream; variation of fat in milk; calculating

dividends in cheese factories and creameries; separation of cream, gravity and centrifugal process; conditions affecting efficiency of separators; cure of milk and cream; cream ripening; churning, washing, salting and working butter; packing, marketing, judging and grading butter; use and value of the by-products of the dairy.

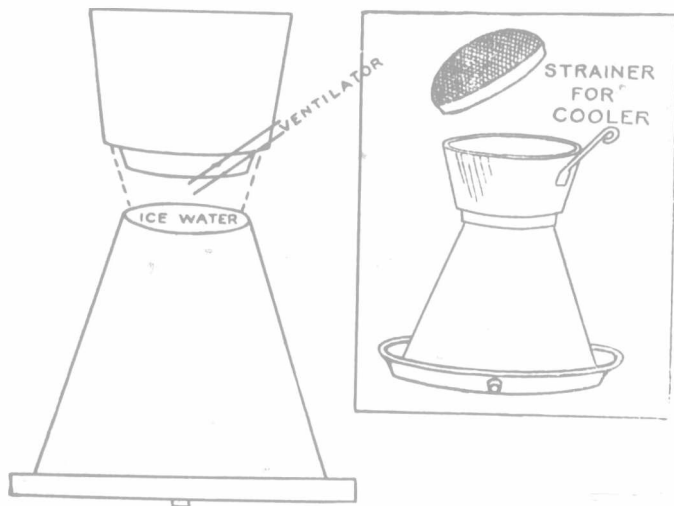
No tuition fee will be charged nor will there be any examination given during this course.

Further particulars can be had by writing Prof. Carson at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

#### A Milkman's Aerator.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The milk aerator, cut of which I send you, is one that we use winter and summer, and find that we cannot be without it. It is very easily cleaned and easily filled with ice and water; sometimes we have to fill twice while milking, according to amount of milk to be cooled. We general-



ly reduce the milk just milked about 20 degrees, and find that it keeps better and has a better flavor for bottling for private customers. The cost of aerator is about \$5 or \$6, complete. I have seen several, and find it the most suitable for our work. It is not set in box which sketch seems to show; the cut will show more clearly how the milk is collected. J. W. DRUMMOND.

## POULTRY

### Poultry Men to Convene.

Poultry raising is to receive some encouragement from the Saskatchewan government. The Department of Agriculture has noticed the increased interest manifested in the industry, especially at the meetings addressed by Mr. G. C. Cotrell last winter and has made arrangements to hold a meeting of those interested in poultry raising during the week of the sale and show in Regina, or to be exact May 16th. The object of the meeting is to consider the advisability of organizing a Provincial Poultry Association. An effort has been made to have an expert poultry man present to advise upon the subject, and everyone interested in poultry raising is requested to be present.

During the week single fare rates may be obtained on the railways by getting a standard certificate with the regular single fare ticket and having the former signed by the proper authority at Regina.

### Information on Turkey Raising.

A correspondent at Forest, Man., says: "Having had no experience in turkey raising and wishing to raise some this season would you give me a little information on the subject? In this case we are fortunate in having contributed to us an article upon the subject by one of the most successful turkey raisers in Canada, which we think should furnish the desired information. It reads as follows:

Many turkeys are hatched and brooded by chicken hens, but the general opinion is that the young turkeys never do so well as when reared by turkey hens.

When chicken hens are used to incubate the turkey eggs, the nests are made and the hens handled just as if for hatching chickens. Nine to eleven turkey eggs are enough for a hen. When turkey hens are used, they must, if wild, be set on the nests where they had laid. If gentle they can be moved if the keeper so desires, the same precautions being taken as for chickens. A turkey hen can cover fifteen to twenty eggs.

The period of incubation for turkey eggs is twenty-eight days. It is sometimes prolonged to thirty days. As the eggs are almost uniformly fertile, to be in-

not as necessary as with chicken eggs, and as a rule the only test made is three or four days prior to hatching, when the eggs are put in warm water, and only those that "kick," which contain live poults, returned to the nests.

When you are sure the turkey has become broody, give her the eggs—never more than twenty—and in doing so, don't neglect to give the nest a thorough dusting with fresh purchased insect powder. The nest should be made pretty flat, otherwise the eggs will crowd towards the center, and if the turkey is of fair size will break many eggs. Allow the turkey to come off the nest when she pleases, but if down where dogs or skunks can get at her, close her in at night. Make sure that she can find water when she comes off, and that is all that is required, for she will hunt her own food and dusting place. About three days before the young turkeys are due, shake a goodly quantity of the insect powder over the hen on the nest. Don't spare it at this time, for a start free from lice is one of the important points in turkey-raising. I have never had to grease a young poult for lice, and I give the credit all to insect powder applied at this time. I have known many young turkeys killed by a too liberal use of lard and sulphur. At the best, it makes a dirty job of them, and further, the less handling they receive the better. If you are going to place the hen in a coop that has been used the previous season when taken from the nest, the coop should be given a thorough white-washing at the same time you dust the hen, so that it will be perfectly dry when required.

#### CARE OF THE YOUNG.

It is not advisable to bother the hen much when the poults start hatching, as the most quiet turkey becomes cross and "fussy" when she hears them chirping. I try to leave them alone for about twelve hours after I think hatching has commenced, but I then go as quietly and quickly as I can and remove the hen from the nest, by running my hand under her from the back, if possible, balancing her fairly on same and throwing her off. There is no use coaxing or delaying in doing this, for every moment spent in this endeavor only increases the chance of her squashing a poult. The shells are removed, the small scale at the end of the bill picked off. The latter, I fancy, causes them to pick crooked until it falls off, if not removed. I allow the hen to return to the nest for another twelve to twenty four hours, depending upon how far hatching has progressed. At this stage the condition of the weather influences my next move. If very cold or wet, I take the hen and her family to a large dry-goods box, placed on the south side of a building, and cover with loose boards, so that I can open them to admit light when feeding. They are seldom kept here more than two days, as these storms generally run their course at this time of year in that time. They are then taken to the coop, in fact, it is only seldom I use the box, for if the weather is moderately warm I take at once from the nest to the A-shaped coop without bottom, and slatted front, the slate being crosswise, about four inches apart. The back is boarded solid. The boards that make the sides are three feet six inches in length, and the coop three feet in depth; the bottom is pretty wide, and as this keeps the hen mostly in the center, it prevents her trampling the young. This coop is placed upon short grass away from other fowl, and a goodly quantity of fine gravel is placed alongside of same, as well as some road dust in a hollow near by. It will surprise many to know that turkeys will look for these luxuries as soon as they commence to eat. I should not say luxuries, because they are a necessity.

A broad board to prop against the front of coop at night, and a "scarecrow" nailed to a large plank, so that it can be moved to a different position each day, will be required. The former will keep out cats and skunks, and the latter will fool the hawks and crows, generally, though not always. I am aware that many give the hen and flock their liberty after the first few days, and have fair success, but when a rainstorm approaches they have to run and get them in, or the loss of the weakest is the result—not from the rain itself, but the running through the long wet grass afterwards. Besides, the chances of loss from crows and hawks is increased by their going so far from the buildings. I find that by confining the hen in a coop, and letting the young run in and out through the slatted front at will, they will roam as much as is good for them (daily taking in a larger area), and they will go in the coop of their own accord when it rains sufficiently to harm them. However, there is one point in connection with using the coop, and that is to never neglect moving the coop the breadth of itself each day, for young turkeys will surely sicken and die if compelled to hover upon the same spot night after night. I keep the hen in this coop from four to five weeks. If the weather has been favorable she can be liberated in four weeks, and with her flock allowed to roost on the trees and fences near the outbuildings. Many turkeys are lost through the folly of driving them into some small building every night when young to protect them from enemies. These buildings have no ventilation, and are seldom cleaned. Avoiding this is probably the main advantage in using the coop. I should possibly state that no pains are taken to have tight joints in constructing these coops as it is not required.

(Continued next week.)

## FIELD NOTES

The municipality of Langford, Man., defeated the Municipal Telephone by-law by a majority of 48.

The Minnedosa Agricultural Society entertained Premier Roblin at its fourth annual banquet.

Contracts have been let for the installment of the plant for a new 1000-barrel flour mill to be built at Calgary for the Calgary Milling Co.

Carberry town council is distributing leaflets descriptive of the town, to the merchants and town's people generally to be put in all letters leaving Carberry.

Residents of the McKenzie district are interesting themselves in securing a local telephone service between Snowflake and Manitou, Man., with branch lines to the farms in the district.

A bill brought in by the Alberta Legislature provides for expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars to aid the beet sugar industry. It will be shared among refiners and growers.

Improvements are being made on the old main building at the Winnipeg exhibition grounds. Glass cases will be installed for the exhibits of women's work, and the lighting and ventilation of the picture gallery will be improved. One section will be devoted to public school exhibits, another to butter and cheese-making competitions, and still another section will be arranged as a model kitchen.

### Events of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

The Toronto general post office was completely destroyed by fire.

The North West Mounted Police force will be continued in existence in Saskatchewan.

Stuart Beech of Manitoba University has been given the Rhodes Scholarship which entitles him to a three year course at Oxford University.

Edward Kerr, Deloraine; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; R. McKenzie, Brandon, and George Leary are the commissioners appointed to examine the condition of hail insurance companies now doing business in Manitoba.

The \$100,000 contribution of Canada to the American government to aid the San Francisco sufferers has been refused by President Roosevelt on the grounds that he did not feel warranted in accepting them in his official capacity. His action has been much criticized.

Every port on both sides of the Great Lakes will be affected by the strike of the longshoremen who have gone out by hundreds. Six thousand men are idle at Buffalo, four thousand in Cleveland and in many other lake ports in proportion. Navigation will be practically tied up until the dispute is settled.

The Canadian athletes who took part in the Olympian games which have just closed in Athens have added new laurels to Canadian sports. Linden of Toronto won second place in the long distance (1,500 metres) walking match, the honor of being first, going to an American. But the great event of the Olympian sports, in modern as in ancient time, is the Marathon road race. In ancient Greece the victor lived free for the rest of his days, his every want being supplied by his admiring countrymen from the moment he received the crown of olive. It was hoped that the winner in the road race of 1906 would be a Greek. On the day of the race all business in Athens was suspended and the entire population of the city increased by hundreds of people from the surrounding districts turned out to witness the great event. The Greeks were evidently disappointed, but notwithstanding cheered heartily when William Sherring of Hamilton, Ontario, arrived first at the goal in front of the King and Queen of Greece. There were fifty two competitors of whom a Swede took second place and an American third.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The work of rebuilding the city has already begun in San Francisco.

James Kier Hardie, the British Labor leader, has urged agricultural laborers to form a union in order to protect themselves. Men had been forced into city slums and into evil lives because the land was turned into deer forests for idlers.

The Servian cabinet is undergoing a radical change. Several members of it have retired owing to the pressure brought to bear on King Peter by Great Britain and Russia who refused to re-establish diplomatic relations with Servia until the murderers of Queen Draga and King Alexander were dismissed from office.

The Anglo-Tibetan treaty was officially published after its ratification. According to information which has reached the Associated Press, the treaty in substance is as follows: China pays the expense of the recent British expedition to Lhasa in installments and Great Britain recognizes China's sovereignty of Thibet. China opens two towns to trade, Gyangzae and Kateko. Railways, telegraphs and mines are to be built or operated by China and Great Britain, but Great Britain will not interfere where China or Chinese merchants provide the capital for enterprises of this character. Applications from British investors for interests in such enterprises are to be made to the Chinese governor of Lhasa, when he approves, ratification by the Chinese government will be necessary. On the full payment of the expense of the military expedition Great Britain will withdraw her troops from Chumbi but may withdraw sooner. After the withdrawal of British troops, China must protect British trade. Political relations will be conducted with the residents at Lhasa. A tariff on British imports will be arranged later by a separate convention.

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Premier Witte of Russia has gone back to the retirement from which he was taken to assist in the bringing about of peace between Russia and Japan. The Czar has accepted his resignation and to the outsider it looks as if his majesty having used the late premier as a protection from the wrath of the people during the heat of the revolution is willing to dispense with him now that the danger seems over. If, however, the discontent with the farcical restrictions placed on the powers of the new parliament continues to increase Nicholas may wish that he had retained the man he has so lightly thrown aside. The new premier is an avowed enemy of Witte who exposed his political misdeeds some years ago.

\* \* \*

The "bad man" among European nations has been looking for trouble again and has had his usual success in finding it. England has been roused this time by Turkey through her interests in Egypt and is taking the matter up with some seriousness. The bone of contention in this case is the port town of Tabah which is situated on the northeast arm of the Red Sea. This town is claimed by Egypt and therefore is under the protectorate of Britain. Recently during the garrisoning of the Turkish fort of Akabah which is close to Tabah, Turkish troops were stationed in the Egyptian town. The British protested and asked the Turks to withdraw. The Sultan replied that Tabah was in Turkish territory and even if it were not, the Turks would still have a right to occupy it as Egypt was still a vassal state of Turkey. Thereupon the British government promptly called upon Turkey and left a card in the shape of a cruiser off the coast of Akabah with the demand that Tabah be evacuated in twenty four hours. As usual the Sultan asked for time. He appointed a commission to investigate the boundaries, and the commission gave its decision in favor of Turkey. Britain has refused to accept the finding but has taken no decisive action as yet. The Turks are now engaged in marking out the boundary to suit their own ideas. Turkish soldiers are pulling down boundary pillars between Egyptian and Turkish ground, and are destroying telegraph posts and wires.

**On the Payment of Debts.**

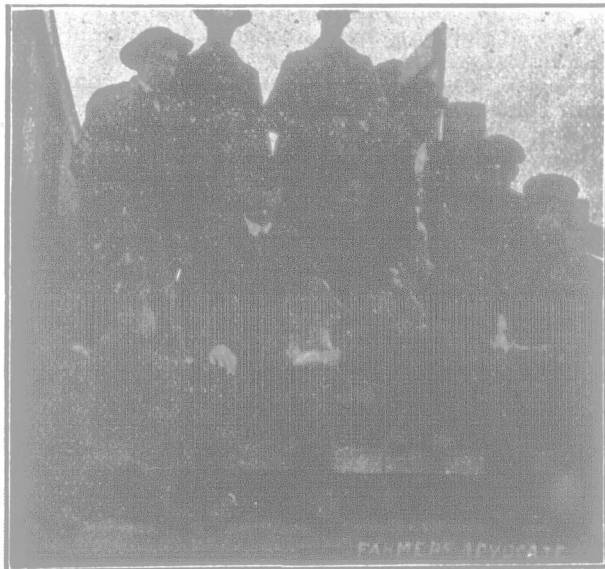
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Some two weeks ago a small space was allotted to a contribution under the title "Are farmers dishonest". The conclusion seemed to be drawn from the fact that we as a class fail to pay as we go, and never meet or are slow to meet notes when due. There is a certain amount of truth in the statement but, dishonesty is scarcely the proper word to use. Dishonesty, as I understand the word means to wilfully cheat someone. The average farmer is clearer of this characteristic than any class of men I know. That some make money by fraud we are well aware, and there is some of this stamp in all callings, but, when it comes down to making a business of deliberately taking more than a fair share or profit, the place to find it is among the business men in financial or professional life.

Is there any other calling which pays on an hourly basis such a small return as a farmer receives? In the professions a few minutes would equal a day of our time. In the trades an hour's work will often cost more to us than we receive in a day. A commission man with a 20, 30, or 40% commission just about gets his for having a good overflow of "gab". In retail trade we are frequently putting up 20 or 25% profit. In conversation with a goodly number of business men I have dealt with they have given me to understand that a notorious amount of debt is annually carried over by them or their firms from year to year. If this be so then I feel ashamed of the class to which I belong. I have sometimes been backward in meeting my own payments and almost felt ashamed when not met exactly when due, but I have gone to the expense of a 15% accommodation to settle on time. Right here is another detriment to the farmer: Suppose a farmer is ever so honest, suppose he is in good standing as to a plant, chattel or grain security to the amount of \$1200 or \$1500, why should he have to pay such an exorbitant interest when money happens to get scarce as it no doubt often does to most of the laboring masses. The business men are equally to

blame in a good many instances for the amount of bad paper held by them. They actually push trade onto some people by persuasion and the inducing feature is generally a note or time payment. Store accounts may be run for a year perhaps some paid and run for another term. This may be alright if the patron has good sense to only stick to what is absolutely necessary, but habit of time settlement makes us less careful, and perhaps one third of the account would not have been accumulated had a cash or three months settlement been strictly necessary. Machinery men are always dunning buyers as they have something always "better" than the other fellow or better than what you are at present using. Threshing machines are sold at a large figure and perhaps only three out of five know anything about running them, consequently a bad debt is incurred and the good men are taxed to make it up.

That farmers are sadly lacking in business principle or resources I might admit, but dishonest or more dishonest than ordinary mortals, never. I am under the impression that the real cause of slow pay is that few farmers take into account what is termed in business, a working capital. A young man rents a farm when he has a few hundred to invest, or he may commence on land of which he assumes control as owner. He fastens his all in equipment or plant and other things necessary, but, as a general rule, he oversteps his financial pile and he finds credit the only available means of doing business. The same may be said of the man who is in moderate circumstances. He goes ahead of his finances, consequently resorts to credit to keep going. I only see one solution (which may not be feasible) and that would be the leaving of all credit to financial men or the banks, and when security necessary to carry on our business was not available to go out of business. The capitalists or banks furnish the money in the end of the year for what has not been paid in, and the farmer is still security, and he might just as well be ahead as behind.



\* AN ONTARIO GROUP EN ROUTE TO STETTLER, ALTA.

To those who are just starting operations in our new country I would like to address a few remarks. If you have cash don't be "too fly" with it till you have lots of experience. Don't let any one persuade you that the country is a gold mine without long labor and years of economy and perseverance. Just now literature of the picture type is freely circulated, boomers are working might and main to make profits, selling land and talking as if money came to one broadcast. Read articles by practical farmers in the agricultural press and study well agricultural requirements. I have no fear for the man who will work and economise for a time. Study and labor must go hand in hand and reward is certain though it does come slow.

Cartwright, Man.

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

**Setting Arbitrary Prices.**

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Co-operation and organization among farmers is a state of affairs most to be desired, but there are certain avowed intentions of some of the organizations at present seeking the support of the Alberta farmer that are not only quite impossible of attainment but wrong in principle. What I refer to is the setting of an arbitrary price on the commodities of life which the farmer produces. They propose to sell no wheat at a lower price than \$1 a bushel, and similar arbitrary prices are to be set for the other staple products. How is this to be accomplished? Our organizer blandly tells us that if all the farmers stand together for any price they must surely get it. "All the farmers" is a rather comprehensive term. We shall have to start a missionary crusade to instruct our brother wheat-producer of India, Egypt, Russia, and the Argentine that he must not under any circumstance sell his wheat at less than one dollar. Suppose it were possible for all the farmers in Canada to agree upon a certain price and to hold to their agreement, it would simply mean that the consuming countries would look to other districts

for their supply. The extra demand for wheat in these foreign countries would stimulate their production and the normal course of supply and demand would soon run again. We would be left out, the consumers would get in the habit of buying from the other fellow and we would scarcely be missed. When our perversity had run its course, and we were driven to throw our product on the market, we would find our market gone. So far we have gone on the assumption that it were possible to get all the farmers of Canada to hold for a dollar a bushel. Now any sane man knows, and the insane ones who don't will soon find out, that this is quite impossible. There are always a large number of us placed in such a position financially that we are obliged to dispose of our products at once. We simply must have the money and can't wait. Many too, have not the means of storing their crops. Many are perverse enough to go against the crowd even if the plan were right and feasible. And many, the majority, I think, have a sufficient knowledge of economics to know better than to make the attempt.

Those who are advocating this, forget that there is a great law of "supply and demand" that governs all such things; that unless you have complete control of the entire supply of a commodity it is impossible to regulate its price. They tell us that the manufacturers of implements, shoes or clothing set arbitrary prices on their output. True, but in setting that price they must not set it above what that article will bring in the open market or they will find their sales decreasing. High prices and small sales go together, and it would be the same in our case. Unless we could get the wheat producers of other countries, the Oriental rice-growers, the semi-tropical maize growers, in fact all food producers to combine, the only possible effect of raising our price would be to decrease the demand for our product.

Now let us consider the question from an ethical standpoint. We rave and storm about the trusts and combines and their sins. John D. Rockefeller's money is sure to be tainted because he got control of the supply of oil and raised prices for his own gain. The same is said of Carnegie, the steel king. Now if the farmers of the world secured a combine on the world's bread and forced up prices what would we be? These men worked on such comparatively unimportant things as oil and steel, but we would be robbing the people of the greatest need of the human being, food. The oil trust, the steel trust, the soap trust would be as nothing to it. Think of the suffering millions in our great cities now barely able to make a living, who would be starved! This thing if it could be carried out would be the great crime of the century, and we the farmers would be the guilty ones.

Alta.

"ANTI TRUST."

**The Measurement of Water for Irrigation Purposes.**

The following information will be found useful to some of our readers, especially those in irrigation districts of B. C. and Alberta, especially in the first districts. W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge, has made a special study of irrigation and the following is from his experience.

It is of a great deal of importance to know how much water we will need, and the subject which naturally presents itself is the measurement of water. Until recently, it was universally the practice to use the inch or miner's inch as the unit of measure. An inch of water was defined somewhat differently in various States. It is sufficient for our purpose to define it as the amount of water that would pass through an orifice an inch square, the surface of the water to be kept a certain number of inches above the upper edge of the orifice. This inch as a unit of measure was very unsatisfactory for many reasons, the principal one being that it was not definite enough; consequently, a cubic foot was adopted as the unit by the irrigation engineers. The superiority of this over the original miner's inch might be illustrated in a crude way by supposing that instead of selling wheat by the bushel the elevator men were to sell the amount of wheat that would run out of a chute of certain dimensions at so much by the hour or day. Another reason that the miner's inch was unsatisfactory was that it was extremely difficult—in fact, to all practical purposes, impossible—to arrange it so that the small consumer should get as much in proportion as the large one. To illustrate, the man who took his twenty inches out of an opening containing twenty square inches would get much more than twice as much as the man who drew his ten inches through an opening of ten square inches. On the other hand, by the use of the weir it is possible to measure the number of cubic feet of water passing over with considerable accuracy.

A cubic foot of water is something exact; you can weigh a cubic foot of water; and you will find that it weighs sixty-two and a half pounds; while if you measure it you will find that it will contain almost exactly seven and a half gallons.

If your water-right calls for one cubic foot per second, you will know that you are entitled to seven and a half gallons of water every second, and in a day 648,000 gallons, or exactly 86,400 cubic feet, as there are that many seconds in twenty four hours.

Thus by availing ourselves of some of the information furnished by the extensive irrigation investigations which are being carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture at the present time,

# MARKETS

we can form a very satisfactory estimate of the amount of water necessary to give a single irrigation. Then by having the amount of water expressed thus, in cubic feet per second, it is a mere problem in arithmetic to decide how large a water-right you will need.

The term "acre foot" is used to express the amount of water necessary to cover an acre one foot deep. As there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, it takes just that number of cubic feet of water to make an acre foot. Or, another way of putting it, if your water-right should call for one second-foot, it would take just 43,560 seconds, or nearly twelve hours, to cover an acre one foot deep.

For a flood irrigation of grain, it is necessary to supply such a quantity of water as would be sufficient to cover the land at least one-half foot deep on a close, compact soil, and up to two feet and over on a loose, open soil. On our soil here, after it has been brought under irrigation, it would probably be necessary to apply enough water to cover the land from half a foot to a foot deep. On land with suitable slope and with a careful irrigation, half a foot deep might be sufficient, but probably three-fourths of a foot more would be nearer what would be used. On land newly broken from the sod, a greater quantity would probably be required.

Suppose that you are entitled to one cubic foot of water, and also that your neighbor is entitled to the same amount. For convenience you change water with him. For, in applying the water to the land, it is much more economical, both in time and water, to use a stream of not less than two second feet. We will say that you begin at six o'clock in the morning. Every second, two cubic feet of water is running out of your lateral and spreading itself over your land. In twenty four hours there are 86,400 seconds, consequently you have applied twice that number of cubic feet of water, or 172,800 cubic feet, which would be sufficient to cover about five and one-fourth acres just nine inches deep. If you changed with a third neighbor and used three second feet, which would be still better, you would count on irrigating half as much more in the twenty four hours. I may say that a stream running about two or three second feet is probably the most convenient size, for if it is much larger, one is apt to have to build larger laterals through his grain than he cares to. As you probably know, in changing water between neighbors it is customary for each one to use water two or three days to a week each time his turn for it comes.

At the rate of one cubic foot of water for one hundred and fifty acres of land, as the law in the Northwest Territories prescribes, mixed farming must be practised; for if one has one hundred and fifty acres in wheat, it would be positively impossible to irrigate it in the four weeks or so in which it should be irrigated. However, if the farmer had his one hundred and fifty acres so divided up in mixed crops that the first he would irrigate in the spring would be hay, then perhaps some winter wheat, then his early spring wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, etc., in whatever order they were planted or when they needed it, his second foot of water would probably be ample to irrigate his full one hundred and fifty acres.

## Saskatchewan Sale Catalogue.

The official catalogue, listing the animals entered for the first provincial sale to be held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association at Regina on May 16, 17 and 18, has been issued. There are some one hundred and twenty animals entered for the sale, Shorthorns and Herefords predominating. The catalogue is very comprehensive giving as it does the name of the animal and pedigree number, date calved, name and address of breeder, Sire, Dam, nearest imported Dam; and for females the years the animal has dropped a calf, also the date of service (when known) and the name of the bull used. Everyone interested in the breeding of pure bred stock we would recommend them to write to Mr. G. W. Grant Wright, Secretary, Saskatchewan Stock Breeders' Association, Regina, which can be had free upon application.

## Some Queries Re Steam Plowing.

In your issue of April 18 you print a letter from L. J. Clement re steam plowing, in which he states that steam plowing is in its infancy; that engines in use are not giving satisfaction in work of this kind. He also says that it costs \$1.35 per acre to break prairie land with straw and sixty cents more with coal, that it costs \$28.00 per day to run it with straw; and that his engine makes two miles in thirty eight minutes.

It would be very interesting to know why the engines in use do not give satisfaction and what kind of a machine it would take to give satisfaction; what the engine should be capable of doing; also how it costs sixty cents per acre more to use coal than it does with straw in an engine traveling two miles in thirty eight minutes, and how the amount of \$28.00 per day is made up?

If Mr. Clement will kindly give full particulars it might be the means of finding out why his engine is not as good as is required or getting some one to build the required article.

FRED W. GREEN.

Thompson, Sons & Co. say:—The wheat markets have been steady and firm during the past week. In the United States speculative markets the range of fluctuation in prices has been moderate and narrow, except in the May option, which has been rather erratic owing to the fear of manipulation, but as compared with a week ago prices have closed practically unchanged, except in the case of New York May which is 1/4c. higher. In our Winnipeg market prices have been even steadier than in the U. S. markets and rather firmer so that they show an advance on the week of 1/4c. to 3/4c. European markets show a moderate decline on the week. There are still signs of manipulation in the May option in Chicago and Minneapolis, but the experience of the past week makes it more and more evident that any further legitimate advance in prices must come from crop damage extensive enough to cause the apprehension of some considerable shortage in the World's supply for another year. Present supplies are everywhere ample although last week both the American Visible and the World's Visible showed a much larger decrease than expected. This latter circumstance is not sufficient in itself to advance prices, but it is a good help to maintaining them. The American Visible is still about 13,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago and the World's Visible 22,000,000 bushels larger. There is therefore no scarcity of wheat for nearby requirements either for Europe or America. We must not forget, however, that Europe is needing a large quantity of wheat this summer, and while that will not put prices up so long as ample supplies are in sight, it will prevent any important decline until supplies become even larger. We expect, therefore, that prices will keep up fairly well to present level but our idea is that so long as the prospect for the new crop continues to promise good results, we are not likely to have any good advance in value. The winter wheat crop in the United States is on the whole progressing well, although there are complaints from some localities, but there is every prospect at present to expect a large yield in the aggregate and in less than three weeks the new wheat harvest will be begun in Texas. The spring wheat in the North Western States and in Western Canada has been all seeded under favorable conditions and it has had a very favorable start, many parts of the country already showing green with the new wheat, and over the whole there will be a fairly large increase in acreage. Latest reports from Europe show fair to good prospects, much depending on the nature of the weather to follow during summer. Western Europe does not seem to have the prospect of a large crop, but in Central Europe the prospect is higher, and in Russia the latest reports are very encouraging, but there is considerable doubt as to the extent of the acreage in that country.

The trade in Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been steady and healthy during the week. The demand has not been large but it has been of good sort and encouraging to sellers. The elevator companies and other country shippers have been shipping out freely from country elevators to Fort William and Port Arthur the stocks accumulated during the winter. The number of cars passing inspection at Winnipeg have been running between 200 and 300 daily. This is by far the largest quantity ever before moved at this time of year. It seems evident that most of this wheat has been disposed of previously, as the quantity coming on the market for sale is moderate compared to the quantity passing along. Large shipments have also been made from Fort William and Port Arthur to the other side of the lakes. There is a strike in progress in the shipping trade on the lakes but it only applies to United States vessels and not to Canadian, and it is not likely to have any effect on our prices. We quote prices, 1 Nor. 78 1/2c., 2 Nor. 77c., 3 Nor. 76 1/2c., No. 4 wheat 74c., spot or May delivery. On the option market future delivery May 79c., July 80 1/2c., October 76 1/2c. A good demand still continues for wheat rejected for smut and prices are Rejected 1—1 Nor. 75c., Rejected 1—2 Nor. 73c., Rejected 1—3 Nor. 71c., Rejected 2—1 Nor. 73c., Rejected 2—2 Nor. 71c., Rejected 2—3 Nor. 68c. All prices are based on, in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

American markets, same date as above, contract wheat.

CHICAGO—May 79 1/2; July 79 1/2; Sept. 78.

MINNEAPOLIS—May 76 1/2; July 75 1/2; Sept. 78 1/2; 78 1/2.

DULUTH—May 76 1/2; July 80 1/2; Sept. 77 1/2.

| Dry material used.           | 1 lb. | 4 lbs. | Weight of dry coloring matter to 100 lbs. of cement. | 2 lbs.  | 4 lbs. | Cost of Coloring Matter per lb. |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|--|---------|--------|---------------------------------|
| OATS—No. 1 white             | 30    |        | Dark Blue Slate                                      | 15c.    |        |                                 |
| No. 2 white                  | 35    |        | Bright Blue Slate                                    | 50c.    |        |                                 |
| Feed oats                    | 34    |        | Bright Blue Slate 20c.                               |         |        |                                 |
| BARLEY—Maltin                | 42    |        | Light Buff   | 3c.     |        |                                 |
| No. 3                        | 40    |        | Dull Lavender Pink Chocolate                         | 10c.    |        |                                 |
| No. 4                        | 30    |        | Dull Pink  | 2 1/2c. |        |                                 |
| FLAX                         | 1 10  |        | Light Terra Cotta                                    | 2c.     |        |                                 |
| HAY, per ton (cars on track) |       |        | Terra Cotta  | 2 1/2c. |        |                                 |
| Winnipeg                     | 5 50  | @      |  |         |        |                                 |
| Loose loads                  | 7 00  | @      |  |         |        |                                 |
| MILLEED, per ton             |       |        |  |         |        |                                 |
| Bran                         | 15 00 |        |  |         |        |                                 |
| Shorts                       | 10 00 |        |  |         |        |                                 |

| CHOPPED FEEDS—                                |        |    |       |
|---|--------|----|-------|
| Oats and barley                               | 21     | 00 |       |
| Barley  | 18     | 00 |       |
| Oats  | 25     | 00 |       |
| VEGETABLES—                                   |        |    |       |
| Potatoes, (carlots Winnipeg)                  |        |    |       |
| per bushel                                    | 50     | @  | 55    |
| Carrots, per bushel                           | 1      | 50 |       |
| Beets, per bushel                             | 90     | @  | 1 00  |
| Turnips, per bushel                           | 75     |    |       |
| Onions, per bushel                            | 1      | 50 |       |
| Red   | 1      | 80 |       |
| Yellow  | 1      | 50 |       |
| LIVE POULTRY—                                 |        |    |       |
| Chickens, f.o.b., Winnipeg                    | 12     |    |       |
| Good Fowl, f.o.b., Winnipeg                   | 10     |    |       |
| LIVE STOCK—                                   |        |    |       |
| (Off cars Winnipeg.)                          |        |    |       |
| Steers, tops                                  | 3 1/2  | @  | 4 1/2 |
| Heifers and cows                              | 3 1/2  | @  | 3 1/2 |
| Bulls   | 1 1/2  | @  | 2 1/2 |
| Veal calves                                   | 3      | @  | 5     |
| Sheep   | 6      | @  | 7 1/2 |
| Hogs, 150 to 200 lbs.                         | 7 1/2  | @  |       |
| Hogs, 250 to 300 lbs.                         | 6      | @  |       |
| Stags   | 3      | @  | 3 1/2 |
| BUTTER—                                       |        |    |       |
| Creamery bricks                               | 25     | @  | 26    |
| DAIRY BUTTER—                                 |        |    |       |
| Tubs, choicest                                | 18     | @  | 19    |
| Fresh-made prints                             | 19     | @  | 20    |
| Second grade, round lots                      | 14     | @  | 15    |
| CHEESE—                                       |        |    |       |
| New Ontario                                   | 13 1/2 |    |       |
| Ontario (old)                                 | 15 1/2 |    |       |
| EGGS—   |        |    |       |
| Fresh gathered, net Winnipeg cases returnable | 14 1/2 | @  | 15    |

## Coloring for Concrete Finish.

The following is taken from an American cement catalogue, and is offered for what it may be worth. We would be pleased to have our readers try one or more of the coloring materials mentioned, and report results.

The use of colored concrete, up to the present time, has not been general, and the effect of coloring ingredients upon the strength of concrete is not definitely known. In his book on "Cement and Concrete," Mr. L. C. Sabin, an eminent authority, states that the dry mineral colors, mixed with the water in the proportions by weight of from two to ten per cent. of the cement, give shades approaching the color used, with no apparent effect on the early hardening of the mortar. Mr. Sabin also gives the following table, showing the result obtained from a dry mortar (wet mortars give a darker shade).

COLORED MORTARS.—Colors given to Portland cement mortars, containing two parts river sand to one cement.

| Cost of Coloring Matter per lb. | Weight of dry coloring matter to 100 lbs. of cement. | 1 lb.                | 2 lbs.                       | 4 lbs.                 |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Lamp Black                      | Light Slate  | Light Grey           | Blue Grey                    | Dark Blue Slate        |
| Prussian Blue                   | Light Green Slate                                    | Light Blue Slate     | Blue Slate                   | Bright Blue Slate      |
| Ultramarine Blue                | Light Blue Slate                                     | Light Blue Slate     | Blue Slate                   | Bright Blue Slate 20c. |
| Yellow Ochre                    | Light Green  | Light Green          | Light Buff                   | Bright Blue Slate 20c. |
| Burnt Umber                     | Light Pinkish Slate                                  | Pinkish Slate        | Dull Lavender Pink Chocolate | Light Buff             |
| Venetian Red                    | Slate, Pink Tinge                                    | Bright Pinkish Slate | Dull Pink                    | Light Terra Cotta      |
| Chattanooga Iron Ore            | Light Pinkish Slate                                  | Dull Pink            | Light Terra Cotta            | Terra Cotta            |
| Red Iron Ore                    | Pinkish Slate  | Dull Pink            | Terra Cotta                  | Light Brick Red        |
|                                 |  |                      |                              | Light Brick Red        |

# HOME JOURNAL

## Life, Literature and Education

### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

One of the speakers at the Ontario Educational Association urged that a greater effort be made towards the nationalization of Canada's public schools, and suggested that a Dominion bureau of education be formed to oversee educational matters of interest to all the provinces. The Ontario Minister of Education submitted to the Convention a proposal of a plan of national text books to be jointly copyrighted by the several provinces and published by tender.

Whether a school system embracing the whole Dominion in its scope would be feasible is a problem not easily solved; and whether being feasible it would be desirable is still further to be questioned. Federal control in school affairs would appear to be a difficult project when the vast expanse of Canada with its widely varying conditions is considered; and when to that is added the different languages, customs habits of thought and religious opinions that obtain in the various provinces the difficulty is not lessened.

A Dominion board alone could not handle all the work and so render provincial oversight unnecessary. Each province would still need all the officers it has at present to deal with phases of education peculiar to itself, and to maintain a federal body also, would entail considerable additional expense from which the gain would be slight.

The effort to administer to all the provinces together would have a tendency to render the course less adaptable to local conditions than it is at present, which is quite unnecessary.

### THE PLACE FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

This, in the commercial world, is the age of the young man; the man who along with youth has energy and pluck and, most of all, has no great responsibility for others upon him, so that he can dare and pick himself up again if his daring brings temporary defeat. The years have eaten up some of the vigor of the middle-aged man, the responsibility of wife and children has made him cautious even to the point of timidity; and if for any one of the many possible reasons he is deprived of the means of supporting himself, it is with the greatest difficulty he finds a new place in the world of business. It is so easy to get out—fire and flood, overstrong competition, a slack market, the failure of others to meet their obligations,—any one of a dozen conditions may put him out, and a dozen others together, with youth left out, will hardly put him back again. The middle-aged man is a Humpty-Dumpty; when he falls off the wall there is no one to put him back again.

And just here appears one great advantage which the agriculturist holds over his brother of the city. In this vast West, a farm can be bought with the money required to establish a very modest business, or with the savings of a salaried man. Ruskin says that agriculture is the art of kings, and even kings might envy the independence of the farmer secure in his possession of a piece of mother Earth. His acres supply almost every one of his own wants, and yield products always necessary in the world around him. From earliest youth to feeble old age, his farm provides him with labor and rewards him for doing it. It gives

him room to work, to grow and to be happy. It gives him a chance to experiment with little risk and to use his gathered experiences. It gives him a safe shelter for his declining years beyond the fever and rush of the market place, and a goodly heritage for his sons. King by divine right is he, with the world subject to him because of its needs.

### THE MAN WITH THE MUCK-RAKE.

An extract is taken from the speech delivered by President Roosevelt on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new office building for the Home of Representatives in Washington. The address received enthusiastic applause from the audience, and extracts of and comments upon it have appeared widely in the press of the continent.

"In Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' you may recall the description of the Man with the Muck-rake, the man who could look no way but downward, with the muck-rake in his hand; who was offered a celestial crown for his muck-rake, but who would neither look up nor regard the crown he was offered, but

continued to rake to himself the filth of the floor.

In 'Pilgrim's Progress' the Man with the Muck-rake is set forth as the example of him whose vision is fixed on carnal instead of on spiritual things. Yet he also typifies the man who in this life consistently refuses to see aught that is lofty, and fixes his eyes with solemn intentness only on that which is vile and debasing. Now, it is very necessary that we should not flinch from seeing what is vile and debasing. There is filth on the floor, and it must be scraped up with the muck-rake; and there are times and places where this service is the most needed of all the services that can be performed. But the man who never does any thing else, who never thinks or speaks or writes, save of his feats with the muck-rake, speedily becomes, not a help to society, not an incitement to good, but one of the most potent forces for evil.

There are in the body politic, economic and social, many and grave evils, and there is urgent necessity for the sternest war upon them. There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every evil man, whether political or business man, every evil practice, whether in politics, in business, or in social life. I hail as a benefactor every writer or speaker, every man who, on the platform, or in book, magazine or newspaper, with merciless severity makes such attack, provided always that he in his turn remembers that

the attack is of use only if it is absolutely truthful. The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander, he may be worse than most thieves. It puts a premium upon knavery untruthfully to attack an honest man, or even with hysterical exaggeration to assail a bad man with untruth. An epidemic of indiscriminate assault upon character does not good, but very great harm. The soul of every scoundrel is gladdened whenever an honest man is assailed, or even when a scoundrel is untruthfully assailed."

### DOUKHOBORS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The account given below of the proceedings of the general meeting of the Doukhobor community will be read with interest by all Canadians who have followed the fortunes of these settlers since their coming to Canada. Space will not allow us to give the itemized account of the receipts and expenditures of the community for 1905. It is enough to say that their expenditures amounted to \$249,963.21 which included the repayment of a loan of \$50,500, and their total income reached \$189,782.90. The sum of \$10,500 was expended in assisting other Russians to come to Canada. Aside from supplying information in regard to the progress and aims of the community, the meeting presented a scene of peace and harmony somewhat out of the ordinary. The report which was taken from the Winnipeg Free Press is as follows:—

The number of people attending from the 44 villages (two men delegates and one woman from each village) was 132. Besides these there were present those in charge of various Doukhobor affairs: Nicholas Zibaroff, V. A. Potapoff, Ivan Podovinnikoff, Paul Planidin, Fedor Soukhocheff, Evan Verigin, Evan Konkin, English Interpreter Simeon Reibin, and, as representative of the Doukhobor Social-Religious society, Peter Verigin. Total present, 141. The meeting started at 10 a.m.

1. The meeting was opened by the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father," by Anastasia V. Popova, delegate from Otradnoe village.

2. Peter Vasilivitch Verigin remarked that the meeting place (one of the village houses) was very small for so large a number of people as 141, and that the Doukhobors in the three years they lived in the community should have been able to erect a larger building for meetings. All present agreed to this.

3. Peter Verigin also expressed himself that the attendance of women at these meetings was very remarkable for our time; as all cultured people now commenced to feel that women must be equal partners with men in all their life, and probably the Doukhobors were the first to invite women to attend such a meeting, which reflected honor to the men. Peter Verigin then spoke in turn to the women, saying that women should with gratitude accept such invitation, and in future with full feeling of equal power, start on the same footing as men in our common life. The women were very satisfied and thankful.

4. The community accounts for 1905 were then rendered, being read by Simeon Reibin. Explanations were made by those in charge of the buying of goods and implements; Nicholas Zibaroff and V. A. Potapoff, and questions having been asked by some delegates, the accounts were passed by the meeting as correct and satisfactory.

5. Evan E. Konkin gave an account of his expenditure while assisting the immigration of the Yakoutsk brethren. The rumor that Konkin has been spending money without keeping account during this journey was found incorrect, as he gave very particular account of in-



PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

One of the city's most popular hotels. The guests fortunate enough to have their lives spared lost all their possessions.

come and expenditure regarding every man separately. His personal expenditure also was not specially large. His account is included in the general account for 1905.

6. The general account having been accepted as satisfactory by the meeting, it was decided to proceed with the election of managers of community affairs for 1906. The meeting rendered its thanks to those in charge for the past year, and asked them to continue for another year, they being fully acquainted with all affairs. The following were elected for 1906:

For purchasing goods and implements Nicholas Zibaroff and V. A. Potapoff, re-elected, and Vasil Sherstobitoff and Dimitry Gritchik in addition.

To superintend village horses, and, if necessary to buy more: Paul Planidin and Fedor Soukhocheff, re-elected, and Simeon Negraeff and Peter Chernoff in addition. Simeon Reibin was re-elected as English correspondent and Evan Konkin was appointed assistant Russian correspondent.

7. It was suggested to make an inventory of all property belonging to the community beyond the village outfits, viz., engines, separators, sawmills, etc., and this was then made and attached to the general accounts.

8. Altogether, in three years' time of community life the purchases amounted to six hundred thousand (\$600,000) dollars (for 1905 about \$240,000; 1904, \$160,000; 1903, \$200,000) and as all goods have been bought as far as possible at first hand from wholesale houses, there has been a saving of at least one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars, for instance: Prices—Enamelled saucepans costing in local towns, \$1 each, were bought from factory warehouses for 60c.; binders, \$1.65 for \$1.15; cloth, 90c. per yard, for 60c.; prints, 12c. for 8c.; axes (best) \$1.25 for 85c.; denims, 25c. for 18c.; black drill 20c. for 13c. Horses which cost here \$150.00 each were bought in a large bunch of 300 heads in 1903 for \$75.00 each. Deducting freight of goods and expenses of buyers there remains a net profit of 25 per cent.

At 6 p.m. the meeting was declared closed. At 1 p.m. there was an interval of 1½ hours for dinner and during the day the meeting adjourned twice to change the air of the house, singing hymns meanwhile.

9. February 16th. All delegates met at 9 a.m., the meeting was opened with prayer of Psalm: "Being born young youth from holy Clouds". Peter V. Verigin explained the meaning of this psalm for our life: "We—the Doukhobors as young children accepted the Covenant from the holy Clouds, by which we should understand from holy, enlightened men who renewed the life of humanity from the time of Christ up to our own days. We must look back on the past with feeling of thankfulness as on the commencement of our life and in future more and more to streng-

then and attain, passing from the age of youth to more consciously wide existence." Referring to olden times, before Christ, Peter Verigin refused to examine or estimate the holiness of people in the sense of real truth and enlightenment, he took as an example from the Bible the life of Samson. Notwithstanding that Samson was very strong physically, once tearing the mouth of a lion, he was not ashamed to kill thirty men, whose clothing he brought as a payment to the parents of the girl he intended to marry. In conclusion Peter Verigin said that if they want examples there are sufficient holy enlightened men of newest time starting from Christ, and especially it is

stables for heavy work if it be colder than 20 degrees Reaumur (—13Fah't) and generally work should not be done with horses during very severe frosts.

12. Sieves have been fitted all Community Flour Mills; and the meeting unanimously decided that notwithstanding the heavy crop of 1905 the sieves should be arranged to take out not more bran than 1 in 10, so not to waste the wheat uselessly. All wheat for grinding must be perfectly clean and dry.

13. The question of building large roller flour mills was brought up. The whole meeting agreed that it was necessary to build such mills, as at present each village had, from the crop of 1905

15. Peter V. Verigin brought forward the question as to whether it would be desirable to build a hospital, as he had noticed very many Doukhobors were going to the doctors in the local towns. Our own hospital would be more useful and satisfactory in every way. At this time a letter was read from Russia from Ivan and Olga Vasiliava, who offered their services to the Community, one as a teacher and the other as a nurse. By the desire of the majority the question as to a hospital was left undecided, the meeting agreeing that the delegates should speak of the matter in their villages and decide definitely later.

16. It was unanimously decided to buy about 100 teams of horses, which will be necessary for executing the railway contract. Delegate Michael Androssoff from Village Novoe remarked that it would be wise to buy young horses, 3 to 4 years old and put same in the villages while heavy, strong horses are sent from the villages to the railway. The latter will bear heavy work better and the young horses could be broken in to light work. The whole meeting was in agreement with this.

17. It was decided that for the same railway contract must be bought as soon as possible oats, and also all tools such as scrapers, wheelbarrows, shovels, etc.

18. In conclusion the men of the meeting referred to the women delegates asking them to tell all the women in the villages to be imbued with the sentiment of high duty as mothers of manhood; to commence in future to ennoble man; as by nature itself women are much softer in character than men. They, men, in daily life are moving amid ruder surroundings, doing hard work, hauling timber, and suffering from winter colds, and there is no wonder that the character of men is much ruder than that of women. It is very desirable that when men will return from their outdoor work, women should give them solace and good comfort in their home.

A psalm was then sung "Protect us Lord and have mercy upon us," and with sincere wishes for every success from the Lord in their future life and with greetings from all to all brothers and sisters in every village, the meeting was declared ended at 7 p.m.

Glory to our God.

English can only be written by following a golden rule never to try to write well. Depend upon it, no man ever wrote well by striving too hard to write well. What you should regard is not the language but the thought; and if the thought be clearly and vividly conceived, the proper diction, if the writer is an educated man, is sure to follow.—HENRY SUMMER MAINE.

Imitation is like charity. When it is done for love it is lovely; when it is done for show, hateful.—JOHN RUSKIN.



THE CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

This building, commenced in 1871, took twenty years to build. It cost seven million. The figure of "Progress" with torch in hand was twenty seven feet high. The building was badly damaged.

necessary for each man to be controlled in his life by his own conscience.

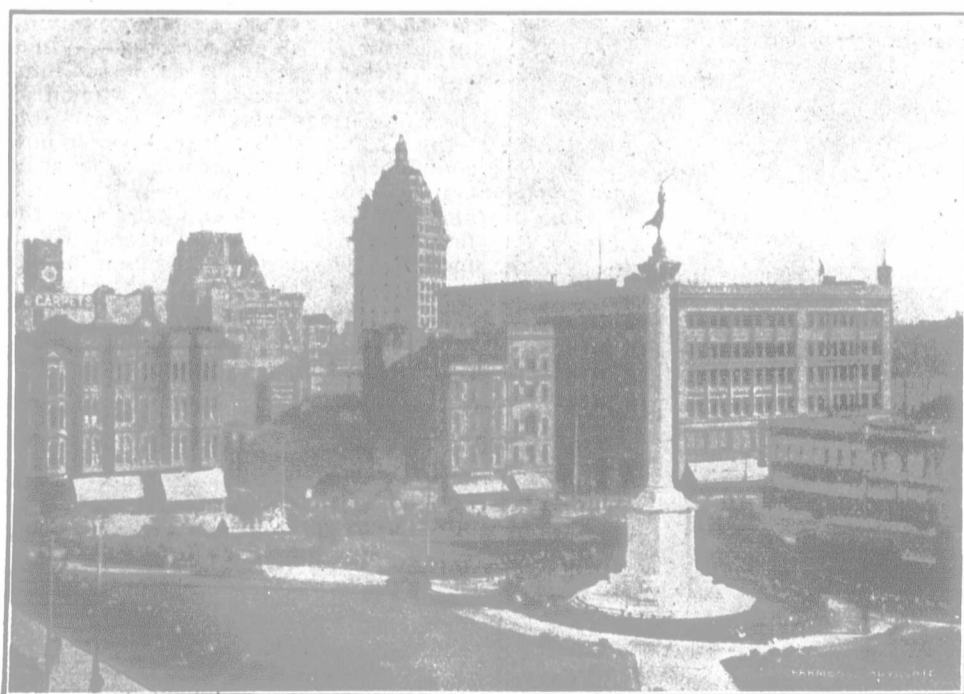
10. The whole meeting expressed a desire that for future understanding the meaning of community life should be more clearly defined as—

(1) Spiritual fellowship and meekness between men in which people are understanding great gentleness and (2) Material profit.

11. The question was raised, How should we treat animals? It was decided by the whole meeting that as we are not killing animals for food we should treat them as well as possible; as for instance; especially cows, should have nice light, dry quarters, work horses should not draw too heavy loads and in winter should not be taken out of the

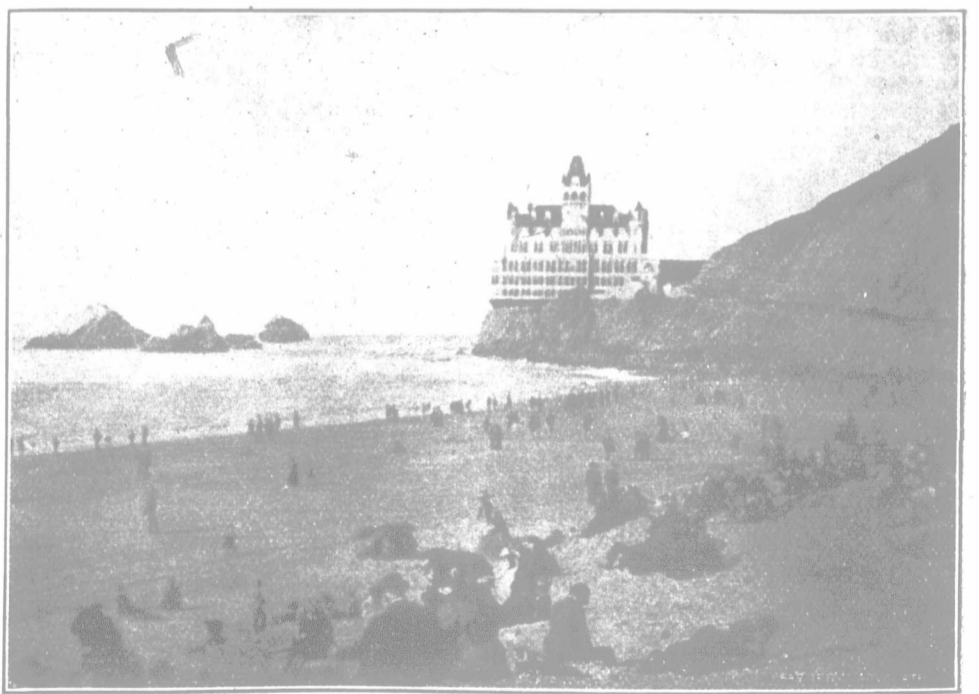
far more wheat than was needed for one year and it would be most profitable to grind surplus wheat into flour and sell it in that form. There will be a large profit in such operation as it is possible to sell flour for more than wheat. For such purpose it will be necessary in time to build on railway lines warehouses for flour. The meeting decided to build a flour mill near the railway at Verigin station. It will be necessary to build with flour mill, an oatmeal mill as well. The whole meeting agreed that this would be very desirable, as oatmeal will be very valuable as a food, especially with milk for children.

14. It was decided to build a warehouse for flour at Yorkton during the coming summer.



UNION SQUARE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Square was the centre of the fashionable shopping district. The statue of Dewey in the foreground became a leaning tower while the building around it were destroyed. The Spreckels building or San Francisco Call building seen in the background was seventeen stories high. It became a prey to the flames.



THE CLIFF HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO.

The famous resort which was at first reported to have fallen into the sea. The report has since been denied.



LITERARY SOCIETY CONTEST.

Not dead but only resting, was the condition of the F. A. & H. J. L. S. during March, and that the resting period is over is evidenced by the fact that the April competition was the best we have had yet. It is plain that a very large percentage of the Society's membership is composed of readers of good literature. No one who competed got less than fifty per cent. of the correct answers and the average was seventy-five per cent. The quotations for whom the authors were incorrectly given most frequently were the two biblical quotations, Nos. 3 and 16; and Nos. 9 and 26. In No 29 the speech is Wolsey's own; several competitors assigned it to Shakespeare whose version of the famous Cardinal's words is: "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies." Either authority was allowed to stand in this case.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

First prize—Albert Munday, Oakville, Man. (two errors).

Second Prize—Mrs. H. L. Laidman, Penticton, B. C.; Mrs. E. N. Maltby, Manor, Sask. (each three errors).

Extra Award—Mrs. David Lockerbie, Pierson, Man. (four errors).

(N.B. Will the prize-winners kindly send a card saying whether the prize shall be a pin or a book?)

The complete list of quotations and authors is here given:

- 1. The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—THOMAS GRAY.
2. To be, or not to be—that is the question.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
3. By the skin of my teeth.—Job 19:20.
4. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
5. Art is long and time is fleeting.—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
6. Swelling visibly before my wery eyes.—CHARLES DICKENS.
7. The proper study of mankind is Man.—ALEXANDER POPE.
8. Footprints on the sands of time.—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
9. Be good and you will be lonesome.—MARK TWAIN.
10. For men must work and women must weep.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.
11. Hope springs eternal in the human breast.—ALEXANDER POPE.
12. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—JOHN KEATS.

- 13. The child is father of the man.—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.
14. The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.
15. The cup that cheers but not inebriates.—COWPER.
16. Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.—CHRIST. Matt. 22:21.
17. God is in Heaven, All's well with the world.—ROBERT BROWNING.
18. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet—Lest we forget—lest we forget!—RUDYARD KIPLING.
19. But O for the touch of a vanished hand, And the sound of a voice that is still!—ALFRED TENNYSON.
20. Where every prospect pleases And only man is vile.—BISHOP HEBER.
21. I hope to see my pilot face to face When I have crossed the bar.—ALFRED TENNYSON.
22. And with the morn those angel faces smile Which I have loved long since and lost awhile.—CARDINAL NEWMAN.
23. Water, water everywhere And not a drop to drink.—COLERIDGE.
24. Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul, While the swift seasons roll.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
25. What is so rare as a day in June! Then, if ever, come perfect days.—LOWELL.
26. Life is over—life was gay; I have come the primrose way.—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
27. Oh God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap!—THOMAS HOOD.
28. A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more.—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.
29. Had I but served God as diligently as I have served the King, He would not have given me over in my grey hairs.—THOMAS WOLSEY.
30. Oft in the stilly night Ere Slumber's chain has bound me.—THOMAS MOORE.



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suns and stars, yet, in comparison with them all, a man with warm blood in his veins and good thoughts in his heart, is greater, and is naturally and of necessity more precious in the sight of God than the whole universe besides. One day, artificial distinctions will be swept away and those who stand above their brethren as kings or princes will be those who have attained that position by right—the right of character. Don't you think that day is dawning more and more? Kings and emperors are already judged by their subjects, and no one is so exalted that he can afford to despise the mighty power of Public Opinion—and, for the most part, public opinion comes out strongly on the side of righteousness, and frowns on selfishness and wickedness. Our Lord's definition of greatness is accepted by mankind to-day; even those who do not bow to His authoritative statement consider that only one who serves his fellows greatly has any right to be called a great man. When attending a meeting of representatives of various "associated charities" lately, I was struck by the way they practically ignored Christianity—as far, at least, as any mention of it went—yet Christ's ideal of service was spurring them on to improve the condition of the poor in the neighborhood, and it seemed to be a matter of course that they should care for Lazarus at their gate. In one way that is a good symptom. It proves that the public ideal is higher than it used to be, and that the rich people can no longer comfortably enjoy sumptuous living while a beggar is lying near them in hopeless wretchedness. But there is danger that philanthropic energy may degenerate into machine-made charity. There is danger that wholesale improvement of "the masses" may usurp the place of tender ministry to individuals. Our Lord came to ransom "many," but how full of loving, individual ministry His life is, even to the very end—even on the Cross. And what a pleasure it is to enjoy personal ministrations to Him. Attention has been drawn to the act of the soldier who held a sponge filled with vinegar to His parched lips—

using the means at his command to supply His need. We can all do something to minister to Him, through His brethren. Shall we wait until we can give a great deal of money or time? Has He not asked for a cup of cold water? Organizations are very helpful and very necessary—unorganized help can never grapple with the terrible needs of crowded cities, but individual touch is needed too. Bishop Restarick warns us to be careful not to think that it is enough to give the cup of cold water through an organization only, lest it be too cold and should be dripped on the recipients as from the point of an icicle. The personal touch is more appreciated here than in the country, because it is unexpected. I have visited in hundreds of tenement-houses during the last four months, and in almost every case I have been thanked over and over again for coming—though I have given nothing but a little friendly interest. A five minutes' talk with an old woman who can only speak a little broken English makes her feel that you are a real friend, and she greets you eagerly with a beaming smile the next time you meet. Stop at a street corner to say a bright word or two to the children as they come home from school, and they crowd about you in a moment, and cling to your arm—if they can get near enough—as though they had known you for years. I had a private chat with a little Jewish girl one evening, a chat in which we ventured beyond the limits of this world to the unseen land beyond the grave—and when she sees me now, she rushes to meet me with outstretched arms as though we had been life-long friends. City children don't seem to know the meaning of shyness, and they are full of bright friendliness and eager receptivity. How I wish I could talk about Christ to them, but that is against the rules of this "settlement" or "neighborhood" work. We can only approach them in a Christ-like spirit, and pray that the influence of Christian kindness may penetrate until they are ready for direct missionary teaching—we are trying to scatter invisible germs of Christianity.

THE QUIET HOUR

THE POWER OF PERSONAL TOUCH.

And they brought young children to Him, that He should touch them.—S. Mark x. : 13.

A judge who has had a great deal of experience in dealing with juvenile offenders, and has had wonderful success in putting them in the right path says, "It is the personal touch that does it. I have often observed that if I sat on a high platform behind a high desk, such as we had in our city court, with the boy on the prisoner's bench, some distance away, my words had little effect on him, but if I could get close enough to him to put my hand on his head or shoulder, or my arm around him, in nearly every such case I could get his confidence."

How true that statement is—don't we all know how sacramental a touch is, how it can at times go straight to one's heart? On Good Friday, I was beside a friend in church. She is soon to undergo a very serious operation, and as we sang:

"Peace, perfect peace, our future all unknown?"

JESUS we know, and He is on the Throne.

Peace, perfect peace, death shadowing us and ours?

JESUS has vanquished death and all its powers—"

I, knowing that she was daily praying to be ready to "go or stay, as God might choose," laid my hand on hers for a moment. The next day I got a note beginning:

"Just a little word of 'thank you' for that touch of the hand yesterday—I am so thankful for you. It was good to be beside you in those hours."

No word or look can quite take the place of a personal touch. How often we find this mentioned in our Lord's life. Though I have headed this with His touch of blessing on the heads of the little children, perhaps the tender touch which healed the poor leper was more suggestive as an example to us. That human heart, feeling so intensely the natural shrinking away of its fellows from all contact with such a horrible disease, must have leaped up in wonderful response to that divinely-human touch.

More and more the world is awaking to the value of individuals, and to the necessity of dealing with them individually. Men and women everywhere are aroused as never before to realize the ties of brotherhood that binds together the whole human race. Though sceptics may say that this earth is so small and insignificant a part of the universe that it is inconceivable that the Son of God should give his life to ransom the race of men inhabiting it, yet we all know better than to really value things by their size. As Dean Hodges says we know that, "after all, a man is better than a pile of stone, and that, though the stone were to be heaped so high that it reached the measure of the earth, still a living, breathing, thinking man is of more value, and that even if there were a hundred thousand or a million of such stupendous stone piles, as big, or a great deal bigger, hung in the sky and shining, there as

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You see the work in the city is much like the work in the country, everywhere we are dealing with "individuals" and here, as there, we must consider the needs of this particular man or woman, the hungry growing soul of that boy or girl. The rich man in the parable was not punished because he did not minister to a great many people, but because he was indifferent to the evident need of one beggar at his gate.

But to return to the question of the power of personal touch. A few days ago I saw our head settlement worker sitting in a tenement-house with a little Jewish girl on her knee. The pretty curly head was pressed confidently against her shoulder, and the little dimpled hand was lifted and laid tenderly against my friend's cheek. Such a pretty picture! Even that mite of a child understood that a touch can often express love better than any words can do—and all our children are in love with 'Teacher,' which is not surprising, for she seems personally

interested in each of them. I wish you could see how they rush to greet her on the street, and how ecstatically they welcome her when she has time to visit their homes.

In the "Love Watch" a beautiful picture is drawn of Martha of Bethany bathing the Master's feet when He returns from Jerusalem during the last week when she had the opportunity of ministering to Him in His own person. What a joy such ministrations must have been. Can we not share in it, ministering to Him in our homes or among our neighbors, rendering the little services which bring us into vital touch with Him and with them?

"Come, my beloved! we will haste and go

To those pale faces of our fellowmen! Our loving hearts burning with summer fire,

Will cast a glow upon their pallidness; Our hands will help them, far as servants may:

Hands are apostles still to saviour-hearts." HOPE.

## INGLE NOOK CHATS

To the Ingle Nook:—Will you please tell me how to grow peanuts and will they grow in this country? I would like very much to know and I think the Farmer's Advocate is the best place to go to find out anything.

Thanking you for future favors.

A. B. C. READER.

(Thanks for your kindly words about the Farmer's Advocate. The chief varieties of nuts are the Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina and Spanish, the first two of which are the most common and the last named the finest in quality. The peanut is mostly grown on the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley and needs a warm spring and a hot moist summer. It is said to thrive where Indian corn can be grown. An open sandy soil is best, but any friable soil with sufficient lime will do. The plant uses phosphoric acid and potash from the soil, so that use of fertilizers and rotation of crops is necessary. Planting should be done in June and the crop cultivated until August. Seeds must be carefully selected and shelled, then planted, two kernels to a hill in rows 28 to 36 inches apart. After harvesting the pods are left on for two weeks, then picked and placed in bags in a dry shed. The vine when dried makes good feed, readily eaten by stock, but it should not be fed from over-head racks, as it is full of dust. D. D.)

Dear Dame Durden:—I was delighted with the recipes given in the Ingle Nook. I find that in many cases people who otherwise are very artistic do not give the least thought to the making of their cooking as attractive as possible. True, sometimes time does not permit us to fuss very much, but I believe that the people on farms have the advantage otherwise over their city sisters in the matter of food. Have they not nice fresh eggs, cream, etc., in plenty all the time?

Any time expended in making our tables as attractive as possible is well spent. We should try and make it a rule to put on the silver and nice dishes, while clean table cloths are a necessity. Our home people ought to be made as happy as possible in our homes no matter how humble. "Home sweet home" should be on the lips of every one of our sons and daughters, and how could they possibly say it if when they came in they had to sit down to a table with a dirty cloth, broken, and dirty dishes, and above all if they had to eat day after day food cooked and served in an indifferent way. Our dear ones, their comforts, and tastes, first, come next. There is less expense in cooking on a farm than in the city, the country cook having in most cases the essentials at hand. Sometimes we need only a few hints, and a little help. I am sure the recipes given in the columns of the Ingle Nook for April

11th will go a long way towards attaining that end. I send you this recipe as it may help some one else out.

Egg balls.—Boil four eggs until hard and remove the shells; press through a potato dicer; take a cupful each of the egg and of boiled rice; mix together with a little pepper, salt and butter, and form into balls. Dip in raw egg and then in cracker dust and fry in hot deep fat. These are delicious and easily made in a short time. Placed on a pretty dish they look very attractive. TOLERANCE.

(I am glad indeed, that you found the article and cuts helpful. I quite agree with you that the extra time spent in artistic arrangement is time well spent. Pretty dishes are just as quickly washed as ugly ones, and often do not cost any more. The question of keeping a supply of clean fresh-looking table linen is a more serious problem, especially in the summer time when ironing is such exhausting toil. A careless child can undo in a moment by upsetting a cup the work of an hour. However, I am pretty sure that if an effort is made to have the table dainty in its appointments, a little appeal to the pride of those who sit down at it will work wonders. A square of white oil-cloth under the baby's plate, a large tray cloth under the meat platter and another where the tea is poured will catch a good many spots that would otherwise appear on the cloth. During the spring and summer a fresh centrepiece is available almost every day. Even if you have no flower garden, it can be managed. Nothing makes a cheerier spot on the table than a saucer or soup plate filled with dandelions, if you lay over the saucer a piece of wire netting and stick the stems through the holes into the water. Any short stemmed flowers can be satisfactorily arranged in that way. One of the children would be delighted to assume the pleasant duty of gathering and arranging the golden beauties. A spray of wild grape vine, or a bunch of asparagus tops with their red berries, add a cool touch to the dinner table on a hot day, and you would hardly believe the possibilities contained in carrot tops, either to eke out a scanty bunch of flowers or used alone. If potato blossoms could be obtained only at the greenhouse for a dollar a dozen, no doubt we should consider them as desirable as their cousins the jessamines with their clusters of star like bloom. That is a freakish idea that has become part of human nature, that an object is valued by what it costs in money. Don't you think so, Tolerance? If any one has some good suggestions to make concerning the best way (involving the least amount of work) of making a meal appetizing and attractive as well as nourishing, let that fortunate one share her knowledge with the other members of the Ingle Nook. D. D.)

## THE COST

of having our literature, telling all about the hair and the care of it, is a one-cent postal.

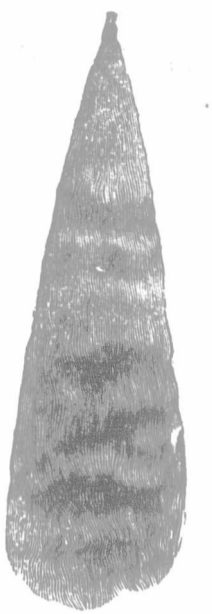
We mail it under sealed plain cover.

"The Care of the Hair" is a booklet which contains knowledge valuable to every woman; and "Baldness," our pamphlet for men, reveals facts of vital interest to bald men.

Write now while you think of it. Address:

MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO.

301 Portage Avenue, Dept. "A," Winnipeg.





**WASHES  
CLOTHES  
IN FIVE  
MINUTES**

25 minutes to wash a tubful of clothes by hand.  
5 minutes to do it better with the

**"New Century"  
Washing Machine**

There's no rubbing—no keeping the hands in steaming, dirty water. Simply fill the tub half full of hot, soapy water, put in the clothes, turn the handle, and the "NEW CENTURY" does all the work.

Let us send you a book about this new way to wash clothes. It's free.  
The Dowsell Mfg. Co., Limited  
Hamilton, Canada

Farmer's Advocate

**OLDEST BEST  
ONLY**

Weekly Magazine

## CLARK'S



### Clark's Corned Beef

All good meat, boneless and wasteless. Open the germ proof can and it is ready-to-serve at any hour. Order some from your dealer to-day.

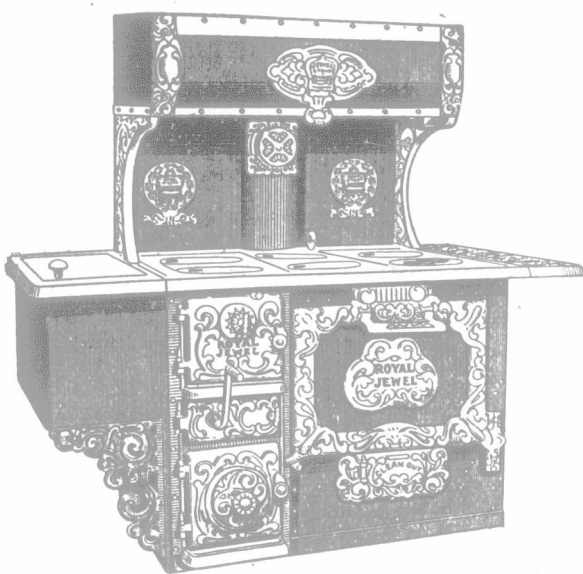
**WM. CLARK, Mfr.**  
Montreal.

2-1-06

# "Royal Jewel" Steel Range

Perfect in Operation

Well Made and Durable



The idea in manufacturing the "Royal Jewel" was to produce a range that would present a handsome appearance and at the same time do its work in a thoroughly effective manner. Both these features are combined in this range, it comes from the same foundry as the well known and popular "Grand Jewel" Wood Cook, where

nothing but the best possible is turned out. If you are in the market for a range, you will do well to send for descriptive literature of our "Royal" before purchasing.

**Merrick, Anderson & Co.**  
Winnipeg

## The Man of the Hour carries an ELGIN WATCH

*It brings the right man in the right place at the right time.*

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timekeepers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

### HEALING POWER

The brief advertisement which has appeared over my name in this paper, refers to the most effective curative power in the world. It is unfortunate for the sick that so few understand it, and that it is so natural to poo poo what we do not comprehend.

All the real healing power in the world is in ourselves. Medicine can do nothing without it, but IT can heal without medicine, and where medicine has failed.

Only two simple conditions are required of the patient to make it effective. As a healing agent, its power has been realized in the perfect recovery of thousands, from serious ailments, often of long standing. It does its work while you are in the quiet of your own room, or even asleep.

It is the most mysterious and wonderful of all the powers with which the Creator has endowed us.

I was very reluctant about taking up this work in a public way, but now that I have done so, I shall be glad to extend its benefits as far as possible. If interested to know more of this work, send stamp. Address:

**Rev. G. A. Schram**

445 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Phone 2720

### Live Poultry

is something we are always looking for, and will pay any reasonable price to get it.

¶If you make **Better Butter** than Mrs. Jones can, will pay you more than she is getting.

¶The biggest cash price is always waiting here for fresh eggs and good cheese.

¶Write for particulars and get our pamphlet on

#### Hog Raising

**J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.**

Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing kindly say you saw it in The FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

An amateur golfer, who rather fancied himself as an authority on the game, wrote a book about it, and sent a copy to a well-known player. The latter

replied: "Dear sir, I have read your book with much interest. The game you describe seems to be a good one, but on the whole I prefer golf."

#### HOME MADE HARD SOAP.

Ingredients: 9 quarts of water, 1 can Gillett's Lye, 2 tomato-canfuls of melted grease. While cold mix all together in an iron pot. Heat till it boils, stirring frequently with a wooden stick. Boil gently till it runs off the stick in "hairs," or hardens when a little is placed on a saucer in a cool place. It may cool in the pot but will come out better if turned into a wooden tub. When cold, cut in squares and place on a board to dry.

(Only half of this quantity can be made in the ordinary iron pot.)

Caution—In this and in the following recipe, great care should be taken to keep the lye out of the reach of children. When shaking the powdered lye out of the can, keep it as far away from the eyes as possible, for even the dust which comes from it is very injurious.

#### WASHING LIQUID.

Ingredients: 1 gallon water, 1 can Gillett's Lye, 2 1/2 oz. washing soda, 1 1/2 oz. borax, 1 1/2 oz. ammonia, 1 tablespoonful of coal oil. Put all together in a stone crock with cover. Stir with a stick.

On washing day put one cupful of the washing-liquid and some cut-up soap in a boiler full of cold water. Next, put in the white clothes and heat till it boils. After boiling ten minutes turn into machine or tub. Wash a few minutes, rinse and blue. This liquid will be found good to put in the water in which woollens or colored cottons are washed.

After using this washing liquid many years a lady says: "I would not be without it for a great deal. Washing-day is not half the labor it used to be and the clothes are beautifully clean."

#### SHARPENING THE SCISSORS.

A simple but very effective way to sharpen a pair of scissors, is to take a good-sized darning-needle and attempt to cut it with the scissors. Keep up the cutting process a short time and you will be surprised to find the edge as keen as the day you bought them.

#### RECIPES.

Sandwiches—Cold boiled ham is chopped very fine, and to each cupful of ham is added the yolk of a hard boiled egg, one tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoon lemon juice, a scant quarter teaspoon of mustard. Mix to a smooth paste and spread on thin slices of bread.

Roley-poley—Make a dough as for good milk biscuit and roll it out long and thin. Take preserved black currants (or any preserved fruit with as little juice as possible) and spread it on the dough. Roll it up as for jelly roll, moisten the ends to fasten them, and bake in the oven one hour, or steam two hours.

Sponge Cake—One quarter cup of butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup milk, 2 teaspoons baking-powder, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter and sugar thoroughly, then add the well-beaten yolks of the eggs, add the milk and flour (into which the baking-powder has been sifted) in small quantities alternately until both are well worked in. Flavor with vanilla, and finally fold (not beat) in the whites of the eggs which have already been beaten stiff. Bake in a loaf for half an hour.

Liver Croquettes—After careful washing cut half a pound of liver into thin slices cover with boiling water and simmer gently for twenty minutes, then drain and chop fine. Stir into a cup of hot milk two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth in one tablespoon butter. Stir and cook for three minutes, then add the liver, a teaspoon minced onion, a teaspoon minced parsley, half a teaspoon salt and a beaten egg. Cook five minutes, when cool mould into balls, dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry for a minute in hot fat. Serve on a dish garnished with parsley.

An epoch in the development of the colored race in America is marked by the recent celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., by Booker T. Washington.

#### WITH THE FLOWERS.

MY GARDEN.

I know a little garden close  
Set thick with lily and red rose,  
Where I would wander if I might  
From dewy dawn to dewy night,  
And have one with me wandering.

—WILLIAM MORRIS.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PANSY.

By careful selection and cultivation horticulturists have brought about wonderful changes in a great number of flowers, increasing their size, changing their color and enabling them to blossom under climatic conditions vastly different from their native haunts. The pansy has been a favorite flower for experiments with the flower-growers, and so successful have they been, that the pansy of the present day with its gorgeous variegated colorings bears little resemblance to the plant described by Gerard in 1587.

"The Hearts-ease or Pansie hath many round leaves at the first coming up; afterward they grow somewhat longer, slightly cut about the edges, trailing or creeping upon the ground; the stalks are weak and tender, whereupon grow floures in form and figure like the violet, and for the most part of the same bignesse, of three sundry colours, whereof it tooke the syrname Tricolor, that is to say purple, yellow and whyte, or blue; by reason of the beauty and braverie of which colours they are very pleasing to the eye, for smel they have little or none at all. The seed is contained in little knaps of the bignesse of a Tare which come forth after the floures be fallen and do open of themselves when the seed is ripe. The root is nothing else but as it were a bundle of threddy strings. The upright Pansie bringeth forth long leaves deeply cut in the edges, sharp-poynted, of a bleak or pale green colour, set upon slender upright stalks, whereupon grow very faire floures of three colours, viz., of purple, blue and yellow, in shape like the common Hearts-ease, but greater and fairer; which colour, are so excellently and orderly placed that they bring great deylghte to the beholders, though they have little or no smel at all. Oftentimes it hapneth that the uppermost floures are differing from those that grow upon the middle of the plant, and those vary from the lowermost, as Nature pleases to dally with things of such beauty."

#### SCIENCE IN ART.

A young woman from Australia has just won a singing scholarship in London under novel circumstances, according to The Pall Mall Gazette. From her colonial home she sent a well known professor in London a "record" of her voice, with the request that he would test it on a gramophone and inform her whether he thought its qualities sufficiently good to justify her in taking so long a journey for an examination for a scholarship. The professor listened to the "record" was duly impressed with the possibilities of the voice, and wrote to say he thought she might try. Encouraged by this report she reached England just in time for the examination, and was one of two successful candidates out of 190 competitors.

Griggs—No, I hardly ever speculate. I did buy a little thing last summer, however, when it stood at 90, and now it's down to 40.

Briggs—Too bad, old man! What stock was it?

Griggs—I didn't say 'twas stock. 'Twas a thermometer.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Madam, you have a daughter. Does she sing popular songs?"

"No, she—"

"Does she play on the piano?"

"No, she—"

"Does she paint in water or oil colors?"

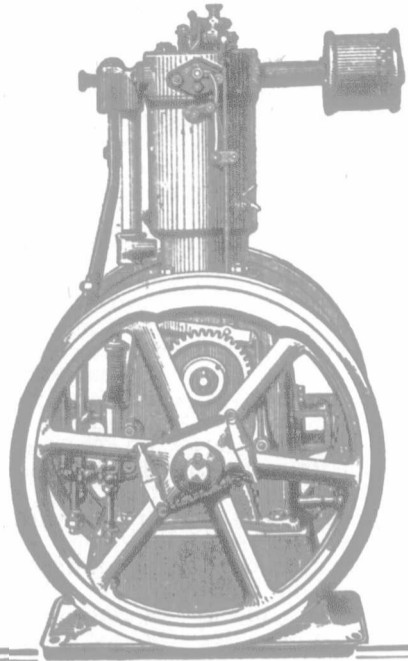
"No, she—"

"Does she recite 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night?'"

"No, she—"

"She is the modern young girl for whom I have been searching, with no accomplishments. Present me to her madam."

"But, my dear sir, you won't let me speak. She is only six months old."—*Baltimore American.*



## Gasoline Engine Superiority

When a man invests in a farm power, he owes it to himself to get the best that can be bought for the money.

The modern business farm can no longer be successfully operated without a power of some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

## I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily kept in order and operated definitely.

It develops the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load.

It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than steam power.

It is adaptable to any and every use requiring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:

**Grinding and Cutting Feed;  
Pumping; Sawing Wood;  
Separating Cream; Churning;  
Etc.**

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

**Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.  
Horizontal, Portable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8,  
10, 12, 15 Horse Power.**

If not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

Call on the International Agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalog.

Canadian Branches: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.**

W. C. (INCORPORATED)

**Liquor or Tobacco Habit Cured in 30 to 60 days—cure permanent.** State whether to be given secretly or with knowledge of party. If you have a relative or friend addicted to either habit, send 50 cents for each receipt. Thousands have been cured with this formula. Address, B. J. FINCH, Leavings, Alta.

'Both of my grandparents on my mother's side were nonagenarians,' said Mrs. Oldcastle.

'Really?' replied her hostess. 'My folk were all Baptists, but Josiah comes from a Methodist family!'

Stella—"How old is she?"  
Bella—"Old enough to be angry if she is offered a seat in the car, and as angry if she isn't."—*Harper's Bazaar.*

The education authority at Tunbridge Wells has instructed the head masters of the public elementary schools to keep a record of the occupations followed by boys when they leave school. The object is to ascertain whether the education they receive is advantageously employed when they make their start in the world.

Papa—Is the teacher satisfied with you?

Toby—Oh, quite.

Papa—Did he tell you so?

Toby—Yes, after a close examination he said to me the other day: "If all my scholars were like you I would shut up my school this very day." That shows that I know enough.—*Indianapolis Star.*

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

### WINNERS IN THE GEOGRAPHY CONTEST.

Dear Boys and Girls:—Imagine me sitting in the office with letters to right of me, letters to left of me, letters in front of me, and every one of them answers to the Geography competition. You know from my experience of other contests in the Children's Corner I expected perhaps twenty or thirty answers, but, bless me, that mark was left far behind after the third day, till at last the office boy grumbled at having to fetch so many from the office and advised sending a wheel-barrow or a dray for them. But even he could not spoil my delight in having roused so many boys and girls. You know how it is when you go fishing expecting to get perhaps two or three and you come home with a dozen beauties. That is just the way I felt when the letters piled up.

Well, I've gone over the heap carefully and the first thing was to drop out the half-answers. You would be surprised how many named the cities and forgot to tell where they were located. Those boys and girls did not read the terms of the competition carefully enough. Then there were

Julius White, Thomas Cairns, Maggie Toews, Margaret Watson, Earl McLeod, Leona Franks, Annie Rask, Ethel Rogers, Gordon Ross, Jennie McConnell, Jessie Johnstone, Helen Wilkins, Ethel Brown, Beulah Clements, Libbie Sillers, Norman Dingle, Agnes Coltart, May Hawthorne, Florence Ross, Eddie Grattan.

Class 2. Hattie Staack, Lettie Roe, Wm. Robb, Myrtle Darroch, Bessie Allardyce, Alice Thompson, Sarah McLean, May Hesselwood, Ada Jones, John Hamilton, Ethel Scott, Elsie Simpson, Rosalie Brown, Beatrice Arthur, Marjorie Headley, William Hall, Olive Davies, Chas. Snarr, Lottie Webster, Fred Chudleigh, John Bone, Irene Slade, Geo. Lovegrove, John Steen, George Wrigglesworth, Arthur Foster, Maggie Reid, Marjorie Hadden, Stella McCusker, Jessie Morphy, Eva Pryor, Veronica James, James Devlin, Leslie Wade, Stuart Talbot, Abby Norton, Lucy Jackson, Eva Nichols, Katie Hart, Hazel Beswetherick, Ronald Campbell, Mabel Price, Muriel Page, Edna Wallace Mary McLeod, Florence Olsen, Mabel Forbes, Clifford Barnfield, Ben Feeg, Myrtle Rowsom, Clara Munsell, Dorothy Dyer, Bede Wood, Kristjana Johnson,



PUBLIC SCHOOL AT MCGREGOR, MAN.

those who had missed a city or had located it wrongly. The rest were divided into two classes, those who were entirely right in names, location and spelling in class one, and those who used abbreviations or mis-spelled words in class two. As for prizes we have decided to give a book to the first one of each province who sent in a correct answer. These were: Pearl Graham, Culross, Man.; Mary McNeill, De Winton, Alta.; Hilda Clark, Cailmount, Sask.; Irene Cutler, Vernon, B. C. The other winners in both classes will receive a pretty picture.

Class 1. Maggie Loughed, Emma Butt, Winnie Black, Gordon Woods, Mary McNeill, Hilda Clark, Mary Poole, Roy Simpson, Mabel Suddaby, Beatrice Millions, Arthur Kerr, Roy Webster, Mabel Summerfield, Theo Anderson, Edna Thompson, Pearl Graham, Roy Robertson, Boyce Robbins, Percy Watt, Matthew Sutherland, Orval Whitney, Thura Grimson, Denton Stewart, Lucy Kelly, Wilfred Livingstone, Edwin John, Jean Platt, Estella Kesler, Gladys Stephenson, Dora Ostrander, Edith Ansel, Irene Cutler, Bertha McBean, Maggie Reid, Irene Acheson, Max Evans, Melville Brown, Eva Barnes, Vera Wilkins, Kathleen Kinley, Addie McDonald, Rennie Anderson, Tommie Anderson, Floy Gee, Thos. Hall, Katy Nelson, Olive Rollins, Geo. Metcalfe,

John Johnson, Elsie Morrison, Florence Morran, Wilfred McLennan, Vanna Withuhn, Ella Roach, Marjorie Johnstone, Aggie Hamilton, Ernest Malchow, Lorne Long, Myrtle Carry, Evangeline Greig, Elsie Michie, Gordon Smith, Mary Reekie, Ella Fowler.

He was a country vicar, and he had for some time been displeased with the quality of the milk served him by the local tradesman. Although a mild-mannered man, who hated to complain, at last he determined to remonstrate with his milkman for supplying such stuff. 'I've been waiting to see you in reference to the milk, Jenkins,' he began mildly. 'Yes, sir,' answered the tradesman uneasily. 'I only wanted to say,' continued the good man, 'that I use the milk for dietary purposes exclusively, and not for christening.'

Forty years ago Robert E. Lee was offered the presidency of a Northern insurance company at a salary large enough for those days. He wrote that he hadn't the ability or the experience to command such a salary. He was told that his name was worth it. "What influence I have with the Southern people is not for sale," said Lee. That ended the negotiations.—*New Orleans States.*

## SUFFERING WOMEN

who find life a burden, can have health and strength restored by the use of

## Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

The present generation of women and girls have more than their share of misery. With some it is nervousness and palpitation, with others weak, dizzy and fainting spells, while with others there is a general collapse of the system. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart and make it beat strong and regular, create new red blood corpuscles, and impart that sense of buoyancy to the spirits that is the result of renewed mental and physical vigor.

Mrs. D. O. Donoghue, Orillia, Ont., writes: "For over a year I was troubled with nervousness and heart trouble. I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and after using five boxes I found I was completely cured. I always recommend them to my friends."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

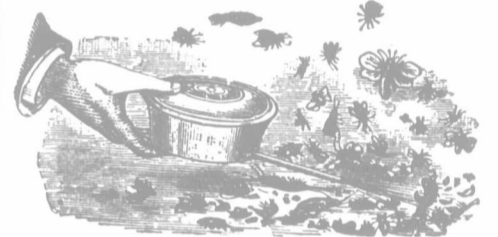
## Pacific Coast Seeds, Trees, Plants, Etc., Etc.

Headquarters at

Henry's Nurseries and Seed House

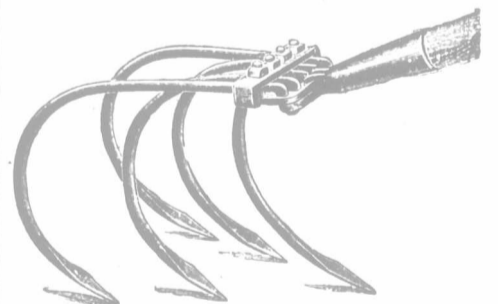
Catalogue Free **M. J. Henry,**

3010 Westminister Road, Vancouver, B. C.



**Bed Bug Chaser**  
Drive the Rascals Out. Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Chicken Lice, Cockroaches and all insects. No matter how many other kinds you have tried and failed. "Try This." We guarantee it to rid a house of insects or money refunded. One package will kill 1,000,000 bugs. Leaves no stain, dust, dirt or disagreeable smell. Appreciated by every good housekeeper. One pkg. in plain wrapper by mail prepaid 25c. (Wholesale price to agents and druggists \$1 per dozen.) DOMESTIC MFG CO., Dept. 26, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**LANDOWNERS**  
Send for illustrated circulars of Sutherland's Galvanized Fence Stay. It saves posts, labor and money.  
**JOS. M. SUTHERLAND,**  
Eighth & Weber Sts.,  
SOUX FALLS, D.S.



## The "Buco" Hand Cultivator

Every Time an Oil Tempered Spring. Handle 4 1/2 feet long.

**KILLS WEEDS - GROWS VEGETABLES**

It gets **Down Deep** after the weed roots, and **Loosens Soil** thoroughly. Saves time, muscle and temper, and produces the cleanest, nicest rows of vegetables ever seen. Great around trees. Price \$1.50 each, prepaid to any express office in Canada. Return after trial at our expense, and money refunded if unsatisfactory.

Agents wanted in Ontario and West  
**BAILEY-UNDERWOOD CO., Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.**

**THE MITHERLESS BAIRN.**

When a' ither bairnies are hushed to their hame  
By aunty, or cousin, or frecky grand-dame,  
Wha stands last an' lanely, an' nae-body carin'?'  
'Tis the pair doited loonie—the mitherless bairn.

The mitherless bairn gangs to his lane bed,  
Nane covers his cauld back, or haps his bare head;  
His wee hackit heelies are hard as the airn,  
An' litheless the lair o' the mitherless bairn.

Aneath his cauld brow siccan dreams hover there,  
O' hands that wont kindly to kame his dark hair;  
But morning brings clutches, a' reckless and stern.  
That love nae the locks o' the mitherless bairn.

Yon sister, that sang o'er his saftly rocked bed,  
Now rests in the mools where her mammy is laid;  
The faither toils sair their wee bannock to earn,  
An' kens nae the wrangs o' his mitherless bairn.

Her spirit, that passed in yon hour o' his birth,  
Still watches his wearisome wanderings on earth;  
Recording in heaven the blessings they earn  
Wha couthilie deal wi' the mitherless bairn.

Oh! speak nae him harshly—he trembles the while,  
He bends to your bidding, an' blesses your smile;  
In their dark hour o' anguish the heartless shall learn  
That God deals the blow for the mitherless bairn.

—WILLIAM THOM.

**THE TREE'S DREAM.**

Little trees green, so slim and small,  
Standing under the school-house wall,  
Planted there upon Arbor Day,  
Tell me what you are doing, say?  
So quiet you stand, and so still you keep,  
I really believe you have gone to sleep.

"Oh, I'm dreaming now," said the little tree,  
"Of the pleasant days that are to be,  
Of the robins and blue birds that every spring  
Will come and sit in my boughs and sing.  
Oh, plenty of company I shall see  
In my gay green tent," said the little tree.

"I'm dreaming of all the little girls,  
In gingham aprons and yellow curls,  
That under the shade of my leafy boughs  
Will make for themselves a wee play-house,  
With nice burr baskets the dear little souls!  
And pepper-pod tea-pots and sugar bowls.

"I'm dreaming of all the barefoot boys  
That fill my branches with merry noise  
And climb my limbs like an easy chair,  
And shake down my nuts till the boughs are bare.  
Oh, a jolly comrade I shall be  
When I grow up!" said the little tree.  
—ELIZABETH THOMAS.

Sir Wyke Bayless, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, is dead.

"Now understand me well—It is provided in the essence of things, that from any fruition of success, no matter what, shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary."—WALT WHITEMAN.

Tattered Teller—Yes, mum, I wuz rudely dashed from unlimited wealt' ter poverty all in one minute.

Mrs. Goodsole—Land sakes! Wuz it this here fre. 'ied finance or some-thin' like that?

Tattered Teller—No'm; It wuz an alarm clock.—*Chicago News.*

**"Standard of Highest Merit"**

Where Quality Counts, We Get the Trade

**The Mason & Risch** Grand and Upright Pianos alone contain that wonderful tone which is bound to appeal to the true musical artist. Every one of our instruments are models of perfection. Our prices are reasonable, considering the very high grade that we manufacture, and the best is always the cheapest in the end. We satisfy everybody, which is our best testimonial. We have the products on sale of **The Aeolian Co.**, of New York, consisting of **Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Stuyvesant Pianola Pianos**; also the **Orchestrelle and Metrostyle Pianolas**. We invite all those musically inclined to visit our parlors, and we will be glad to have our expert demonstrate the tonal qualities of these instruments.

**OUR REPAIR** Department. If you want your piano repaired and put in good shape, let us have it now. Charges are moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Phone 480.



**OUR EXCHANGE** Dept., where all makes of pianos are taken in exchange for Mason & Risch pianos and Pianola pianos. The bargain hunter can always be supplied from this department.

We can furnish you with a Piano from \$150.00 upwards, from our Exchange Department.

**The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.**

Telephone 480

356 Main Street

**THE** old-time miller did not concern himself much about the quality or purity of his flour.

He simply ground the wheat.

You would refuse to use his product to-day. The results would not satisfy you. You have advanced.

Yet it is possible that your advance has not kept pace with the advance in milling methods.

You may demand a better flour than your mother did and yet be satisfied with something inferior to what it is possible for you to get.

If you are not using



**Royal Household Flour**

you are not getting the best value for your money.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

Montreal

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Winnipeg

It Pays to Advertise in THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**THE FIRESIDE ELEPHANT.**

Ah me, how frequently I pant  
To be a stately elephant!  
With skin so thick and strength so great  
He scorns the puny tricks of fate,  
The while his shoulders well may bear  
A really untold weight of care.  
Ah, were I he, I will aver  
I'd be a model householder!

'Tis possible, I grant you that,  
He is not suited to a flat;  
Yet you'll admit at once that he  
Is builded for economy.  
He need not stoop to pick things up;  
He wants no valet, cook, or maid;  
His hand is spoon and fork and cup,  
And e'en a straw for lemonade.

And when the icebox hoard has shrunk  
To puny size in fourth floor rears,  
He takes a shower bath from his trunk,  
And sits a-fanning with his ears.  
Or when the days are wintry chill,  
And windows must the air exclude,  
He leaves his nose across the sill,  
While folks below prepare their food!

Show me the man who would not pant  
To be a gentle elephant!  
—*Harper's Magazine.*

**NO SENSE OF HUMOR.**

An old Georgia darkey owned a small  
and ancient mule, but which, at a casual  
question as to the price at which it was  
held, became suddenly endowed with  
all the virtues of the best blood of  
Kentucky.

"But he is at least twenty years old,  
uncle," the would-be purchaser protested  
"Dat mule?" Uncle Mose said, indignantly.

"No, sah! Ef dat mule's mo' 'an six  
years ole, Ah hapes he dies fo' mawnin'!"  
Upon visiting his stable the next day,  
Uncle Mose was struck with consternation  
to find his animal stretched lifeless  
on the ground.

"Look at dat, now!" he exclaimed,  
with intense disgust. "What yo' think  
o' dat? Never did see sich er fool mule  
—couldn't eben take er lil' joke lack  
dat!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

**GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS****A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY**By **RALPH CONNOR—REV. C. W. GORDON**

"There was no fuss or hysterical  
nonsense in the room. The mother  
lay there quite peaceful, pain all gone—  
and she had had enough of it in her day.  
She was quite a beautiful woman, too,  
in a way. Fine eyes, remarkable eyes,  
splendidly firm mouth, showing great  
nerve, I should say. All her life, I  
understand, she lived for others, and  
even now her thought was not of herself.  
When I came in she opened her eyes.  
They were like stars, actually shining,  
and her smile was like the sudden break-  
ing of light through a cloud. She put  
out her hand for mine, and said—and I  
value these words, sir—'Mr. Craven, I  
give you a mither's thanks and a  
mither's blessing for a' you have done  
for ma laddie.' She was Lowland  
Scotch, you know. My voice went all  
to pieces. I tried to say it was nothing,  
but stuck. Thomas helped me out, and  
without a shake or quiver in his voice,  
he answered for me.

"Yes, indeed, mother, we'll not  
forget it."

"And perhaps you can help him a  
bit still. He will be needing it," she  
added.

"I assure you, sir, that quiet steady-  
ness and herself braced me up, and I  
was able to make my promise. And  
then she said, with a look that somehow  
reminded me of the deep, starlight night  
outside, through which I had just come  
'And you, Mr. Craven, you will give  
your life to God?'

"Again my voice failed me. It was  
so unexpected, and quite overwhelming.  
Once more Thomas answered for me.

"Yes, mother, he will, sure," and  
she seemed to take it as my promise,

for she smiled again at me, and closed  
her eyes.

"I had read of triumphant death-bed  
scenes, and all that before, without  
taking much stock in them, but believe  
me, sir, that room was full of glory.  
The very faces of those people, it seemed  
to me, were alight. It may be imagina-  
tion, but even now, as I think of it, it  
seems real. There were no farewells,  
no wailing, and at the very last, not  
even tears. Thomas, who had nursed  
he for more than a year still supported  
her, the smile on his face to the end.  
And the end—" Craven's voice grew  
unsteady—"it is difficult to speak of.  
The minister's wife repeated the words  
about the house with many mansions,  
and those about the valley of the shadow  
and said a little prayer, and then we all  
waited for the end—for myself, I confess  
with considerable fear and anxiety. I  
had no need to fear. After a long  
silence she sat up straight, and in her  
Scotch tongue, she said, with a kind of  
amazed joy in her tone, 'Ma fayther!  
Ma fayther! I am here.' Then she  
settled herself back in her son's arms,  
drew a deep breath and was still. All  
through the night and next day the  
glory lingered round me. I went about  
in a strange world. I am afraid you will  
be thinking me foolish, sir."

The stern old professor was openly  
wiping his eyes. He seemed quite  
unable to find his voice. At length he  
took up the list again, and began to  
read it mechanically.

"What! What's this?" he said sud-  
denly, pointing to a name on the list.

"That, sir, is John Craven."  
"Do you mean that you, too—"

"Yes, I mean it, if you think I am  
fit."

"Fit, Jack, my boy! None of us are  
fit. But what—how did this come?"  
The professor blew his nose like a  
trumpet.

"That I can hardly tell myself," said  
Craven, with a kind of wonder in his  
voice; "but at any rate it is the result of  
my Glengarry School Days."

THE END.

The Duke of Leeds, before succeeding  
to his title, was active in politics. Once  
when canvassing, he came upon an Eng-  
lish shoemaker, whose vote he solicited.

"Sorry," said the shoemaker, "but  
I'm not going to vote for any bloomin'  
aristocrat. I can't afford it. I've got  
four children to bring up."

"That's nothing," replied the present  
Duke. "I've got five, and they are all  
girls."

The shoemaker came up and touched  
him familiarly on the arm. "All right,  
old chap," he said. "You shall have  
my vote. It seems to me we are both  
in the same boat, and we'd better stick  
together."

A commercial traveler tells the follow-  
ing of a little social gathering in East-  
ern Ontario:

"Dinner was a little late. A guest  
asked the hostess to play something.  
Seating herself at the piano, the good  
woman executed a Chopin nocturne  
with precision. She finished, and there  
was still an interval of waiting to be  
bridged. In the grim silence she turned  
to an old gentleman on her right and  
said:

"Would you like a sonata before  
going in to dinner?"

"He gave a start of surprise and  
pleasure as he responded briskly:

"Why, yes, thanks! I had a couple  
on my way here, but I could stand  
another."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

"How is your little boy who swallow-  
ed the nickel?"

"There's no change in him."—*Boston  
Transcript.*

**SECOND ANNUAL****Provincial Auction Sale  
Pure Bred Cattle**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Cattle Breeders' Association of  
Manitoba.

ASSISTED BY

The Dominion Department of  
Agriculture.**C. P. R. SALE PAVILION****Winnipeg, May 30, 1906**

Single fare return from all points (if 100 attend) on the certificate plan. Cattle shipped to any Station in  
Manitoba for \$2.00 per head. Catalogues containing pedigrees of animals, terms of sale, etc.

**GEO. H. GREIG, Secretary and Managing Director, Manitoba Live Stock  
Associations, Winnipeg**



PATENTED JUNE 5-1894

Safe Lock Shingle.

## Metal Building Goods

Metal Shingles      Corrugated Sheets  
Metal Siding        Embossed Steel Ceilings

Write for Catalogues and Prices.

### CLARE & BROCKEST, Winnipeg



Ceiling Plate.

Mrs. Benham—The paper tells about a man who stole a head of lettuce and then went back and got another, being arrested on the second trip.

Benham—I'll bet you can't make that fellow believe that two heads are better than one.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Sooner or later things find their proper level, and the proper level of some things is on top. In the jostle and strife of this world the strong men, the master minds, are bound to be on top. This is inevitable; the very laws of matter are on their side.—*BURROUGHS*.

The Mistress—Mary Ann, has the furnace gone out?

The New Cook—If it has, mum, it must have gone out through th' cellar windy, cos it ain't come through here, mum.—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

"What is the meaning of 'alter ego'?" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin.

"The other I," said the boy with the curly hair.

"Give a sentence containing the phrase."

"He winked his other I." —*Chicago Tribune*.

"Yes; I attended the banquet."

"What did you have to eat?"

"We started with proteids, followed by carbohydrates and nucleins, and wound up with glucosides and caffeine." —*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Different.—"Why don't you elope with her?"

"But, good gracious, man! If you are perfectly willing for me to marry your daughter, I cannot see any object to be attained by our eloping."

"Can't you? How will it be if I offer you half of what I save on the wedding?" —*Houston Post*.

"Well, sir," brusquely inquired the girl's father, "what can I do for you?"

"Why—er—I called, sir," stammered the timid suitor, "to see if—er—you would assent to my marriage to your daughter."

"Not a cent, sir! Not a cent! Good-day." —*Scissors*.

Caller—There is Mr. Henpex at the window, and you tell me there isn't anybody at home!

Maid—Sure, then, an' Mr. Henpex isn't anybody — at home.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*

**Great West Wire Fence Co. Limited**

Heavy Coiled Steel Wire Fence with Hard Steel Wire Lock that does not rust or slip and kinks both wires. All heavily galvanized and is replacing other makes of fencing using lighter gauge wire. Can be erected as cheaply as barb wire and DOES NOT INJURE STOCK



Write for Catalogue.

**BUY THE BEST.**

Agents Wanted.

**THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED**

76 Lombard Street,  
WINNIPEG - - MANITOBA.

The following little anecdote hails from the Highlands: It was Donald the gamekeeper's boast that he knew the full designation of every aristocratic guest at the castle, and, "moreover," knew how to address them, as "your Grace," "my Lord," etc.

"Man," said one of his cronies, on hearing him reel off a list of titles, "I wonder you mind all these names. Do you never make any mistake whatever?"

"No," replied Donald, with pride, but,

correcting himself, "at least, not often; but this week, man, I really think I did mak' a mistake. You see, there was an English clergyman staying with us—a Dean or Bishop, as they call them. I went out to the shooting with him in the morning, and as we went down the path a rabbit crossed it, and I just said to him, 'Shoot the deevil, your Holiness,' and do you know, from the way he looked at me, somehow I don't think I gave him his right title."

"I declare," complained Mrs. Duzzit, "I certainly shall have to punish the children."

"What have they been up to now?" asked Mr. Duzzit.

"They have simply upset my sewing-room. Nothing is where it should be. Needles, spools of thread, scissors, darning balls, and everything have been poked away into the most unexpected corners. I had to search all afternoon

to find a card of buttons. It is perfectly exasperating."

"My dear, the children didn't do that. I did it."

"You? What possessed you?"

"I thought I was doing you a kindness. After you straightened up the papers and books in my desk so beautifully, I thought it was no more than right that I should return the compliment by putting your sewing room in similar shape." —*Life*.

# Losses Paid in Full

## 495 Loss Claims for last year Total \$92,571.16

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| One - -   | \$4,870.00 |
| One - -   | 2,400.00   |
| One - -   | 1,860.00   |
| 6 over -  | 1,000.00   |
| 22 over - | 600.00     |

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Rate of Assessment, 1903, | 15c. per acre. |
| “ “ 1904,                 | 14c. “         |
| “ “ 1905,                 | 20c. “         |
| Average Rate - - - -      | 16c. “         |

\$2,200,000 Insurance now in force.  
3,000 Members.

ASSETS, \$94,000.00

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE

### The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

W. C. GRAHAM, Manager, Box 513, Winnipeg.

## WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

**FARMS.**—For rich farming and fruit growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich. 14-37f

**THE ADVERTISER** likes to know what paper you take, so mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE.**—Two pure bred shorthorn cows, two bull calves, one heifer. T. D. Edgar, Edmonton. 9-5

**FOR SALE.**—Alberta lands, many good bargains, write to-day. Patmore and Jamieson, Calgary, Alta. 27-6

**WESTERN FARM** lands for sale—Correspondence solicited. McKee and Demeray, Regina, Sask.

**FOR SALE.**—New country just opened, the best in Alberta, land from seven dollars up. Red Willow investment Co., Stettler, Alberta. 23-5

**TWENTY-FIVE** thousand acres in famous Moose Mountain District. Prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars. Apply W. A. Rose, Forget, Assa.

**FOR SALE.**—260 Clydesdale horses, from yearlings up. Also ranch and outfit. Time men not wanted. Address W. J. Holmes, Moose Jaw, Sask. 9-5

**FOR SALE.**—Seed Wheat: for Red Fife, Alberta red or Odessa fall wheat apply to Alberta Farmers Association, Magrath, Alta., Geo. A. Hacking, Sec. 16-5

**LUMBER** and dimensions, fence posts and cord wood for sale in carload lots. For particulars write Thos. Spence, Rainy River, Ont., or J. R. Post, Greenridge, Man.

**FOR SALE.**—A good half section in the celebrated Rounthwaite district. Will sell very cheap for cash. For particulars apply to W. C. MacKay, Rounthwaite, Man. 9-5

**PURE SEED OATS.**—New Early Storm King and Tartar King grown on breaking and free from smut and weed seeds. Prices and further particulars on application. W. T. Thompson, Summerberry 30-5

**JERSEY GRADE** Bull Calves, of fine milking strain, only fifteen dollars each, will greatly improve your Dairy herd. Masters, Cheddler Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 16-5

**FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES** in the famous Beaver Hill district at \$6.10 an acre; \$1.10 cash, balance in five years, at 6 per cent. A snap! apply Crozier & Co., 12 Commonwealth Block, Winnipeg, Man. 2-5-4t

**FARM TO RENT** in Red River Valley, 640 acres, all fenced, 300 in cultivation. Good buildings, good water, plenty wood, within three miles of railroad station. Tenant must provide all his own equipment. Long lease to satisfactory tenant. Apply Box 44 Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE.**—New modern houses on easy terms on the following streets: Spence, Young, Langside, Furby, Sherbrooke, Maryland, Agnes and Victor, ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each; some of these houses are great snaps. Call at office for particulars. Real estate, Insurance, Rents Collected.—T. T. Smith, 489 Main street, Winnipeg. Phone 1308.

**MONEY FOR YOUR FARM.**—Do you wish to sell your land to men who can pay for it. We have clients in the United States and Eastern Canada who want to purchase improved and unimproved farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Practical farmers with money. Write for blank forms. Thordarson & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 614 Ashdown Blk., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—The imported Clydesdale stallion, Union Bank, No. 10016 in the stud book of Great Britain; No. 9764, vol. 19, American stud book. Sire, Lord Erskine No. 1744. We have used this horse with great satisfaction for the past four seasons, is a good and sure foal getter, is sound and right in every way, but his fillies are now of breeding age, so we wish to sell or exchange him for another horse equally as good. Intending purchasers will be shown the 2 1/2, two years, yearlings and foals.—G. Salmon, Regina, Sask. 9-5

**FARMERS** in the Dominion should enjoy all the conveniences of the latest Century Local telephones at their homes, where they can speak with friends in any part of the Province. Five churches, two banks, six doctors to handle their three times a million bushels of No. 1 hard. Two to three hundred places to supply their varied needs. A roomed school whose principal is a graduate teacher has proved their ability to endure the hardship of pioneer life. You can buy a farm cheap and on easy terms in the midst of peace and plenty? Come and see the gate. Hugh A. McKinnon, 522 Main Street, Market Winnipeg.

**WANTED.**—A few well bred pigs for breeding purposes, Poland China's preferred. Address stating price, to Jos. Eiler, Grandview, Man. Box 19. 9-5

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**—480 Acres of No. 1 Wheat Land (all fenced), 170 acres under cultivation; fenced in garden, good house, out-buildings fair good water, good markets; 2 1/2 miles from Pincher Station and town. Also two elevators. If extra land for pasture is needed, can be got close to the place. Further particulars apply Wm. Kingsley, Pincher Creek, Alberta. 16-5

**SITUATION WANTED.**—By a widow of 22, with one child, as general house worker or house-keeper for bachelor. Address Mrs. Marie Brown, Melfort, Sask., Box. 145. 9-5

**FOR SALE.**—One Special 25 h.p. J. I. Case Engine, 36 in. gear and 16 in. front wheels, tender 40 x 62. Large Cylinder Separator, with blower, feeder and high weigher. Also Steam Plow. Reason for selling—I have quit farming. C. S. de Groat, 149 Clarke, Winnipeg. 30-5

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT.**—A Good Business and General Store, about a five thousand dollar stock carried. Will trade stock for good Farm Property. For further information apply to Box 24, Lanse, Sask. 30-5

**FOR SALE.**—Kodaks, Cameras and Supplies. Send for bargain list. Postage prepaid on light goods. R. F. Smith, 114 W. Notre Dame St., Montreal. 23-5

**BROME, BROME, BROME.**—Great rush for new seed at my prices. Recleaned, \$8; ordinary, \$7 per 100 pounds. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

**FOR SALE.**—163 acres excellent land on Southern Vancouver Island. Fine location 2 1/2 miles from railway station, etc. Will sell part or the whole of it. Apply to A. N. Finley, Cayley, Alberta. 16-5

**WHEN ANSWERING** advertisements on this page do not fail to mention the Farmer's Advocate.

**FOR SALE.**—Prize winning buff, black and white Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds; eggs \$2 per 15; \$8 per 100; guaranteed fertile; stock for sale. Cedardale Poultry Farm, Winchester, Ont. 23-5

**EGGS** from Pure Bred Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.75 for 50, \$5.00 per 100. Miss M. Gerrie, Ingersoll, Ont. 16-5

**WHITE ROCK.**—Eggs \$1 for 13. My hens have laid every day from fall to spring. J. B. Gamble, Lemberg, Sask. 9-5

**C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.**—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, White Cochins.

**UTILITY BREEDS.**—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Poultry supplies, 16 page Catalogue mailed free. Maws, Poultry Farm, Winnipeg.

**PURE BARRED ROCKS** Selected Eggs, \$1 per doz.; 40 for \$2; 106 for \$4.50. We are rushing orders out now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 23-5

**FOR SALE.**—Buff Orpington eggs, \$2 per setting \$6 per hundred; the best of stock; also n-p bred collie pups from \$5 up. W. J. Lumsden Hanlan, Man. 6-6

**I HAVE** for sale Barred Rock cockerels and pullets from prizewinning stock—either from pullet or cockerel matings. Geo. Wood, Holland, Man.

**FOR SALE.**—Specialty, Buff Orpingtons only, setting of 15 fertile eggs from flock of finest utility birds. Grand winter layers at \$2. A. Cole, Grafton, Ont. 30-5

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,** headed by Hodgkinson's Prize winning strain. \$2 per setting, \$8 per 100. E. D. Sergeant, Lone Ranch, Tenby, Man. 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—From a fine pen of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, bred from prize winners, Cook and Garret strain, excellent winter laying strain. \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 for 30. Cockerels from \$2.00. J. B. Schultz, Cypress River, Man. 9-5

You have more chance  
of selling that article if  
you speak to 100,000  
people than if you only  
tell your neighbour  
about it

Advertisements on this page one cent, a word each insertion, payable in advance.

## POULTRY & EGGS

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

**TELL THE** advertiser you saw his announcement in our columns.

**FOR SALE.**—Buff Orpington Cockerels. Eggs in season, two dollars per setting. E. Lowry, Bagot, Man. 23-5

**FOR SALE.**—Eggs from Choice White and Barred Plymouth Rock, \$1 per setting, two settings \$1.50, \$5 per hundred. Also Poland China Pigs. Thos. Common, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 20-6

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS.**—\$1.00 per thirteen, \$7.00 per 100. My pens contain some noted prize winners from Canada and the United States, give me a trial order and be convinced that I have the best Buff Orpingtons with the exception in the West. Eugene Selzer, 102 Mountain Valley Poultry Farm, St. James, Sask. 16-5

**FOR SALE.**—Poland Ducks, at \$1.25 each, eggs, \$1.50 per 15; C. B. Leghorn eggs \$1 per 15; also \$2.00 per 15. Thos. Y. Harrison, Farmville, Ont. 23-5

**FOR SALE.**—Pure bred, originating in Ontario, F. B. Leghorn, good winter layers and good utility birds. Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$3 per 30. Spring. C. G. Linn, Hammond, B. C. 16-5

**PURE BRED** Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for \$1.00 a setting. Amos E. Weber, Didsbury P. O. Alberta. 9-5

**EXHIBITION BUFF ORPHINGTONS.**—Winnings at Eastern Ontario, March 1906, every prize except 1st cock. Eggs \$5 for 15. A. W. E. Hellyer, Ottawa South, Ont. 6-9

**SCARTH'S S.C. BUFF ORPHINGTONS.**—Eggs from first prize pen at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1906, \$5.00; second prize pen \$2.00. W. F. Scarth & Son, Box 706, Virden, Man.

**EDEN REST** Poultry Farms, Lethbridge, Alta., Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. 30-5

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** eggs for hatching from choice exhibition matings, don't fail to write for full particulars before buying elsewhere. W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont. 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—From Indian Game, Golden Wyandotte, Barred Rock and Buff Orpingtons, \$2 for 15. A few choice birds for sale. S. Ling, 128 River Avenue, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE.**—Eggs, White Wyandottes, Dustan strain short backed, full breasted, blocky type, greatest winter layers, none better, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander Man. 9-5

**FOR SALE.**—Well marked Barred Rocks only. Male bird, nine months, weighs 9 lbs. 2oz. Eggs 13 for \$1. Geo. Harris, Belleville, Ont. Box 483. 24-5

**FOR SALE.**—Toulouse Geese. Eggs, \$2 for 6. Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs of the best variety \$1.50 for 15, or \$5 per 100. Mrs. J. T. McEwen, Headly, 16-5

**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—Buff Orpingtons, prize winners, from English imported stock, Cook's strain, \$1.00 settings. Earl McKellar, Clearwater, Man. 16-5

**A COOPER, Treesbank, Man.**—Pure bred Barred Rocks only. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$10.00 per 100. Our winnings at the recent shows prove the merit of our stock both for utility and for exhibition purposes. S. Major F. Coles, 23-5

**FOR SALE.**—My fowls keep me; perhaps you keep yours. I won over 200 prizes at seven shows, including Ontario; also four silver cups; eggs \$1.00 per setting, or \$5.00 per hundred, from Barred and White Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Java and Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and Blue Andalusians, \$2 per setting. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont. 30-5

**NINETY DAY EGG MACHINES.**—I have had single comb Brown Leghorn pullets laying ninety days from the day they left the incubator. There are no better layers on earth. My chickens were pronounced by one of Ontario's foremost Poultry Judges, to be the best he had seen in the North West. They have never been beaten in the show ring. 14 eggs securely packed f. o. b. Olds \$2.00; 28—\$3.50; 100—\$7.50. H. A. Samis, Olds, Alta. 9-5

## Breeders' Directory

Breeders name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms, Cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines or more than three lines.

**P. F. HUNTLEY,** Registered Hereford cattle. Lacombe, Alta.

**REMEMBER.**—It will pay you to say you saw the ad. in this paper.

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

**J. COFFEY,** Dalesboro, Sask. Shorthorns, Yorkshire swine of all ages and both sexes.

**ADAMSON BROS.,** Gladstone, Man. Young Scotch-topped Shorthorn bull for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL,** Napinka, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

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

**SHORTHORNS** and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.

**C. BALDWIN,** Emerson, Man.—Yorkshire swine, both sexes. Herd boar purchased from Camfield, Minn.

**BROWNE BROS.,** Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

**H. V. CLENDENING,** Harding, Man.—Breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed. H. V. Clendening.

**JOHN WISHART,** Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.

**T. W. ROBSON,** Manitow, Man. Breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Large herd from which to select. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS,** Highfield P. O., Ont. Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

**R. A. & J. A. WATT,** Salem P. O., Ont., and telegraph office.—Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred females, also a pair of bull calves.

**GET THIS BOOKLET—IT IS FREE.**

The Codville-Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg, are anxious to send you their free booklet, "In the Interest of Good Living." Write for it to-day.

My friend Miss S. is a bachelor maid of some forty summers. Of late she has devoted her time to working in the slums, chiefly among women and children.

A dreadful case was brought to her recently. A woman had been cruelly treated by her husband, and had finally been locked out in the street. The poor creature, ragged and dishevelled, reported at the charity headquarters, and begged for shelter.

Miss S. herself dressed her wounds, and then entered into a sympathetic conversation with the sufferer. The latter, after recounting at length the injuries she had borne at the hands of her lord and master, asked a few questions in her turn.

"Live here?" she inquired.

"No," answered Miss S.; "I spend only a certain time here every day. My home is on Fifth avenue."

"You're married, ain't you?"

"No, I am not married."

The woman opened her bruised eyes in amazement.

"Say," she cried sympathetically; "I'm awfully sorry. Ain't it fierce to be an old maid?"—*Harper's Magazine.*



WHEN IN NEED OF

## CEDAR POSTS, LUMBER, COAL OR WOOD

IN CAR LOTS

WRITE TO **THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**

**365 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

Yards: C. N. R. and C. P. R. P. O. Box 659.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS.

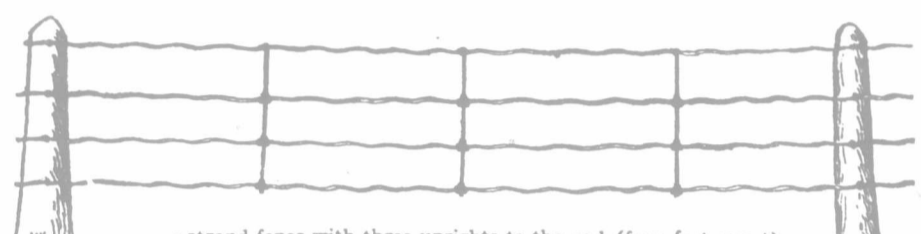
## CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H.

**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., CHICAGO, ILL.**  
110 La Salle Ave.

## Cheaper Than Barb—No Sagging



4 strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart) —can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Correspondence solicited. Agents wanted

## Manitoba Anchor Fence Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing and Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences and Gates, Etc.

90-92 Princess St. P. O. Box 507, Dep. F. A. Winnipeg, Man.

## CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

### SALESMEN WANTED

For Every Town and District in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta**

### HARDY TESTED STOCK FOR WESTERN PLANTING

Largest assortment recommended by Western Experimental Stations at INDIAN HEAD and BRANDON, in Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Seedlings for Wind-breaks, etc.


**START NOW AT BEST SELLING SEASON**  
Big Inducements, Exclusive Territory, Pay Weekly. Special Equipment for Western men.

Write now for Terms and Catalogue, and send 25c. for our Aluminum Pocket Microscope and 50c. for our Handy Saw, just the thing for trimming trees; cuts iron as well as wood.

## STONE & WELLINGTON

Over 800 Acres Fonthill Nurseries Toronto, Ontario

### A Matchless Bargain For Ladies!



We wish to quickly introduce our goods and secure new customers, so we will send: One handsome Gold Plated Bracelet, with padlock charm, full size; one gem set Birthday Ring, 100 Fancy Silk pieces, and 10 yards of Silk Ribbon, all for 25 cents, or 3 lots for 65 cents postpaid. Biggest value in the world. Understand 25 cents pays for all—the bracelet, ring, silks and ribbon.

Address, H. Buchanan Co., 35 & 37 Frankfort Street, New York.

P.S.—Canadian stamps accepted

The old man came into the parlor just in time to catch the young man kissing his daughter.

"Sir," said the stern parent, "what do you mean by that kind of business?"

"Pardon," he rejoined the young man calmly, "but it isn't business at all. It's the pleasantest kind of pleasure." —Chicago News.

### HOW COLD STORAGE AT CREAMERIES MAY BE AIDED.

To CREAMERY OWNERS:

I am directed by the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture to state that Parliament will be asked to extend the bonus of \$100 on cold storage at creameries to the year 1906.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT.

Payment for the full amount of the bonus will be made at the close of the buttermaking season, upon fulfilment of the following conditions, viz.:

(1) An efficient cold storage must be built according to plans and specification supplied, or approved, by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

(2) A sufficiently low temperature must be maintained in the cold storage to protect the butter against injury for a reasonable length of time.

Creamery owners desiring to take advantage of this bonus will be required,—

(1) To make application before July 1st, 1906, on forms provided for the purpose;

(2) To send in a daily record of temperature maintained in the cold storage, once a month during the season.

The construction of the cold storage will have to pass inspection by an officer of the Department, or some person designated to make a report on it. The efficiency of the cold storage will be determined by this report and by the monthly reports of temperature.

Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, must be permitted to examine the construction of the cold storage and to make tests of temperature at any time during reasonable working hours.

The temperature of the butter in any package which has been three days in the cold storage will be taken as representing the average temperature of the cold storage.

Revised plans and specifications for creamery cold storages, on the "Air Circulation" system and the "Cylinder" system, will be furnished on application.

Some experiments in insulation were conducted by the Cold Storage Division last summer, and as a result of the information thus obtained we are able to recommend a rather cheaper form of construction than has hitherto been considered advisable. The plans have been revised accordingly.

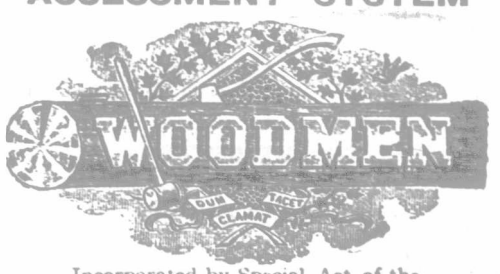
The Inspector of Creamery Cold Storages will visit on request, as far as possible, all creameries applying for the bonus, for the purpose of giving assistance in the planning and construction of the Cold Storage.

The necessary forms will be supplied. All subject to ratification by Parliament.

Address all communications to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, Ont.

Yours respectfully,  
J. A. RUDDICK, Dairy Commissioner.

### ASSESSMENT SYSTEM



Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament, 1893.

Enquire for further information to

**C. C. HODGINS,** Head Con. Com., **W. C. FITZGERLAD,** Head Clerk,  
Lucan, Ont. London, Canada.

**JOHN McMILLAN,** Manager for Manitoba  
411 Main St., Winnipeg.

LOWEST RATES OF ASSESSMENT GIVEN BY ANY INCORPORATED BODY IN CANADA.  
(For Men—Ordinary Class.)

| Age | \$500 | \$1000 | \$1500 | \$2000 | \$2500 | \$3000 |
|-----|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16  | 33    | 60     | 99     | 1 30   |        |        |
| 17  | 33    | 60     | 99     | 1 30   |        |        |
| 18  | 33    | 60     | 99     | 1 30   |        |        |
| 19  | 33    | 61     | 1 01   | 1 32   | 1 81   | 2 16   |
| 20  | 34    | 62     | 1 04   | 1 36   | 1 84   | 2 19   |
| 21  | 35    | 64     | 1 05   | 1 38   | 1 86   | 2 22   |
| 22  | 35    | 65     | 1 07   | 1 40   | 1 91   | 2 28   |
| 23  | 36    | 66     | 1 10   | 1 44   | 1 94   | 2 31   |
| 24  | 37    | 67     | 1 11   | 1 46   | 1 96   | 2 34   |
| 25  | 37    | 68     | 1 13   | 1 48   | 2 01   | 2 40   |
| 26  | 38    | 70     | 1 14   | 1 50   | 2 04   | 2 43   |
| 27  | 39    | 71     | 1 17   | 1 54   | 2 06   | 2 45   |
| 28  | 39    | 72     | 1 19   | 1 56   | 2 08   | 2 48   |
| 29  | 40    | 73     | 1 20   | 1 58   | 2 11   | 2 55   |
| 30  | 40    | 74     | 1 23   | 1 62   | 2 18   | 2 61   |
| 31  | 41    | 76     | 1 25   | 1 64   | 2 21   | 2 64   |
| 32  | 42    | 77     | 1 26   | 1 66   | 2 26   | 2 70   |
| 33  | 43    | 78     | 1 30   | 1 70   | 2 29   | 2 73   |
| 34  | 43    | 79     | 1 31   | 1 72   | 2 31   | 2 76   |
| 35  | 44    | 81     | 1 34   | 1 76   | 2 35   | 2 85   |
| 36  | 45    | 84     | 1 39   | 1 82   | 2 43   | 2 94   |
| 37  | 47    | 86     | 1 43   | 1 88   | 2 54   | 3 03   |
| 38  | 49    | 89     | 1 46   | 1 92   | 2 59   | 3 09   |
| 39  | 50    | 91     | 1 51   | 1 98   | 2 66   | 3 18   |
| 40  | 52    | 96     | 1 58   | 2 08   | 2 81   | 3 36   |
| 41  | 56    | 1 02   | 1 64   | 2 22   | 2 99   | 3 57   |
| 42  | 59    | 1 08   | 1 78   | 2 34   | 3 16   | 3 78   |
| 43  | 62    | 1 14   | 1 89   | 2 48   | 3 35   | 3 99   |
| 44  | 65    | 1 20   | 1 98   | 2 60   | 3 52   | 4 20   |
| 45  | 69    | 1 26   | 2 09   | 2 74   | 3 70   | 4 41   |
| 46  | 75    | 1 38   | 2 29   | 3 00   |        |        |
| 47  | 83    | 1 50   | 2 48   | 3 26   |        |        |
| 48  | 88    | 1 62   | 2 68   | 3 52   |        |        |
| 49  | 95    | 1 74   | 2 88   | 3 78   |        |        |
| 50  | 1 05  | 1 92   | 3 12   | 4 10   |        |        |
| 51  | 1 15  | 2 10   |        |        |        |        |
| 52  | 1 24  | 2 28   |        |        |        |        |
| 53  | 1 37  | 2 52   |        |        |        |        |
| 54  | 1 51  | 2 76   |        |        |        |        |
| 55  | 1 64  | 3 00   |        |        |        |        |

\$384,039.18 paid to widows and orphans to June, 1904.  
Reserve - \$117,000,000

"No Woodman Lies in an Unmarked Grave."

### Miserable Deception

PRACTISED BY Certain Makers of Adulterated and Worthless Package Dyes.

Notwithstanding the unanimous verdict of the world's most eminent color chemists, that it is impossible to color animal (wool and silk) fibres, and vegetable (cotton and linen) fibres with the same dye, we find speculators who are jealous of the world-wide success of the DIAMOND DYES, putting up, and offering for sale worthless package dyes which they represent will color any material with one dye. This cruel deception has caused serious losses to many a home in Canada.

The DIAMOND DYES, the world's great leaders, give to the ladies special dyes for wool and silk, and special dyes for cotton and linen and all mixed goods, guaranteeing perfect color results.

The ladies will insure and protect their interests if they avoid all merchants who sell the crude and worthless package dyes recently put on the market. In every case ask for the DIAMOND DYES, and see that each packet bears the words "DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES." Please send your name and address to WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, P. Q., and you will receive FREE OF COST New Instruction Book for Home Dyeing, Card of Dyed Samples, and story in verse entitled, "The Longjohns' Trip to the Klondike."

### ARE YOU A HOUSEKEEPER?

Then write for the free booklet, "In the Interest of Good Living," which the Godville-Georgeson Co., Dept. F, Winnipeg, will mail on request.

Years ago, when telephones were still a novelty, a farmer from the outskirts of Manchester, N. H., came to town one day and called on a lawyer friend of his, now United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, whom he supplied with butter, and who had had a telephone recently put in his office.

"Need any butter this morning?" asked the farmer.

"Well, I don't know," answered the lawyer. "Wait a minute. I'll ask my wife about it."

After speaking through the phone, he went on: "No; my wife says no."

The farmer's face was a study for a moment. Then he broke out with: "Look a-here, Mr. Lawyer, I may be a rube, and have my whiskers full of hay and hayseed, but I'm not such a darned fool as to believe that your wife is in that box!" —Boston Herald.

**BRAINS**  
Are Your Inheritance  
**ENERGY**  
Is Your Capital  
**SUCCESS**  
Can be Yours if You Write Us To-day

**Canadian Correspondence College, Limited.**  
161 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars as to how I can qualify for the position marked "X" in list below, or written on the extra line at bottom.

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| Oh'ted Accountancy<br>Complete Commercial<br>Bookkeeping<br>Shorthand and Typewriting<br>General Agriculture<br>Stock Judging<br>Poultry Raising<br>Chemistry<br>Commercial French<br>Civil Service (Canada)<br>Journalism | Household Science<br>Nature Study<br>Special English<br>Public School Course<br>High School Course<br>Marticulture<br>(Sr. and Jr.)<br>Electric Engineering<br>Electric Lighting<br>Electric Telephone<br>Electric Railway<br>Mechanical Drawing |
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To Teachers: We prepare you for any examination in any Province of the Dominion. Ask us for information.

Extra Line.....  
Name.....  
Address.....

**G. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.,**  
REGINA

**EIGHTEEN-THOUSAND ACRES**

unselected land in the  
**GOOSE AND EAGLE LAKE COUNTRY**  
where Homesteads are available.

Twenty-Thousand acres in Sunny Alberta, six miles from railroad.

Improved quarter section nine miles from Strassburg, \$11 per acre, \$600 cash.

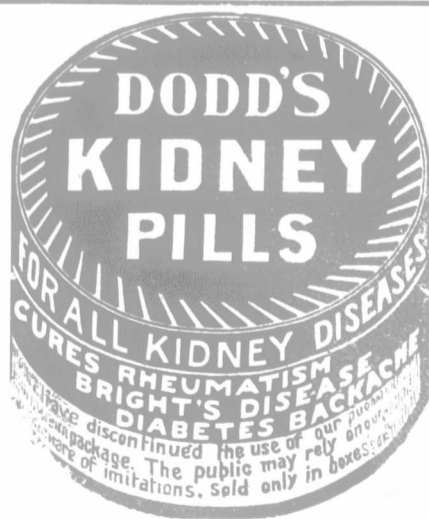
One hundred and sixty acres one and half miles from Strassburg at \$12 per acre.

Two good Improved Farms on Condie Plains.

**BOOK REVIEW**

We have just received a copy of the report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for 1905, it is as usual replete with the results of a vast number of experiments and useful information. Copies may be had gratis, we presume, by writing Director Saunders, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ont.

A. W. Smith of Maple Lodge, Ont., changes his "ad." and offers for sale a large, smooth, straight-lined imported bull, together with other young home bred bulls.



**TRADE NOTES.**

THE SUMMER'S DROUGHT can be obviated in the garden by surface cultivation. Weeds have to be prevented from pumping the moisture out of the soil and evaporation arrested at the surface. To accomplish these ends the Bailey-Underwood Co., of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, manufacture the "Buco" hand-cultivator. It consists of several oil tempered, broad pointed tines with a handle attached and can be used around flower plots, bushes, and vegetable rows. They are sold all over Canada at \$1.50 and should be in every garden.

A SEED "CATALOGUE" recently reached this office that for downright exaggeration and wholesome perversion of truth has all the old historic manufacturers of unvarnished lies completely fanned out. This latest monstrosity is out with glowing descriptions of wonderful fodder plants that have been "magnificently successful" in the land of nowhere.

Even our ordinary alfalfa, great as is its value, is illustrated in a way that would make its most ardent admirers look cheap and their most strenuous advocacy seem like vile detraction.

This business has been overdone. Years ago the writer remembers receiving a circular from a prominent seed house advertising a new forage crop which was to revolutionize the agriculture of the country. He had a trifle of doubt as to the veracity of these statements and wrote a prominent seed firm for further information. That seed house was reliable. They replied that the plant in question was very fine for pot culture but absolutely useless as a forage plant; that it had been in use for the former purpose for many years and that the price was five cents a package and not fifty as the other company advertised.

Honesty is the best policy, mercenary as such a statement may appear. A plain record of honest truth carries conviction where fulsome adulation only disgusts. There are plenty of honest concerns doing business in the West so that there is no real necessity for patronizing those whose chief stock in trade is strong descriptive language intended to deceive.

**TOM SAWYER'S KNIFE.**

IT WAS A "SURE-ENOUGH BARLOW," AND THEREFORE WAS ALL RIGHT.

Mark Twain, in his charming story, "Tom Sawyer," tells about the Barlow knife the hero possessed, and adds: "It did not matter that the knife would not cut anything, but it was a sure 'nough Barlow." This is an attitude of the buyer, which every country has suffered from to some extent. Canada has been no exception. Old reliable firm names have been regarded as a sort of fetish, and the goods manufactured have "gone like hot cakes," even though they might not be equal to the goods of long ago, which gave the firm its reputation. There is no doubt that if Tom Sawyer had possessed a knife of the best possible steel with a mother-of-pearl handle he would not have been satisfied because the name of Barlow did not appear upon the blade. But buyers of these days are beginning to use more intelligence. Now the first thought is concerning the goods themselves, more than about the man or the firm that made them. This is a good sign. An example is afforded in the case of the Gourelay piano. This instrument was first placed on the market about three years ago. It was found by connoisseurs that the piano was thoroughly and carefully built, that its case was beautiful and artistic in design, and that the tone of the instrument was of such rare beauty and sweetness that it quite surpassed other pianos upon the market. Of course it cost a little more because of these very characteristics but it has been proven by the enormous expansion of the business that Canadians are willing to pay for something worth the money. The Gourelay is a standing proof of the use of brains on the part of the ordinary buyer.—Advt.

# Sunshine Furnace

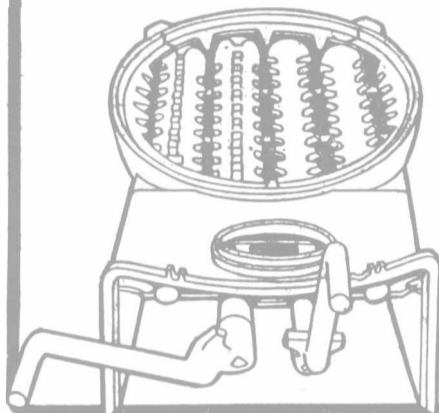


The "Sunshine" furnace and "sunny" ways are synonymous.

The cold, dreary winter days can be made cheery and warm with a pure, healthful heat if you have a "Sunshine" furnace.

Is easier to operate, cleaner, uses less fuel and "shines" in many other ways over common furnaces.

Two shakers are used to shake the heavy, triangular-shaped grates. This just cuts the work of shaking-down in half, besides being easier on the furnace than the old one-shaker style.



Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Booklet free.

## McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG,  
VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON.

## DAIRYING AS A BUSINESS

It is an exaggeration to say that Dairying in this Country can be made to be the most profitable branch of Live Stock Husbandry. Probably all things considered, one year with another, it is the most profitable branch of Agriculture, as there is little or no chance work about it, as has proved to be the case with Beef, Wheat or other branches.

One reason why Dairying is a good business is because its returns are in Cash. The Dairyman never need run up Store Bills; he feeds the Cows to-day, tomorrow she pays him back in milk, and every TWO WEEKS, if he is SHIPPING TO OUR CREAMERY, he can settle his bills in CASH.

WRITE FOR HAND BOOK "A"

## CRESCENT CREAMERY COMPANY

WINNIPEG, MAN.

With the coming of warm weather the palate wearies of the heavier foods and demands something light and with plenty of flavor. But the supply of preserved fruits is low and it is too early for any of this season's crop except rhubarb. Just here the jelly powders can be made to take the place of fruit. The daintiest desserts are quickly and easily made with these powders and the finishing touch is given by serving them with whipped cream. Gold Standard is one of the best of these preparations.

A little booklet, describing the variety of delicate dishes to be made from this powder, and containing full directions for use as well as other household hints, is called "In the Interest of Good Living" and may be obtained free by anyone who writes to Dept. F. The Codville Georgeson

Co., Winnipeg. This way of obtaining a maximum of delicacy and daintiness with a minimum of work is well worth trying.

"Young lady, you are not suited to our business."

"Not suited to your one horse business?" said the young typewriter, angrily. "Why, I'd have you know I worked for Mr. Carnegie once."

"That may be. However, we are not interested in phonetic spelling."—Hous-ton Chronicle.

"IN THE INTEREST OF GOOD LIVING"—A FREE BOOKLET.

We would strongly advise all of our readers to write for the free booklet "In the Interest of Good Living," which the Codville-Georgeson Co., Dept. F., Winnipeg, agree to send to anyone, anywhere upon request.

**CARGILL'S SHORTHORN SALES.**

H. Cargill & Son write as follows: We beg to report these sales of recent date: To John Kearns of Palmerston, Ont., the red bull Golden Rex, which he bought to carry on the good work of McKay 5th—37860—a bull bred by and purchased from us and which has proved a very successful bull, both as a stock and show animal. Golden Rex is of the right stamp, low, wide and thick, is out of the Brawith Bud cow Golden Hope (imp.), bred by Mr. Watson, the breeder of the \$5100 bull Lord Banff; sired by the Duthie bred Amaranth bull Golden Champion. He was sired by the Roan Lady, Marr bred, bull Diamond Rex (imp.) a son of the famous Bapton Diamond.

To Henry Needham, Pakenham, Ont., the red and white son of Diamond Rex, out of Rosewood 88th (imp.), one of Mr. Bruce's far famed families; she by Pride of the Realm, a son of Mr. Duthie's great show and breeding bull, Pride of Morning, out of a Roan Lady cow. This is a good bull, smooth and good in his lines, and if properly cared for will do lots of good in his new home.

To L. B. Powell, Wallenstein, Ont., we sold a trio of choice animals, consisting of Lord Mysie, a typical Scotch type, thick, smooth and right down on the ground, out of Beauty 20th (imp.) a daughter of the Marr Goldie bull, Golden Gift (81168), a son of Spicy Robin (69639). His sire was the Duthie bred Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe (imp.), sired by Lovat Champion out of Mistletoe 3rd by the Cruickshank bull Dauntless, g.d., Missie 118th by William of Orange (50694). Amaranth G 4th, a beautiful dark red heifer out of the Duthie bred Amaranth cow Sittyton, Amaranth 4th (imp.) a daughter of the Missie bull, Chief of the Clan and out of a daughter of William of Orange. Golden Drop Victor, our chief stock bull for some years, sired this heifer and she will do him credit, notwithstanding the high standard set for him. Choice Lady, a good roan and a quality one completes the trio, she is out of Pretty Lady (imp.) a daughter of Mr. Crombie's very successful breeding bull King Robert of the Diamond family; her sire was Choice Koral (imp.) of the Shethin Kora family and a good one.

W. A. Begg of Tiverton, Ont., took one might say a miniature herd, at any rate the foundation for a large one, and if careful selection counts for anything, we predict a future for him in Shorthorn annals. He bought the four heifers, Carrie C, Daisy C, Princess C 2nd and Clara F.C. 2nd, the three former full reds and the latter pure white. Carrie and Daisy were sired by Lord Mistletoe (above mentioned), Princess by the Duthie bred bull Golden Drop Victor, selected by Mr. Duthie as being the best red bull in his crop of that season, and purchased by us at auction for 290 guineas, a pretty long price at the time; but which we have not had any reason to regret. G. D. V. is a son of the renowned sire of show bulls, Nonpareil Victor, at the time of his death heading the herd of Mr. Bothwell of Missouri. Clara F.C. was sired by the Duthie bred bull, Merchantman, a Missie and a son of Lovat Champion, his dam was by the great Scottish Archer and grand dam by William of Orange. Carrie C is out of Carrie (imp.) a daughter of the Crombie bred bull Janissary (74761), out of Emily by Monticello, a Marr bred Missie by William of Orange; Emily out of Lady Corday by Mandeville, a Marr bred Marigold also by William of Orange. Daisy C is out of Daisy (imp.) a daughter of Clifton (74241), a son of Prince of Fashion and g.s. of Scottish Archer; Daisy's dam was Dewdrop by Mountain Bard bred by Mr. Manson of Kiblean, the breeder of the great family of Kiblean Beauties; Mountain Bard was by the Cruickshank bull, Touchstone, a son of Gondolier out of Sunflower by Roan Gauntlet. Princess C 2nd out of Princess (imp.) a great breeder and very heavy milker, bred by the famous Durno of Jackston, sired by the Queen Esther bull Prince Charlie, a son of the Marr Missie bull Musgrave. Princess' dam was Marigold by the Duthie bred, son of Royal Star (58082) Locksley (66849). Clara F.C. 2nd, the white one with the hair, thickness, and quality we all look for is out of Clara F. 3rd (imp.) sired by Cock a Bendie a son of the Rosewood bull-Dost Mahomed; dam Clara F. 2nd, a

daughter of the Butterfly bull Earl of Netherdale sired by Cruickshank bull First Consul, dam by William of Orange. J. E. Meyer of Gourock, Ont., purchased a nice pair, in the bull Bellman, a red son of Merchantman (imp.), and Bellona 3rd (imp.) by the Duthie bull Count St. Clair of the Marr Clara family, a son of the Victoria bull Count Arthur and g.s. of the great show bull Count

Lavender; her dam was by the Lavender bull Livy, a son of the Cruickshank bull Collingwood. And a red and white daughter of the Duthie bred Mayflower cow Moss Rose 2nd (imp.) named Moss Rose 8th, sired by the Missie bull Lord Mistletoe. Moss Rose 2nd is really one of the old Bruce Mayflowers which assisted in making Heatherwick famous, and which has pro-

duced among many other good ones the prize winning bull Prince Sunbeam, so familiar to Canadians, she was sired by Count Arthur son of Count Lavender and out of Sally 4th by Rosebud bull Radical (54886). Mr. Meyer has certainly made no mistake in selecting these two animals as a nucleus upon which to build a permanent foundation as the breeding is right and animals equally so.



**Gourlay Pianos High-Priced But Worth the Price**

**B**UT do not misunderstand us. The price is neither prohibitive nor extravagant; it is as low as the high standard of our pianos will allow.

Remember, it is possible to be foolishly economical in buying a piano. It is easy to save fifty or more dollars, only to find in a short time that the purchase is dear at any price.

**A Gourlay Piano is worth all it costs. Indeed, it does not cost all that it is worth.**

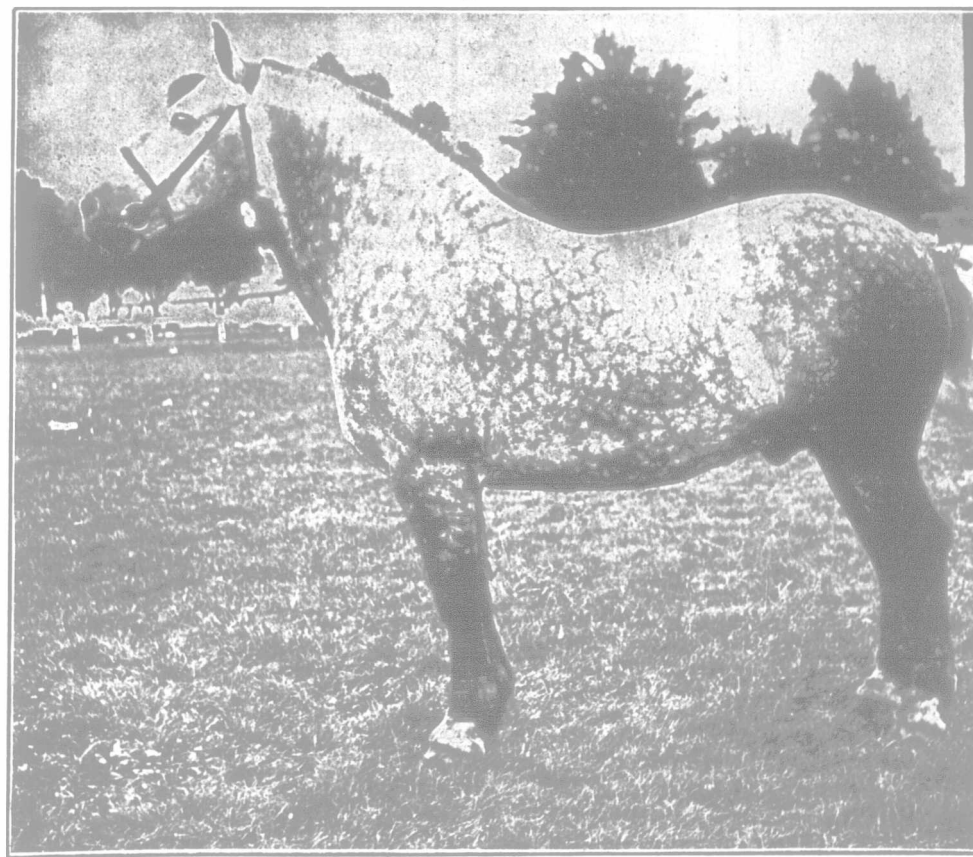
**Write for Booklet**

We ship on approval anywhere in Canada.

*Gourlay, Winter Leeming*

Head Office:  
189 Yonge St., Toronto

Winnipeg Warerooms:  
279 Donald Street



**MEDOC**

(40083)

Has added First and Championship at Brandon, to his list of prizes—one of my colts taking 2nd.

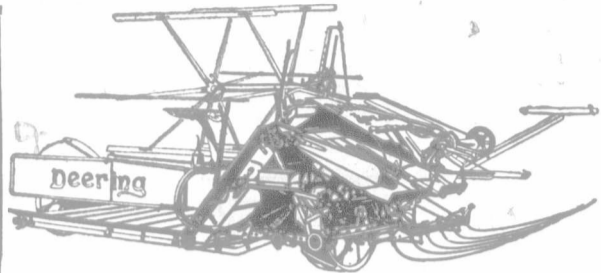
The first lot have taken so well, am getting in another bunch to arrive about March 20, all 4 and 5 years old. A number of them prize winners at the International among the lot—all in the pink of condition. Write or call on

**JNO. H. STOUT**

AT "THE OAKS"  
Westbourne, - Manitoba.

## It Pays to Buy a Deering

**Gets  
All  
the  
Grain**



**In-  
creas-  
es  
Crop  
Re-  
turns**

**YOU** realize this when you come to figure up crop returns.

Preparing a good seed bed, sowing good grain, and propitious weather are not all that is necessary.

You must have a machine that will harvest your grain so that you will realize every dollar possible out of the crop.

A Deering binder does this.

It's built to get all the grain. The reel will bring tall or short, down and tangled grain to the sickle without fail; the elevators will handle it whether it be light or heavy, and the binding attachment will throw out nice even butted bundles.

When a field of grain is harvested with a Deering, you won't find crow's feed scattered all about; you won't find the grain lying in patches where the reel never picked it up.

**CANADA BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg.**  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL.**  
(INCORPORATED.)

The Deering is built to harvest the crop in the right way.

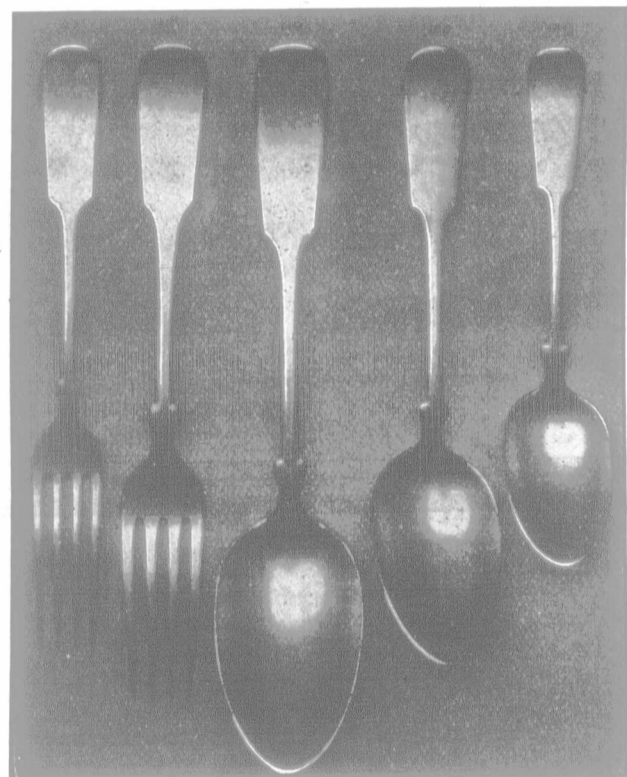
The Deering wide cut binder is particularly adaptable for use where there are large fields of grain to harvest.

During harvest, time is worth money. The loss of a day's cutting may mean the loss of many dollars, and no farmer can afford to take a chance on purchasing a poor binder.

The Deering line of harvesting machines is complete and includes, besides grain and corn harvesting machines, a complete line of haying machines, comprising mowers, tedders, sweep rakes and hay stackers.

Call on the Deering agent and let him explain why a Deering machine harvests in the right way. These local agents are found everywhere, and will be pleased to give information and a catalog concerning the Deering machines.

## D. R. DINGWALL, LIMITED



TIPPED PATTERN.

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 117 Dessert Fork Silver plate . . . \$4.00 per doz. | Heavy Silver plate . . . \$5.00 |
| 118 Dinner Fork, Silver plate . . . 4.50 per doz.   | Heavy Silver plate . . . 6.00   |
| 119 Table Spoon Silver plate . . . 4.50 per doz.    | Heavy Silver plate . . . 6.00   |
| 120 Dessert Spoon Silver plate . . . 4.00 per doz.  | Heavy Silver plate . . . 5.00   |
| 121 Tea Spoon Silver plate . . . 2.25 per doz.      | Heavy Silver plate . . . 3.00   |

**JEWELERS AND  
SILVERSMITHS**

**WINNIPEG**

WE illustrate this design in silver plated tableware as one of the most practical and serviceable patterns, we also quote two prices the former is a well plated article which will wear for a number of years while the latter we have known to be in constant use for 15 years without wearing through.

**AN IDEAL  
WEDDING GIFT**

WRITE FOR  
CATALOGUE

**FREE BOOK ABOUT  
U.S. CREAM  
SEPARATOR**

Tells plainly the "WHY" of it. Shows  
**WHY** the U. S. Skims Cleanest  
**WHY** the U. S. Holds the World's Record  
**WHY** the U. S. Wears the Longest  
**WHY** the U. S. Is Simple in Construction  
**WHY** the U. S. Is Easy Running  
**WHY** the U. S. Is Easy to Handle  
and Perfectly Safe to Operate

48 pages of well-printed, easy reading, finely illustrated facts for the farmer who wants to make his cows pay the biggest profit.  
One cent brings you new Catalogue No. 110. Write the postal today.

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.**  
Bellows Falls, Vt.  
Eighteen centrally located distributing warehouses throughout the U. S. and Canada. Prompt delivery. 435

### BRITISH METHODS OF BACON CURING.

As to the feeding of pigs, there exists a very considerable diversity of opinion, but within the last year or two careful experiments have been made in this country, in Canada, and elsewhere, which we believe will in a short time concentrate opinions, divergencies in which had arisen through want of opportunities of careful comparison. Of course, every feeder of pigs will utilize the food which may lie at his hand, and for the consumption of which perhaps he may keep the pigs, but, so far as one can gather, there is nothing that will so quickly bring up the weight of a pig and produce the best of pork as regular feeding on rough ground oats, potatoes, and good skim milk. On this feeding, healthy pigs in fair circumstances may gain about two pounds weight every day.

Pease is also largely used, especially in Canada, and "pea-fed" bacon is the special boast of some salesmen, but there are others who, whilst admitting its value as a feeding material, have an opinion that the hams and bacon are somewhat thinner in shape, though the meat is leaner.

In Wiltshire the pigs are largely fed on barley meal, and it is certainly a good food; but there is also a thinness about the shape of the hams. The celebrated York and Cumberland pigs are largely fed on potatoes and ground oats, and they produce fine, well-shaped meat without the fault of being too fat. In Ireland the feeding is generally a mixture of corn-meal and potatoes, and as the Irish hams are greatly celebrated it would seem that the mixture makes a good food.

On the whole, we are inclined to think that a mixed and somewhat varied diet is the best for pigs, just in the same way that it is the best for human beings. Kitchen slops and household scraps contain too much greasy and watery matter to produce good pork, and unless when mixed with harder feed and used sparingly, the bacon is sure to be soft and unsatisfactory.

There are two kinds of feeding which do not produce good bacon, and it is our duty to mention them. First, feeding on fish; if fish is much used the bacon both tastes and smells of it, and it is a combination of flavors that no one seems to like. We have handled bacon from which we could smell the fishiness seven or eight yards off. Second, the waste products of breweries, though they seem to nourish the animals that feed on them, produce pork of a watery, soft nature, which glitters and sparkles when it is cut—we call that kind "shiners." It is almost impossible to cure it, as it often gets tainted, though promptly put in pickle, and even if it is cured, it is not fine meat and will not keep. Those conditions seem to arise from the absence of constituents in the food which are essential to the formation of firm flesh. We refer to the low percentage of albuminoids, which is only 4.9, as compared with 14.8 per cent. in bran.

But the supposed pig that we have seen cured might have been wanted for what is called Ayrshire bacon—that is, bacon with the skin taken off, all bones removed, cut into quarters, and rolled up. If such had been the requirement, then instead of the scalding process above described, the pig would have been carefully skinned after head and feet had been removed. All the bones would then be taken out, and the carcass cut into four quarters, and put in pickle for two or three days in winter, or for four days in warm weather. The pickle is prepared with salt, saltpetre, sugar, and, if possible, some old pickle which retains color and flavor. When the three or four days are up the bacon is taken out, partially dried and then rolled up, and after firming a little longer is sent out for sale. It is to be understood that this bacon is not cured to keep long.

#### WILTSHIRE BACON.

But, again, our supposed pig might have been wanted for what is known as Wiltshire bacon—that is, the head and feet being removed, the pig is to be split into two sides with bones left in, prepared, smoked, and sold in that condition. The process by which Wiltshire bacon is prepared and cured is different from that which we have mentioned.

### Every Hour Delayed

**IN CURING A COLD  
IS DANGEROUS.**

You have often heard people say: "It's only a cold, a trifling cough," but many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough it had been remedied with

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It is a pleasant, safe and effectual remedy, that may be confidently relied upon as a specific for Coughs and Colds of all kinds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains in Chest, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Mrs. Stephen E. Strong, Berwick, N. S. writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Asthma, and have found it to be a grand medicine, always giving quick relief. We would not be without a bottle of it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three Pine Trees is the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers. Refuse substitutes. Demand Dr. Wood's and get it.



## Mail Your Savings

to the nearest branch if you are too far away to deposit in person. Hundreds of people living at the remotest points are saving by this system.

BRANCHES: Alameda, Brandon, Binscarth, Calgary, Dundurn, Edmonton, Fleming, Fort William, Glenboro, Hanley, Langham, Manor, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saskatoon, Somerset, Vancouver.

**WE PAY 3 PER CENT.**

on all deposits, interest credited quarterly, and you are made absolutely secure by a capital of over  
**\$1,000,000.**

Any amount will start an account in

### THE NORTHERN BANK

Head Office: Winnipeg.

Sir Daniel McMillan, K.C.M.G., President.  
Capt. Wm. Robinson, Vice-President.

### GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

The best and surest cure for GOUT and RHEUMATISM. Thousands have testified to it. All stores and the BOLE DRUG CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, and LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal and Toronto.

### Don't Delay a Moment

If you are going to plant anything this spring, we have still on hand Russian Poplars and Willows, for windbreaks, well rooted trees of the best varieties, also best varieties of Apples, Crabs, Plums, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, etc. The best stock ever offered in Manitoba.

Buchanan Nursery Co., St. Charles, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

**Suit Made to Order by Mail**



THE ABOVE will give you an idea of Our Perfect Fitting System; every out of town man can have his clothes made to order at the price of ready-made or hand-me-down. No matter where you live, the whole thing is done by mail. WE HAVE A PERFECT SYSTEM. Write for sample and measurement blanks, we send them to you free. State about the kind of clothes you like. Suit or overcoat made to order at mill prices \$15, \$20 and \$25. We prepay all express charges.

Scotland Woolen Mills Co. Winnipeg

**FARM WANTED**

Will pay fair price for two good farms. Not particular about location, but they must be situated in good agricultural section. Soil must be first class. One place must be over 320 acres and one small or medium size. We also want good dairy or stock farm, or good wild land. Will bargain for machinery and stock if price suits. All or part cash. Possession must be had in April or October. Give description and price at once.

Address: NORTH AMERICAN LAND CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Bone Spavin**

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**VIRDEN NURSERIES**



200,000 Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the west, of these hardy, fast growing, Russian popular and willows. I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Send for price list and printed directions. John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man

The pig, after being killed, is run into a very hot furnace for about half a minute, and that singes off all the hair. The carcass is then split into two, put in a cool place with a temperature of about 42 degrees F., and sometimes a light brine, specially prepared, is pressed into the veins by a force-pump. The bacon is then cured with salt in a slow and mild manner for sixteen to eighteen days, then, after drying a few days, the bacon is treated with a dusting of pea-meal, and mildly smoked for two days or more, as required. This bacon is termed Wiltshire, merely because of the Wiltshire style of curing and finishing, but as a matter of fact, most of the bacon sold as Wiltshire comes from Denmark, Ireland, and other countries.

**YORK AND CUMBERLAND HAMS.**

The method of handling the celebrated York and Cumberland hams is by first curing for fourteen days by the dry salt process, which we have described, for 14-lb. to 18-lb. hams, but for larger sizes about twenty one days will be required. The hams are then washed out and hung up to dry in an airy place. If the weather is favorable, the hams will be dried and firmed by being left hanging, but if the weather is wet and the air damp, fires of coke or anthracite are made in chaffers and placed underneath the hanging hams, so that they are slowly dried until they are quite firm and hard, when they are ready for the market. The pigs used in making this class of hams are usually fed on potatoes and ground oats. Of course, other feeding may be used, but maize would not be suitable feeding, as after some time the hams are apt to get yellow and somewhat rancid, owing to the oil in the maize.

There is a process of curing meat which is rather rapid, but, on the whole very unsatisfactory. It is called pumping, and it consists in preparing a brine of salt, saltpetre, and water, which is pressed into the open ends of the veins by a force-pump with a pipe prepared for the purpose. This process is also used by forcing brine into the flesh of the bacon and hams through openings arbitrarily made, but in neither case is it a satisfactory method. As sufficiently strong brine cannot be pressed through the veins to make a good cure of the whole meat, it is generally found in a short time to get black in color and to rapidly run to decay. In the second process, that of pumping brine into the meat, it is found that on being cut up, the meat has been blown so much up that a large number of open spaces are shown on each slice, the flavor of the hams is deteriorated, and it will not keep, but soon gets into a black-spotted condition and also decays.

**THE OLD METHOD.**

The old method of curing hams, before the trade expanded to such dimensions as we now find and before the delicacy of the public taste was so much developed, was to keep the hams and bacon in salt for at least three weeks, but sometimes longer, rub the salt well in, then wash them out and hang the hams somewhere to dry, as often up wide chimneys as any other where, and you will all admit that that was the most "sootable" place. By this longer process of salting the meat was almost certain to keep, and if it was a bit salt to taste, the consumer did not mind that very much.

The latest process of curing is one for which we think we are indebted to the Danes. It is to have a very large tank, which is so carefully and closely constructed that after the fresh bacon has been put inside of it on shelves arranged for the purpose, and the tank closed, all the air can be pumped out of it, and the bacon in this way expanded to a great extent. After a sufficient time has elapsed for expansion to be complete, a tap is turned on, which allows brine to run into the tank, and, of course, it rushes into every opening in the expanded bacon and fills it with curing material, so that in a few hours it may be said to be fully cured.

(Excerpts from a lecture by R. Kerr, Edinburgh, before a class of grocers.)

The Teutonic advertiser is not always happy in the inducements he offers. "Any person who can prove that my cocoa is injurious to health," so runs the challenge in a German paper, "will receive boxes of the same gratis."



**DO IT NOW**

Write to **H. CATER** for his **New Catalogue** on **Pumps, Windmills** and **Gasoline Engines.**

**Brandon Pump and Windmill Works**

Reference—Bank B.N.A.

Box 410

Brandon, Man.

**DE LAVAL**

**The World's Standard of Cream Separator Value**



It has been pertinently said by a man prominent in dairy affairs that:

"If the time spent by manufacturers of other cream separators in an endeavor to convert the public to the belief that theirs is as good as the De Laval, were spent in an honest effort to raise the actual value of their machines to the De Laval standard, the result would be immensely profitable to the inexperienced buyer."

Our Catalog explains De Laval Superiority—The machine speaks for itself under all conditions.

**The De Laval Separator Co., 14-16 Princess St., Winnipeg**

Montreal Toronto New York Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco



**Mr Pig can't get through neither can Mrs. Cow.**

**FROST HOG AND CATTLE FENCE**

Is the ideal combination. The high carbon hard coiled steel wires form a regular "stone wall" against live stock. The Frost Locks, the biggest little things in the world, LOCK running wires and uprights without crimping or bending. There's no repair bill to pay—no cause for worry about cows in the corn or the pigs in the potato patch, when you have Frost Fences on your farm. If you want the facts in the case, our booklets give some "clinchers" in favor of the FROST.

**FROST WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd.**

HAMILTON, Ont. WINNIPEG, Man. CLEVELAND, Ohio

**TRADE NOTES.**

It is a simple matter to secure one of those six colored lithographs of the famous champion pacing stallion, Dan Patch, which will be given free to any one writing the International Stock Food Company, at Minneapolis, telling them how many head of stock is kept and in what paper they saw the "ad." of the picture.

There is an advertisement in May 2 issue of the Farmer's Advocate for the Hoover Potato Digger, and while it may seem somewhat unseasonable, we call attention to it now, so that intending buyers may investigate its many undisputed advantages and order before the time when it is actually needed. This is a labor saving device that can ill be dispensed with when potatoes are grown in any quantity. It is manufactured by the Hoover-Prout Co., Lock Box 32, Avery, Ohio. Send for their literature descriptive of their machines.

**PAROID**

Before you buy roofing for any building, from a small poultry house to the largest mill or factory, it will pay you to get samples and complete proofs of quality from the oldest makers of ready roofing in America. (We originated the roll of roofing ready to lay with fixtures packed in the center.) Our concern was

**Founded in 1817**

We can show you why "Paroid" is the best of them all—lasts longer and saves most in repairs. Drop us a postal to-day.

**F. W. BIRD & SON,** Hamilton, Ont.

**ROOFING**

Church—Are you acquainted with Flatbush? Gotham—Oh, yes; why, we sleep in adjoining pews—Yonkers Statesman.

## America's Leading Horse Importers

AT THE 1905 INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION

Won the Greatest Victory of the Age.

Roseberg—Grand Champion Percheron Stallion.  
Apropos—Grand Champion French Stallion.

18 First Prizes. 43 Prizes in All.

Champion Group of Percheron Stallions over 3 years old.  
Champion Group of Percheron Stallions under 3 years old.  
Champion Group of French Coach Stallions.  
Champion Group of Belgian Stallions.

THE BEST HORSES IN THE WORLD.

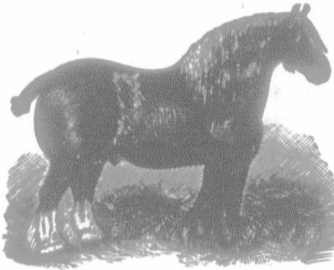
The First-prize Winners and Champion Stallions at all the leading shows of both continents are now for sale in the stables of

**McLAUGHLIN BROS.,**

Kansas City, Mo. Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.



## Western Horsemen



Order your breeding stock at once. We can supply you with pure bred Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions and Mares, and Big Missouri Jacks at quick turn-over prices, on your own terms.

Give us a call or write

Christner & Fisher, Regina, Sask.



## J. B. HOGATE'S

Shires, Clydes, Percherons,  
Hackneys and Spanish Jacks.



My latest importation includes 45 head of Shire stallions and fillies, Clyde stallions and fillies, Hackney and Percheron stallions and Spanish Jacks, many of them prize-winners in England, Scotland and France. This is a gilt-edged lot and the best we ever imported, combining size and quality.

Stables at WESTON, ONT. Telephone connection.

J. B. HOGATE - Proprietor.

## TAKE THE RIGHT ROAD

FROM

St. Paul or Minneapolis



CHICAGO  
GREAT  
WESTERN  
MAPLE  
LEAF  
ROUTE  
RAILWAY



Unequaled equipment on all trains  
makes traveling a pleasure on the GREAT WESTERN

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
D. MORRISON, GEN. AGT.  
ROOM 25, MERCHANTS BANK  
WINNEPEG, MAN.

## Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

We want you to know Tubular Cream Separators as they are

Investigate the low can and enclosed gears. Tubulars have neither oil cups, tubes, nor holes—they oil themselves. They have bowls without complicated inside parts—hold the world's record for clean skimming, durability, capacity, easy turning and easy washing—save half the work—greatly increase the amount and quality of butter—are wholly unlike all other separators. Write for catalog R-186

Toronto, Can.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,  
West Chester, Pa.

Chicago, Ill.

## DECISION IN HORSE WARRANTY CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Perdue Wednesday the action, McKenzie vs. McMullen, was heard. Plaintiffs, S. H. McKenzie & Co., were horse dealers at Neepawa, and defendants were farmers in the municipality of Odanah.

In March, 1905, defendants gave plaintiffs a lien note for \$465 for two horses they had bought. Only \$60 were paid and plaintiffs brought this action to recover balance. Defendants alleged the horses were sold with a warranty that they were young and sound and free from bad habits, and asserted they were not as warranted.

In delivering judgment his lordship stated he found that the plaintiffs promised that the horses to be furnished to the defendants should be a good sound young team, suitable for farm work, and that there was a warranty given by the plaintiffs to that effect. Also that there was a breach of that warranty and that the horses delivered were not of the quality promised. One was a "cribber" and the other one old and lame from a chronic disease in the forelegs. Both were different from the quality promised. The defendants never waived or released their right to claim damages for the breach of warranty. The actual value of the horses furnished was \$200; defendants paid \$60 on account. Plaintiff may take judgment for \$140, in which event the judgment is to operate as a payment in full for the horses and the plaintiffs are to be restrained from taking possession of them under the lien. In the alternative, plaintiffs may instead of taking payment for the above amount, be entitled to a return of the horses, in accordance with the offer made by defendants' counsel, the lien note then to be cancelled. In neither event will there be any costs allowed to the plaintiffs.

## SOME STATISTICS ON AMERICAN HORSES.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture gives the number and value of live stock January 1, 1906, 18,718,578; horses, average value, \$80.72. Illinois leads, with 1,429,473 horses; Iowa next with 1,247,457; Texas has 1,200,540; and Kansas is the only other million horse power, with 1,056,752 horses. Automobiles come in same as the bicycle, one to a thousand.

There are now 18 million horses, against 17 million January, 1905, and 16 million January, 1904, and 13 million January 1900. The increase is at the rate of a million horses a year, but the country is so large and the growth of the farms and cities requires more horses than ever before. The market demand is so urgent that prices are higher than ever before known in America—too high to export. The markets want good draft and coach horses, but most of the 18 million horses are little scrubs not suited for the markets.

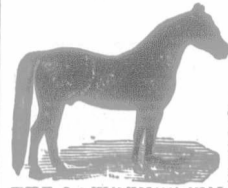
Illinois has a million and a half of horses, which is more than any other state has, and a valuation of \$96.96. South Carolina and Georgia have the highest average valuation, \$115; Massachusetts and New Jersey, \$112; Connecticut, \$111; New York and Pennsylvania, \$102; Ohio, \$101; Arizona, the lowest average, \$28; New Mexico, \$30; Wyoming, \$42; Montana, \$43; Utah, \$44; the Middle Western states, \$80 to \$100.

Imported horses, chiefly stallions for breeding, increased from \$1,344,994 in 1904 to \$1,824,665 in value in 1905.

Exports of horses decreased in value from \$3,255,005 in 1904 to \$3,077,650 in 1905, owing to the short supply of export classes, the high prices and the increased home market demands.

In a chatty letter about his stock Mr. R. W. Caswell of Saskatoon says: "I have had a very successful sale of young bulls this spring. I sold Saskatoon Prince to H. C. Herridge, Red Deer Hill; Star 25th to P. Ostund, Wadena; Star 26th to D. I. Shults, Dundurn; Star 27th to Sparks Bros. French; Cherry's Champion, P. Peritok, Eagle Creek. The stock are all looking well, they have only to be seen to please.

## HORSE OWNERS! USE

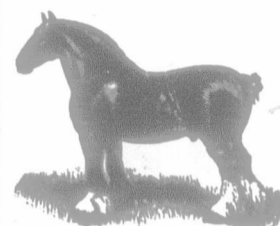


## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunions from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

## Shire Horses



We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes.

Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited.

Station: Athorp Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

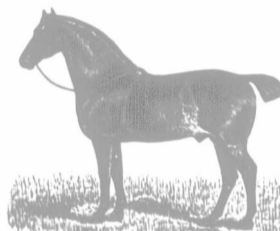
JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS,  
Holdenby, Northampton, England

## THOROUGHBREDS

Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by KELSTON, 1st Prize and Sweepstake Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price. Correspondence solicited.

R. DALE - S. QU'APPELLE

## HACKNEYS AND CLYDESDALES



From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron's Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices, write

T. H. HASSARD, Millbrook, Ont.

## ABSORBINE

Removes the Inflammation and Bunch. Restores the Circulation in any Bruise or Thickened Tissue, without blistering, removing the hair or laying horse up. Pleasant to use, clean and odorless. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 12-B free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Bunions, Corns, Chilblains, Sprains, Etc., quickly. Genuine mfd. only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St. Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents: Lyman, Son & Co., Montreal.

## FOR SALE

The three year old Clyde Stallion, "Mayfield Grandson" 5081

This is a splendid stallion and a sure foal-getter  
H. H. McCLURE - Lethbridge

NO MORE BLIND HORSES. For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore Eyes, Barry Co., Iowa City, Iowa, have a sure cure

## 23 Imported Clydesdale Stallions

FOR SALE, also 6 Hackney Stallions. Inspection invited and prices right. O. SORBY, Guelph,

## Bater & McLean

Live Stock Salesmen and Commission Agents,  
C. P. R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

## Auction Sales Horses Held Weekly

Every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock

when we will have varied from one to three carloads of Eastern and Western Horses consisting of heavy drafts, farm, express, saddle and driving sorts. Entries for future sales now being received. Liberal advances made on stock sent for sale.

Bater & McLean, Agents Major S. Harris, Auctioneer  
Phone 3022 J. 4219

# CALFSKINS HIDES, FURS, ETC.

Consignments solicited, large or small. Write and get our prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**

### Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, **B. H. BULL & SON,** Phone 68. Brampton, Ont.

## Terra Nova Stock Farm HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.  
**S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.**

## Ground Feed 40c. per Cwt.

Ask for prices, car lots. Oats and Barley wanted.  
**Metcalfe Milling Co., Ltd.**  
Portage La Prairie, Man.

## Herefords

A score of choice young bulls of A1 breeding; also some good breeding females, all ages. Inspection and correspondence invited.  
**Oswald Palmer, Lacombe**

## POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS

The Leading Herd of Western Canada  
Grand young Bulls, Cows, Heifers and pure-bred  
**SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE**  
**J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.**

If you want good Herefords see the herd headed by Happy Christmas (imp.) 21442, the best bred Whiteface on the Continent. SHEPHERD PONIES also For Sale.  
**JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie.**

## CARLTON HEREFORDS THE STATE FAIR PRIZEWINNING BULL

Gold Prince 88168 at the head of the herd. Cows selected from the leading herds in the U. S. A., the Anxiety blood predominating.



**BULLS FOR SALE**  
All ages, all sizes, all prices and all O. K.  
**Fenton Bros.**  
Carlton Hereford Farm  
SOLGIRTH, MANITOBA

## Scarcliffe Herefords

Bulls and females of the most approved strain. Sampson 1st at head of herd. Young stock of his get. Terms to suit the trade. Orders Solicited.  
**H. M. BINC - Glenella, Man.**

## Beresford Grove Farm

Unreserved Dispersion Sale  
— OF REGISTERED —  
Herefords and Shorthorns  
**JUNE 5TH**

Three Shorthorns, 2 years and over; number of Bulls and Females, from 15 to 30 months; Shorthorns, by Flashlight 41732, Master of Arts 31924, Scottish Canadian (imp) 56122, Flambeau of Dalmeny 83497 (imp), from Lord Roseberry, K.C., Scotland), also Burton Pride 52489, by Pilgrim (imp) 36075. 11 Hereford Bulls, 2 years old; number of females by Sir Inglesides 1658, Prince Brandon 2021, Prince of Poplar Grove 1616.  
**A. R. Ibbotson, Beresford Grove Farm, Beresford, Man.** **T. C. Noris, Auctioneer**  
Station right on farm—trains both ways each day.

### Questions and Answers

#### OWNERSHIP OF THRESHING OUTFIT.

A. B. C. and D., four farmers, agree to become partners in a threshing outfit and sign joint notes. After one year D. retires by mutual consent and surrenders all interest in the plant. A. B. and C. sign other joint notes for fresh machinery and A. being an invalid his wife signs on his behalf. A. dies, leaving all his property to his wife, after which B., without consulting either A. or C. sells his interest in the plant to E. a son of A.; E. supposing that by the transaction he becomes a partner in the room of B. Now what is C's position?

1. On the death of A. what is the widow's standing or claim in regard to the partnership?
2. If B. privately sells his interest in the plant to E. how do they stand respectively in regard to the partnership and plant?
3. What is C.'s position in regard to the partnership and ownership of the plant and what is the proper step to take?

Sask. T. B.

Ans.—The retiring of D. from the firm, does not affect the partnership, if it is continued by A. B. and C. under a new contract. But the death of A. operates as a dissolution of the partnership, and from that date, it must be regarded as having ceased to exist. The sale by B. of his interests in the plant to E. was entirely within his right, but it would not have the effect of making E. the purchaser, a partner in the concern at all. A's widow, as the heir at law of A., would be entitled to all A's share in the plant, which we take is one-third. C. still retains his one-third interest, and E. is the owner of the other third. These parties are therefore in the position of joint owners of property, and if they cannot agree among themselves, to carry on the business as partners, the proper thing to do would be to sell the outfit, and to divide the proceeds among the interested parties.

#### LOSS FROM FIRE.

If a railway engine starts a fire that burns a granary containing 600 bushels oats, also a waggon and rack, is the company liable for damages? There was a good guard around property but as the wind was very high the fire jumped the guard.

Man. W. P.  
Ans.—You should lay claim for damages and if you have sufficient proof you would be justified in entering suit. Recent court decisions upon similar cases would indicate that you could recover.

#### GETTING WHITEFISH.

Will you obtain for me through your paper information as to the stocking of ponds with whitefish? I have a pond of about two acres, partly very deep; it has a mud bottom; the water is clear and cold. I have tried trout in it but the mud bottom consisting of a kind of fine marl, appears to be against them. There are lots of suckers in it. Where can I get either the eggs or fry of whitefish and when is the best time to apply for them and can they be sent far by express?

Man. J. C. H.

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was  
**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**  
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

### Grandview Herd. SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Trout Creek Favorite \$3595.  
Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.  
**JAS. WILSON,**  
Innisfail, Alberta.  
Farm three miles south of town

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854

An excellent lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale now. Have choice milking strains. Have a few Leicesters left—yet—Bargains in ewes.  
**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

### Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF  
**High-Class Scotch Shorthorns**  
Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.  
Herd Catalogue on application. Address:  
**JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT.**  
W. C. EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om



## ARTHUR JOHNSTON GREENWOOD, ONT.

Offers for sale at moderate prices:  
**12 High-class Yearling Bulls**  
All sired by imported bulls, and most of them from imported dams.  
Also imported and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

### Spring Grove Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st, Toronto, 1903. om

High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincolns. Apply  
**T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont**

### SNAPS IN 'SHORTHORNS

Bulls from six months to two years. Can supply several Winnipeg prize winning Tamworth sows and one-year-old boar. Also Pekin Ducks and White Brahma cockerels.  
**A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**

Cattle and Sheep Labels.  
Send me your name and address for circular and sample. It costs nothing. Write to-day.  
**F. G. JAMES, - Bowmanville, Ont.**

## Maple Shade

**Cruickshank Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep**  
We have for sale one (imp) bull, 15 months; also a good roan junior yearling show bull. Catalogue on application.  
**John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations—Brooklin, C.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance Telephone

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I have now for sale one 2 year old red bull (imp.) and six extra well-bred yearling bulls and several cows and heifers. Prices reasonable and quality right.  
**JOHN RAMSEY,**  
Priddis, Alta.

## STAR FARM Shorthorns

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister. This herd won five first and two second prizes, also sweepstakes at the Central Saskatchewan Fair, 1905. Several young animals for sale. Also B. P. Rocks. Farm half mile north of station.  
**W. CASWELL SASKATOON SASK.**

### Shorthorns and Tamworths

A selection of 13 Shorthorn bulls from which to choose. Headed by the Junior Champion at the 1905 Dominion Exhibition, and including the 2nd and 3rd prize junior bull calves. Tamworths of all ages. T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. m

### T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**  
Present offerings: 12 young bulls, of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town.

**Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.**  
The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---8878--- and General---12399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.  
**Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand.**  
**Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man.**

### SITTYTON STOCK FARM High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Sittyton Hero 7th, my great show and stock bull, is now for sale. (Three times champion at Winnipeg, Man.; three times champion at Regina's big Fair; SECOND at World's Fair at Buffalo, and other prizes too numerous to mention.)  
**GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Sask.**

### Woodmere Stock Farm Neepawa Man.

## Shorthorns

For sale. My herd has always been FIRST on the ring where shown. Have on hand a number of young things of both sexes.

### Clydesdales

A few Clydesdale fillies for sale.  
**Yorkshire Pigs**  
Always a good supply of both sexes for sale. Not related.  
**Plymouth Rocks a Specialty**  
**Stephen Benson**

### Rushford Ranch Shorthorns

My great stock bull **Trout Creek Hero**, several cows and young stock for sale. **Royalty** is now at the head of the herd. Write for particulars.  
**R. K. BENNET,**  
Box 95. Calgary, Alta.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings; 29 heifers, calves 4 bulls, yearlings; 26 bulls, calves.  
All out of imported Sires and Dams. Prices easy. Catalogue.  
**JOHN CLANCY, H. CARCILL & SON,**  
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

### Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om  
**J. T. GIBSON, - Denfield, Ont.**

## Good Looks

are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

# Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere.

Never sold in bulk. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

## Beef Prices are Looking Up

Moral:—Buy good Cattle NOW

The opportunity to do so will be afforded you at

# Fairview, on June 1

## The Sale of the Year



Nobleman (imp.) 28871, An Impressive Sire

Drop me a postal card and get a catalogue.

Terms: Cash or approved notes, payable November 1st, at seven per cent.

## John G. Barron, Carberry, Manitoba

Ans.—I think it would be useless to try whitefish in the lake you mention. They require sand or gravel bottom. Jack fish would do alright in the lake, and would make good angling. The best way to get them is to go to some nearby waters where they are, with barrels and dip net—put a few in each barrel (about six) fill with water, and take to the lake. Change the water if you can on the way, if the distance is far. If you cannot change the water, dip it out with a pail and holding up high as you can, pour back, letting the air mix with it.

We will have no whitefish fry this year from now.

F. W. HOOKER,

Domion Fish Hatchery,

Selkirk, Man.

### FREE PASSAGES WITH CATTLE.

Can you tell me if it is possible to go from Winnipeg to England with cattle and get a free return, if so, where should I apply?

Fleming.

E. T.

Ans.—Yes. Gordon, Ironside and Fares. One gets experience of the roughest kind on such a trip.

### WIDOW'S QUERY RE HOMESTEAD.

I am a widow with two grown up sons, and I wish to obtain a homestead for myself. I wrote to Ottawa about three years ago asking if I could take up one, but they answered that I could not. Could you tell me whether I could obtain such a homestead? I am living with one of my sons who supports me; the other son lives in the city. I am quite capable of handling the duties connected with taking up land.

F. W.

Ans.—It is necessary before a widow is allowed to take up land that she shall have minor children dependent upon her. Your sons are not dependent upon you and therefore the refusal of your request at Ottawa.

### TEMPERING STEEL.

Can you tell me how to temper plowshares so they will last longer? Also how to temper a butcher knife so it will keep a keen edge?

Alta.

J. McD.

Ans.—Heat to a uniform light red heat and sprinkle over the entire upper surface powdered red prussiate of potash; this will melt and run over the surface of the steel, when it should be plunged into cold water or brine. Shares may be hardened by simply heating to a full red color and plunging into water or brine. Immerse the thick side first.

If the knife does not keep its edge get a new one.

### FORMALINE FOR SMUTTY OATS.

Would you advise me to sow smutty oats? If I use formaline how much would I use to the bushel?

Sash.

A. L.

Ans.—No, if clean seed can be had. Formaline is the best preventative of smut to use, but the amount to use depends upon the "smuttiness" of the seed. In treating seed get a gallon of the solution on each bushel of seed and if there is only a suspicion of smut in oats use about sixteen ounces of formaline to thirty two gallons of water, and in increasing strength up to an ounce to the gallon depending upon the amount of smut in the seed.

### TREATMENT FOR SCOUR IN CALVES.

White scours is a common complaint among calves during spring and early summer. The disease may be due to different causes and is very often fatal. Some common causes of scours are: over feeding, irregular feeding, milk of different temperatures and degrees of sourness, unclean feeding pails, unhealthy quarters etc. etc.

The disease has recently been carefully investigated in England and the following treatment recommended:

1. Isolate the calf if possible, so that it may be kept quiet and its progress watched.

2. Give a dose of 1 oz. of castor oil mixed with a little whisky and warm water immediately the calf shows signs of scour, and do not give food for at least half an hour after having given the castor oil.

The whisky acts as a stimulant, while the warm water is a diluent and makes the viscid oil more mobile.

3. Reduce the allowance of milk to half the usual quantity, and continue to give the reduced rations until the calf shows signs of returning health, when the milk may be gradually increased.

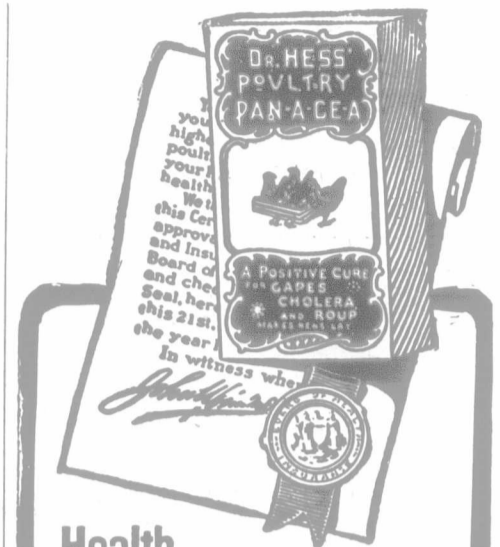
Give each day from two to five doses of a medicine according to the severity of the case. The principal constituent of this medicine may be resorcinol, a mild antiseptic. When taken in small doses it tends to stop excessive fermentation in the stomach which accompanies this form of scour; the checking of this fermentation is the first step towards recovery. It is claimed for resorcinol that its use is accompanied by less of the evil effects that follow other antiseptics.

It is stated that it is the intention of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. to erect about thirty local elevators during the coming summer, the whole to be completed in time for moving crops this fall. The company is also to erect an oatmeal mill at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Pat Burns & Co. are said to have fed 15,000 cattle during the last winter.

### CAN SAFELY RECOMMEND CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Millerville, Alta., Canada, Jan. 27, 1895.  
The Laxative Williams Co., Cleveland, O.  
I have been using your COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and find it very successful. I have also been recommending it to my friends with success.  
CHARLES H. KERR



## Health Insurance for Poultry

By correcting digestive troubles and destroying the poisonous germs of disease, Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cea is a guarantee against loss. Every package is an insurance policy on the life of your poultry; on the health of every chick. By its action on the digestive organs it compels the system to extract the largest possible amount of nutrition from the food, and quickly convert it into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc.

## DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-cea

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and cures gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, leg weakness and the like. It is endorsed by leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee. In setting hens sprinkle both hen and nest with Instant Louse Killer, and the brood will come off free from lice.

1 1-2 lb. package 35c

5 lbs. 85c.

12 lbs. \$1.75

25 lb. pail \$3.50

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.  
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

## Attention! Poultry Men

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes

Only high-class birds for sale. Address  
or  
S. Houlton,  
Calgary,  
Canadian representative.

## Eggs for Hatching

—No better than the best but better than the rest.  
Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Extra good laying strains in each variety.

Chas. Stewart, Wellwood, Man.

## EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS  
WHITE WYANDOTTES AND  
SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.  
Viriden Duck and Poultry Yards  
MENLOVE & THICKENS, Prop's, - Viriden, Man.

## The Quincy Incubator, THE HATCHER

YOU WANT...  
Because it is easy to operate, being self-renewing, so foodstuffs and self-ventilating. The ventilation is positive. Nothing left to chance. Economical in the use of oil.

50 DAYS TRIAL.  
Don't fail to investigate the Quincy. It's different from others and our offer is the most liberal. Prices low. Send for Free Catalogue. It will help make more poultry profit.

QUINCY INCUBATOR CO., Box 49, QUINCY, ILL.

## HOLYROOD PRODUCTION

70895 at stud. Barred Rock Eggs from a wonderful winter laying strain at 75c. per 15; incubator lots \$4.00 per 100 eggs. R. E. CLARKE,  
GLEN CAIRN KENNELS. WEST LORNE, ONT.

## \$9,000 Poultry Catalogue

40 kinds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 grand pictures, 20 house plans. We make hens lay, cure disease, etc. send for mailing catalog. Incubators 30 Days Free Trial.  
J. R. Brabazon Jr. & Co., Box 41, Delavan, Wis.

## \$12 WOMAN'S SPRING SUITS \$4.50

Made to order Suits to \$15. Raincoats, Silk Jackets, Linen Suits, Skirts and Waists, at Manufacturers prices. Send for new samples.

Southcott Suit Company, Dept. 32, London, Ont.

Send for mail order catalogue, which contains everything you use at wholesale. Half express paid.



## By Regulating The Food System

NEARLY ALL THE MOST COMMON ILLS OF HUMANITY ARE PREVENTED AND CURED BY

### DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

"When our food is properly digested and assimilated, the waste matter promptly excreted and all the organs working in harmony we are well. When any derangements of these functions occur we are sick."

If we wait to consider for a moment what a large proportion of such derangements arise from constipation of the bowels, torpidity of the liver and sluggish action of the kidneys it is not difficult to understand the far-reaching effects of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a means of preventing and curing disease.

One of the results of our artificial modern life, and more especially that of winter, is too much eating and too little exercise. The liver and kidneys are overworked in their effort to remove the excess of waste matter, and when they fail in this work disorders of some kind are bound to arise.

It is usually with the liver that trouble begins. The bile which should be poured into the intestines to aid digestion and insure healthful action of the bowels is left in the blood to poison the system.

Headache, biliousness, liver complaint and constipation are followed by uric acid poisoning, kidney disease and rheumatism when the kidneys play out.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills begin by enlivening the action of the liver and bowels, and thereby effecting a thorough cleansing of the whole filtering and excretory systems. By this means constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all their accompanying symptoms are removed.

Then by their direct action on the kidneys they purify the blood of uric acid poison, which is the cause of rheumatism, backache, lumbago and all the dreadfully painful and fatal diseases of the kidneys.

In the newspapers have appeared from time to time thousands of letters from persons who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In the majority of the homes of Canada this great family medicine is constantly kept on hand as a preventive and cure for these common ills of life. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dodds Medicine Co.

### HEAVY YIELDING POTATOES.

A correspondent sends us an illustration from the London Illustrated Mail of an exhibit of potatoes, one root yielding 222 tubers, weighing in all 43 pounds.

## AFTER 18 YEARS OF SUFFERING

### An Ontario Farmer Finds a Cure at Last in Dodd's Kidney Pills

The Direct Cause of His Trouble Was a Strain in the Back Which Affected His Kidneys—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

ARDOCH, Ont. May 7—(Special.)—Mr. Ami Jeanneret, of this place, gives a very interesting account of his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills. He says—

"I hurt my back and strained my kidneys and for 18 years I suffered on and off intense agony. I was subject to attacks of Rheumatism and Lumbago. My joints were stiff, my muscles cramped, I lost my appetite, my flesh began to fall away, my nerves were shaken, I could not rest or sleep at night and I was sinking into a deplorable condition when I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used six boxes and I am now as strong and healthy as ever I was. I am certain I owe my cure wholly to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

## Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Lost, Strayed or Impounded. 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, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department 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.

### ALBERTA.

#### ESTRAY.

**SUNNY SLOPE**—Six stray horses as follows:— One bright bay pony gelding, white face and white hind foot, seven years old, no visible brand, estray since 1902. One buckskin pony, seven years old, no brand, estray since 1902. One bay pony, mare, no brand, estray since 1905. One dark iron grey gelding pony, four years old, no brand, estray since 1903. One white pony, gelding, aged, branded J E monogram on left shoulder and Y on left thigh, estray since 1903. One dark iron grey horse, fifteen and a half hands high, branded L bar over on right shoulder, estray since October, 1905. W. H. Shaw, J.P., (20-31-26 w 4).

**DAYSLAND**—Since July 15, 1905, mare, bay, seven years old, weight about 1,150 pounds, branded O A monogram. Gelding, brown, star on forehead, has one white foot and two white quarters, five years old, weight about 1,150 pounds, branded shamrock on left shoulder and left hip and half circle on left side. E. B. Carbee, (18-14-16 w 4).

**STAVLEY**—Saddle pony, brown, weight about 800 pounds, branded 0 on right shoulder. T. B. Clancy.

**WETASKIWIN**—Since September 1, 1905, steer, red, one horn broken off, ears have been frozen, two years old, no visible brand. Fred Provo, (N. W. 1-4 30-46-24 w 4).

**STAVLEY**—Since April 1, horse, bay, gelding, branded 20 on left shoulder, has small saddle marks. Thos. Childs.

**SKAFSE**—Horse, bay, white stripe from forehead to nose, weight about 700 pounds, very thin, no visible brand. Horse, white, very thin, weight about 700 pounds, no visible brand. Albert A. Larson (N.W. 1-4 24-45-20 w 4).

**SPRING BANK**—Running on range near C. M. Mickle's, mare, white, aged, branded I G on left side of neck and left shoulder, also lacy W on left hip, foal at foot. Mare, gray, cayuse, aged, branded quarter circle under on left hip, foal at foot. Chestnut cayuse mare, unbranded. Gelding, brown, aged, branded CH on left shoulder.

**LETHRIDGE**—Since April 14, heifer calf, six or eight weeks old, unbranded. John Thomas, (S. E. 1-4 18-10-21 w 4).

**CROSSFIELD**—Since May, 1905, mare, dark brown with little white on near hind pastern, about ten years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, had shoes on when first appeared on range, branded with large P on left shoulder. Mare, bay, white blaze on face, about ten years old, weight about 900 pounds, branded as follows:—inverted U bar over on right shoulder, circle over arbitrary sign on left shoulder, irregular triangle on left hip. J. L. Boyle, J.P.

#### ESTRAY ENTIRE.

**STRATHCONA**—Bull, red spotted white, one and a half years old. E. Johannsen (N.W. 1-4 33-51-23 w 4).

#### IMPOUNDED.

**RAYMOND**—Horse, bay, white stripe on face, four white feet, three years old, branded round topped T, T on left shoulder. J. B. Wasden.

#### LOST.

**MAYVILLE**—Since September 4, buckskin mare, branded F B. on left shoulder, little lame on left hind leg, wandered with bay and roan horse. Any information leading to recovery will be rewarded. Carl Effenberger (owner).

### SASKATCHEWAN.

#### ESTRAY.

**MACOON**—Bay gelding, aged, blazed face, nose and lips white, hind feet white, collar marks, weight 1,600 pounds, came to my place April 14, 1906. Clyde A. Holway.

**HANLEY**—Since March 20, 1906, red steer calf, about six months old, no brand, animal in poor condition. B. Weir (6-29-3 w 3).

**MILESTONE**—Bay mare aged eight or nine years, white front feet. Anthony Theaker (6-13-19 w 2).

**KRISTNESS**—Bay pony mare, about three years old. G. W. Reynolds (13-22-13 w 2).

**FORT QU'APPELLE**—Since last winter, red steer with white spots, horned, two years old, branded crow-foot inside of left hand bracket on right ribs. Black muley steer, three years old, branded 9 double ended Y with J on left ribs. Pasqua's Indian Reserve.

**WEST BRIDGEFORD**—Since April 1, 1906, black horse, ten years old, off hind foot white, weight about 1,300 pounds, has halter on and shod all round. Light bay gelding, very slight build, about 1,100 pounds, 11 years old, has halter on and shod all round. M. F. Gallagher (24-23-3 w 3).

**MISTAWASIS**—Carlton Agency, Mistawasis Indian Reserve, since December, 1905, three year old cow, white head and white all along the back, branded V on left side near shoulder and LY on left side near flank. Joseph Ledoux.

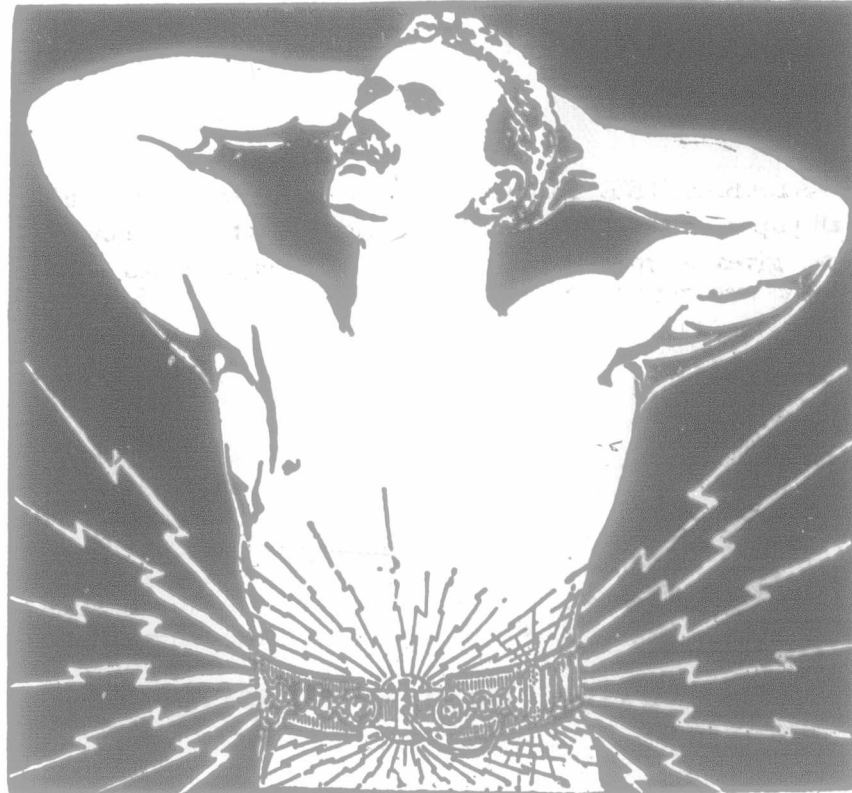
#### LOST.

**BALGONIE**—Since December, 1905, bay mare, three years old; also two year old bay stallion, little white spot on forehead. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to the recovery of both animals. Frank Huber.

**SINTALUTA**—About April 8, 1906, gray mare, branded hat design on left shoulder, age nine years, weight 1,200, black horse, white on left

## OFFER TO MEN!

I Have Confidence Enough in My Treatment to Give My Electric Belt Free Until You Are Cured. I Ask No Pay In Advance.



I believe in a fair deal. If you have a good thing and know it yourself, give others a chance to enjoy it in a way they can afford.

I've got a good thing. I'm proving that every day. I want every weak, puny man, every man with a pain or an ache to get the benefit of my invention.

Some men have doctored a good deal—some have used other ways of applying electricity—without getting cured, and they are chary about paying money now until they know what they are paying for.

If you are that kind of a man this Belt is yours without a cent of cost to you until you are ready to say to me, "Doctor, you have earned your price, and here it is."

That's trusting you a good deal and it is showing a good deal of confidence in my Belt. But I know that most men are honest, especially when they have been cured of a serious ailment, and very few will impose on me.

As to what my Belt will do, I know that it will cure wherever there is a possible chance, and there is a good chance in nine cases out of ten.

So you can afford to let me try anyway, and I'll take the chances. If you are not sick, don't trifle with me; but if you are, you owe it to yourself and to me, when I make an offer like this, to give me a fair trial.

Dr. McLaughlin: North Bay, Ont.

Dear Doctor.—It is with pleasure that I write you with regard to the Electric Belt I purchased from you about four months ago. After using it and following the directions for 3 months, I felt like a new man, and it is now three weeks since I stopped using it. I am satisfied to say that your Belt is far ahead of medicine or any other electrical treatment I ever tried before, and it is worth its money many times. I can strongly recommend your Belt and shall always do it. I thank you from my heart for your wonderful remedy. Yours truly, O. JOHNSON.

But some men don't believe anything until they see it. That's why I make this offer. I want to let you see it, and feel it, and know it by your own experience, before I get a cent.

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me and we quit friends. You are out the time you spent on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

But I expect to cure you if I take your case. If I think I can't cure you I'll tell you so, and not waste your time. Anyway, try me, at my expense. Come and see me and let me show you what I have, or if you can't, then cut out this coupon and send it in. It will bring you a description of my Belt and a book that will inspire you to be a man among men, all free. Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wed. and Sat. to 9 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1.

**Dr. M. D. McLaughlin,**  
112 Yonge St., Toronto.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m., Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write Plain

hind foot, white spot on forehead, weight 1,200; one year old horse colt, uncut, black with white face as far as left side of nose. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to recovery of horse. Alex. Pitre, Sintaluta.

**OSBOW**—About December 1, 1905, sorrel horse, white stripe on face three white feet, weight about 1,200 or 1,300 pounds, branded on left shoulder; dark roan mare, black mane and tail, weight about 1,000 pounds, rising four years old; iron gray horse, tall and rough, with right hind leg scarred. \$15.00 reward offered for any information leading to their recovery. John Wesley Noble.

**TOUCHWOOD HILLS**—About March 2, 1906, bay mare, white stripe down face, blind in left eye, saddle marks, ten years old, fourteen hands, 900 pounds, unbranded; sorrel mare, three years, white face, 800 pounds, left hind foot a little white, lazy V and G on left thigh; bay mare, ten years, right hind foot white, fourteen hands, 1,000 pounds, branded M C on left hip. These horses are all broken, were in good order, substantial reward offered for recovery of same. Guy Matthaee de Phletenix.

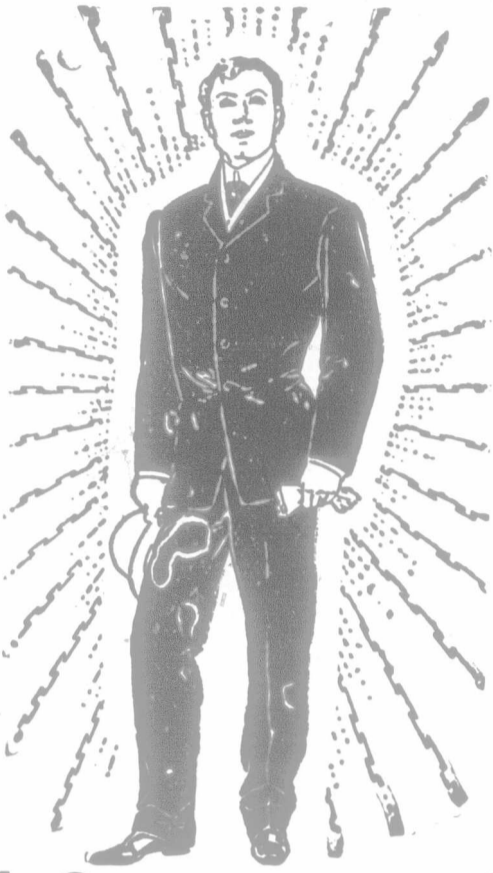
**PENSE**—About March 10, 1906, bay mare, rather coarse head, no white marks, weight about 1,300 pounds, no brands. \$10.00 reward offered for recovery of animal. J. A. Coe.

**BEESTON**—Via Grenfell, about November 1, 1905, young dark brown mare, fifteen hands, weight about 900 pounds, scar on near hind leg, had halter on with long rope attached, branded R on right shoulder. I. B. Lupton.

**DONGOLA**—One bay mare, branded 7 6 monogram on right hip, aged eight years, about 1,400 pounds, ruptured on left hind flank; also bay stallion yearling colt, small white stripe on face, four white feet, and tail bobbed short. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to recovery of said animals. Jacob Tochar

**WOLSELEY**—On April 4, 1906, gray mare carrying colt, cut on right fore arm, branded inverted A lazy D monogram on left shoulder; bay mare with cut on inside of hock right hind leg, branded C.1 on right thigh; sorrel mare, branded DW on left shoulder; bay horse branded G on left shoulder; brown gelding, branded plus sign Z on left thigh, vertical bar on left side of inverted V on left shoulder. The above animals when last heard of were straying south of Wolseley and may be still together or split up. Any information sent to the undersigned, leading to the recovery of said animals, will be properly rewarded. Gibson Bros., Wolseley, Sask.

## FREE TRIAL UNTIL CURED



**My offer to all who lack Strength and Vigor, who have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, etc., is:—Use my Invention until Cured, then pay me. I ask not one Penny in advance or on deposit.**

A man in good, vigorous health is full of electricity. The eye and brain sparkle with it, and his nerves and muscles are strong and elastic as steel. He is successful in business or his occupation, and his wit and general good nature makes him sought after by all. Could electricity be seen he would appear as in the illustration—emanating "something" you instantly feel as you approach him. This "something" is simply his natural electricity. We call such men "magnetic." Are you one? If not, don't you want to become one? During 40 years practice in Electricity I have aided more than a hundred thousand to become so. Men have come to me broken down from overwork, worry, or abuse of nature's laws, having exhausted all medical and drug treatments and apparently past aid, suffering tortures from Nervousness, Exhaustion, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lamé Back, Wrecked Stomach etc., and even these I have helped to regain their health and strength—made them men like the above. I can do the same for any man who will use my invention, and who is not too far gone for help.

**I Cure you before you pay me One Penny**

My treatment is very simple. I use Electricity as given by my famous Dr. Sanden Electric Herculex Body-Battery (latest patent, Mar. 7, 1905). Worn only during time you sleep, it fills your body full of the soothing, strengthening current, and in the morning you awake full of life and vigor, prepared to face the world however you find it. Two months' use generally cures the worst cases. Use the Herculex for that length of time, and if you are well, pay me. If not, return it—price when cured from \$5 up. Liberal discount if you pay cash for it.

As the originator and founder of the Electric Body-Battery system of treatment, my 40 year's success is the envy of many, and my Herculex is, of course, imitated (what good thing is not?), but my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone and cannot be imitated. It is given free to all who use my invention until the cure is complete. My Herculex is guaranteed to give a current instantly felt, or I forfeit \$5,000, and to last for at least one year.

Call or send for My Electric Herculex to-day, or if you want to look into the matter further, I have two of the best little books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, which I send free, sealed, upon request.

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Stockholm, Sweden, 36 Malmskildnads.  
Calcutta, India, 7 Wellsley Place.

Canton, China, 73 Maine St.  
Buenos Aires, South America, 15 Artes.  
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Largo el Carioca No. 29.  
Montevideo, South America, 18 de Julio, 122.  
Sao Paulo, South America, 5 de Nov. No. 62.  
Santiago, Chili, Cassilla, No. 2.  
Lima, Peru, Quidre No. 17.

Bombay, India, 75 Hornby Road.  
Madras, India, 162 Mount Road.  
Cape Town, South Africa, 12 Plein St.  
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If so—the plaster for your house ought to be the best.

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THE PREMIER BERKSHIRE HERD OF THE WEST

I am now booking orders for early spring pigs from a bunch of fine, large, matured sows of faultless conformation—the up-to-date bacon type. Berkshire litters farrowed every month. Lunett, my big show sow, is now nursing a fine litter. Unrelated pairs, twins or single individuals of either sex supplied. Orders solicited. Address:

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**250 Million Sheep  
Dipped in it Every Year.**

Has no equal. One dipping kills ticks, lice and mites. Increases quantity and quality of wool. Improves appearance and condition of flock. If dealer can't supply, send \$1.75 for \$2.50 quantity to **BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**REGINA**—Bay saddle pony, branded C on left thigh; also black saddle pony branded O on right shoulder, has saddle marks. \$5.00 reward offered for information leading to the recovery of said animals. Robert Sinton.

### ESTRAY ENTIRES.

**LANGENBURG**—Red bull, white spots over hips, big white star on face, white on end of tail, no horns. Alfred Hartung.

**ULRIC**—Two yearling bulls—one black with white spot on right shoulder, white spot on hip; the other red, no brands visible. L. H. Seebeck.

**ARCOLA**—Since April 5, 1906, red bull, about fifteen months old, with ringworm marks around eyes and neck, no visible brand. W. H. Brant (18—7—3 w 2).

**MILESTONE**—Stallion, three or four years old, star on forehead, blind, white hind feet, weight about 1,200 pounds. Anthony Theaker.

### IMPOUNDED.

**HANLEY**—Dark gray gelding, eight years old, blurred brand on right shoulder. J. M. Eby, Jr., Poundkeeper, Hanley.

### MANITOBA.

#### LOST.

**ELGIN**—Clyde Filly, three years old, low-set, dark bay, stripe on face and one white hind foot. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. A. Maguire, Box 21.

### SOME OF BARRON'S FEMALE OFFERINGS.

The following notes on a few of the individuals to be offered by Jno. G. Barron on June 1, are the result of a cursory inspection of the same, and while the conformation of these cattle will on sale day undoubtedly speak for them, we advise a careful perusal of the catalog, which will show the Fairview Shorthorn to be unsurpassed in breeding.

Myrtle 3rd, a light roan, stylish in appearance, well filled over the crops and with ample bosom, breezy looking.

Kerfoot Beauty one of the lowest kind, was second in her class at Brandon 1905.

Lauretta Gem 2nd, a thick one, neck vein well filled, well let down in twist and bulging buttocks, has the furry coat and mellow handling so much desired by Shorthorn breeders and other practical cattlemen.

Maggie 3rd, one of the deepfleshing kind.

Nonpareil Beauty 3rd, very lowset and blocky, typical of the breed in her head, with all signs of a breeder and a milker.

Milliner 22nd, a growthy, lofty heifer, with ample middlepiece covered evenly with flesh and coat that one can easily get a handful of.

Gypsy Queen 3rd, by Stanley, breezy looking as is to be expected from such a sire, whose record can be seen in the catalog.

Fairview Lass 4th, one of the money making, dual purpose, farmer's type, with a fine udder, the producing qualities of which were amply demonstrated by the fine roan bull calf this cow is nursing.

Laura 2nd, a red cow by Nobleman, third in an exceptionally strong three-year-old class, is smooth, wide and low-set well fleshed on the back, in the region of the high-priced cuts.

Lauretta Gem by Lord Stanley 6th, is a big-framed heavy-fleshed cow and a steady breeder.

Waterloo Sunshine 2nd, a big red cow by the noted Topsman, traces to one of the early importations from Great Britain. This family has been one of the most profitable ones at Fairview.

Louisa Cicely, a straight-backed, well-ribbed, deep-flanked cow is of the Laura family the foundation of which is imported Louisa from the herd of Sam Wiley of Yorkshire, who is listed as one of the eminent English breeders in History of Shorthorn Cattle on page 154, with such an ancestry and the top crosses of Nobleman and Topsman it will be strange indeed if the Laura family are not in keen demand when the auctioneer cries the sale June 1.

Milliner 21st is a thick-fleshed lowset, red, and traces to Milliner (imp.) a Booth bred cow. For further particulars see the catalog foot notes of dams and sires.

### HIGHLY VALUED BY THE RANCHERS.

High River, Alta., Canada, May 30, 1904.

The following is a true statement:

"We use the GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BARSAPIL, highly valued by the ranchers of this Province. Bought of Pharmacy."

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Our Mail Order business in Waists was never so heavy—and we attribute it entirely to the pretty and exclusive styles we are showing, and the moderate prices asked for so much daintiness. You can order from the illustrations shown below with perfect safety, for they are exact reproductions of the Waists themselves. Don't forget if you make up a Club Order of \$25.00 or over, we pay the delivery charges. They will be nicely boxed and sent to one address. Try it and see how nicely it works.



**Q2-200—Women's Jap Silk Wrist,** made with box pleat and tucks, back and front trimmed with open Valenciennes lace insertion, extra good value..... **\$2.75**



**Q2-223 Women's Waist,** of heavy, white Japanese silk, back made with clusters of tucking, front of wide stitched tucks to waist line, trimmed with silk embroidery and rows of Valenciennes insertion, tucked collar and cuffs trimmed with Valenciennes lace, special value..... **\$3.50**



**Q2-215—Women's Waist,** of Louisine silk, black, white, navy, and sky, tucked back, box pleated, made with clusters of fine tucks, and trimmed with lace insertion in scroll design, new tucked sleeve, made with deep cuff effect collar and cuffs finished with insertion, special..... **\$3.50**



**Q2-225—Women's Waist,** of fine quality Japanese silk in black and white, with stitched tucks in back, front, and sleeves, very special..... **\$1.50**



**Q2-205—Women's Jap Silk Waist,** back opening, dainty yoke of all-over Valenciennes lace, circular effect of shirring back, front, and sleeves, and fitted cuffs with rows of insertion, exceptional value..... **\$5.00**

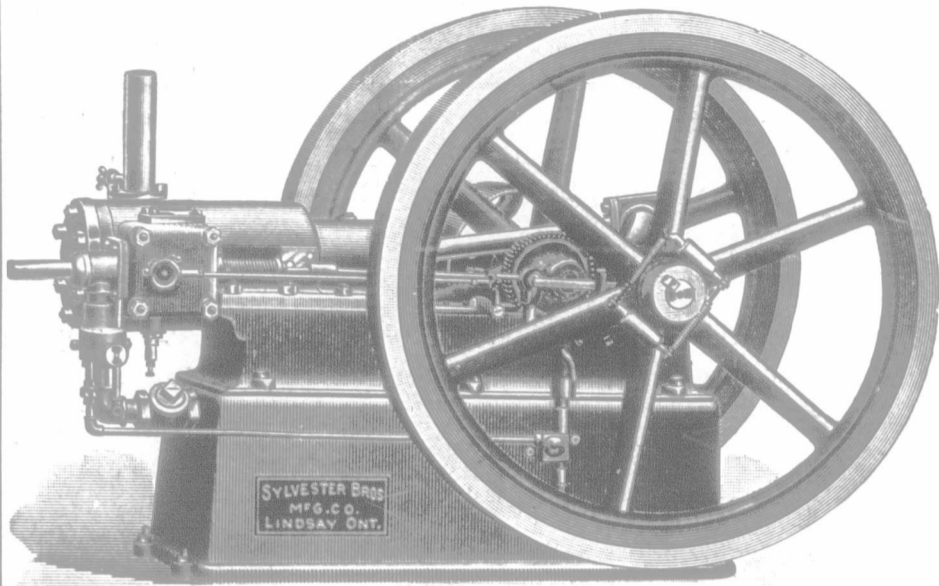


**Q2-234—Women's Waist,** of good quality Japanese silk, back opening, front made with all-over pin tucking and panel effect of silk embroidery and Valenciennes insertion, collar and elbow sleeve daintily trimmed with insertion and lace..... **\$3.50**

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We get more power from your 6 Hp. (bought in 1901) than 8 Hp. steam engine. —Gardner Bros., Neepawa.  
Used your 6 Hp. in our shop for 3 years; best of satisfaction. —Friesen Bros., Steinbach  
The 10 Hp. works well. —Chas. Wilkinson, Moosomin.

The 6 Hp. gives the best of satisfaction, simple durable. —Williams Bros., Gladstone.  
The 8 Hp. (stationary) ran 32 in. Belle City Separator, last fall, threshed 600 bushels wheat per day. —A. M. Bell, Carman.  
My 12 Hp. runs 28 in. separator, with feeder. —Thos. Potts, Dominion City.

### Sylvester Cultivator For 4 Horse Cuts 9 Feet Wide

Nothing like it for cultivating, destroying weeds, and breaking up stubble, wide teeth cut everything. Just placed five on the big farm, Davidson, Sask.

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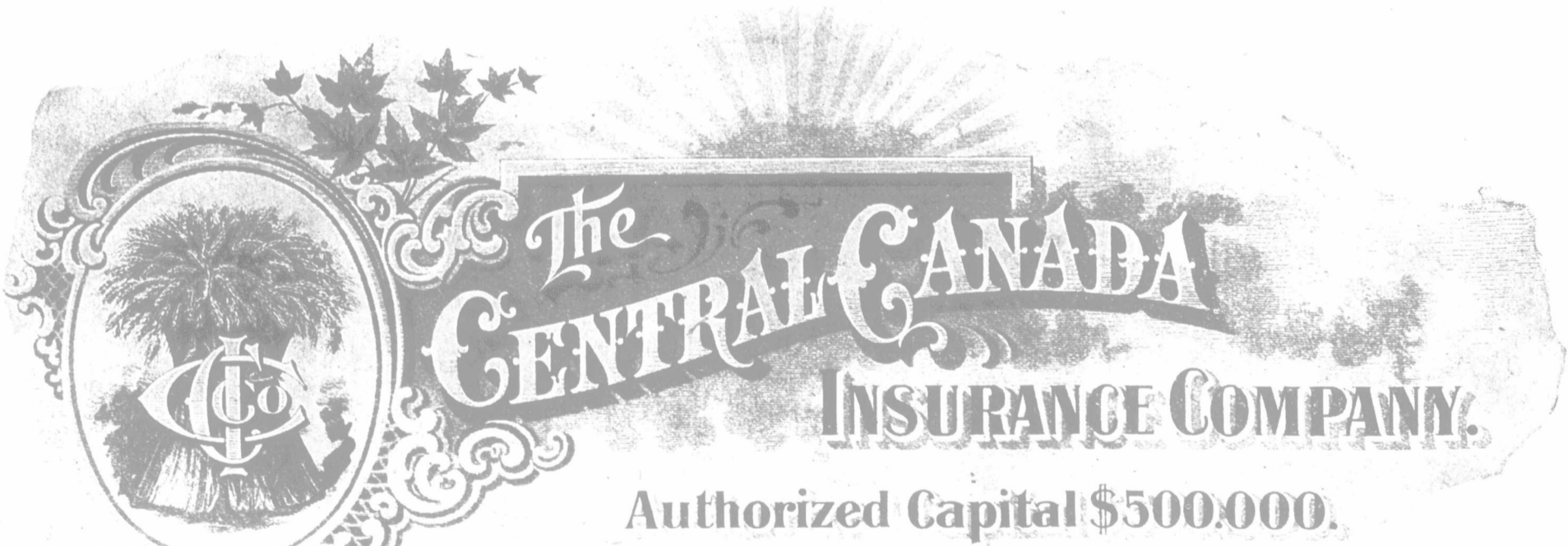
- Because it is waterproof, fireproof, windtight, and the frost never affects it.
- This roofing has been used largely by the C. P. R. for fourteen years.
- It is the cheapest, yet it lasts longer than any other roofing you can buy. It is peculiarly adapted for western climate.
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