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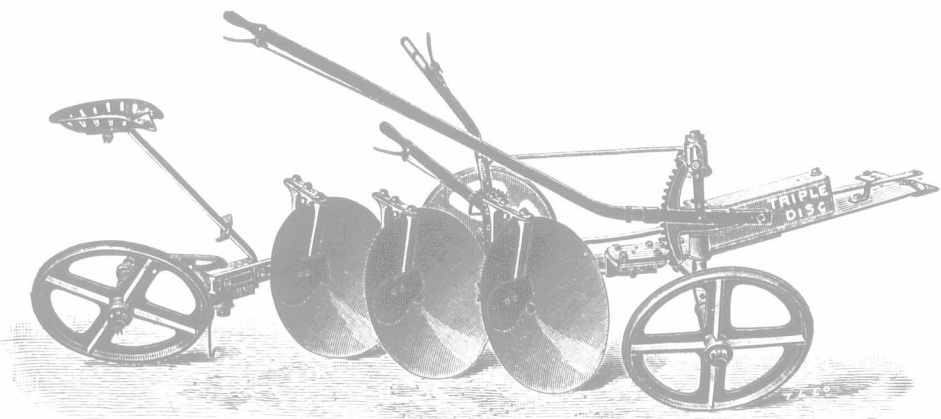


# MASSEY-HARRIS

## COMPANY, LIMITED.

### DISC PLOWS

One, Two and Three Furrow



DRAWS EASY  
NEVER CLOGS  
TURNS FREELY  
ALL BEARINGS ABSO-  
LUTELY DUST-PROOF

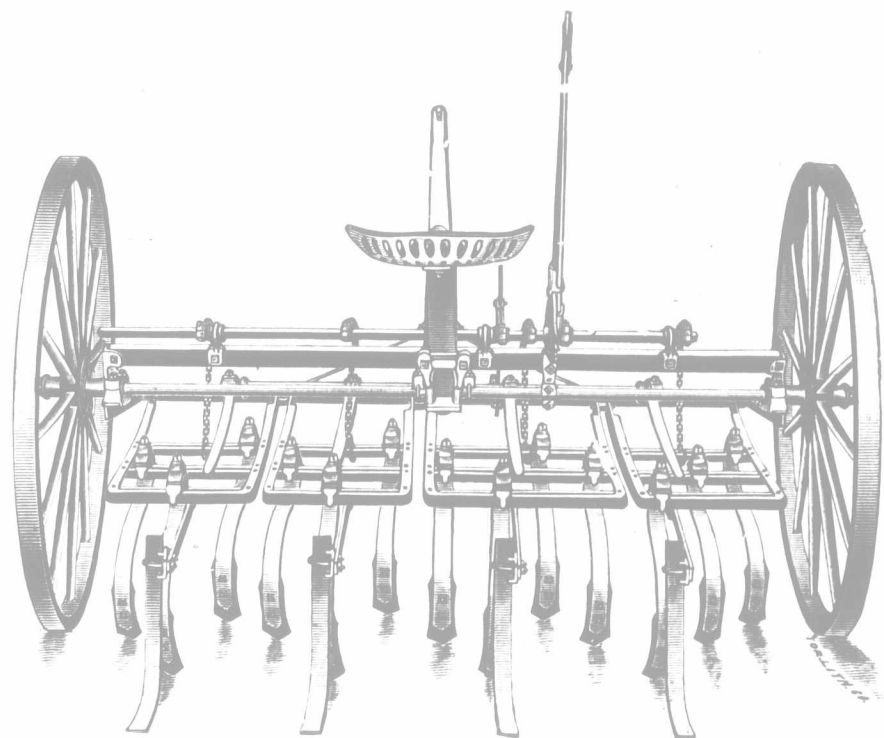
Tested by many leading farmers and proved eminently satisfactory.

### Spring-tooth Cultivators

13 and 17 Tooth  
Three and  
Four Horse Hitch

STEEL AXLES  
STEEL SECTIONS  
EQUAL PRESSURE  
PERFECT CULTIVATION

Specially equipped  
for cutting thistles



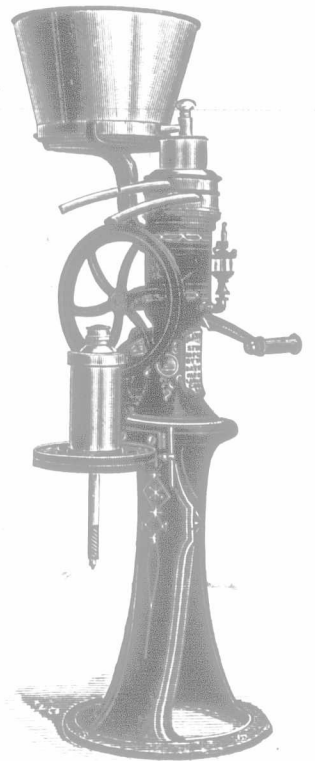
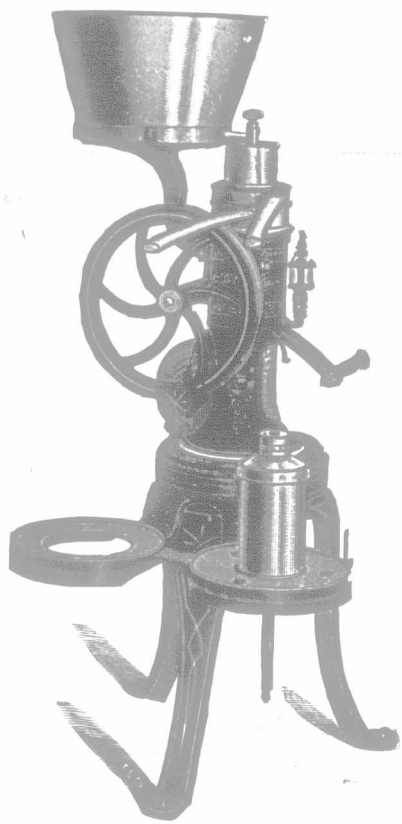
Branches: WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

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



# National Separators

MAKE MORE MONEY  
SAVE MORE MONEY  
SAVE MORE TIME AND LABOR  
Than any other machine on the farm.



A modern up-to-date machine for modern up-to-date Canadian farmers. Entirely free from all complications.

"National Cream Separators" have only two or three pieces in the bowl to wash. On account of simplicity of construction and cone ball bearings at all speed points, the "National" turns very easy. The milk can is large and low down. Finished in hard black enamel.

All together the "National" is the handiest, the easiest to operate and the handsomest cream separator made.

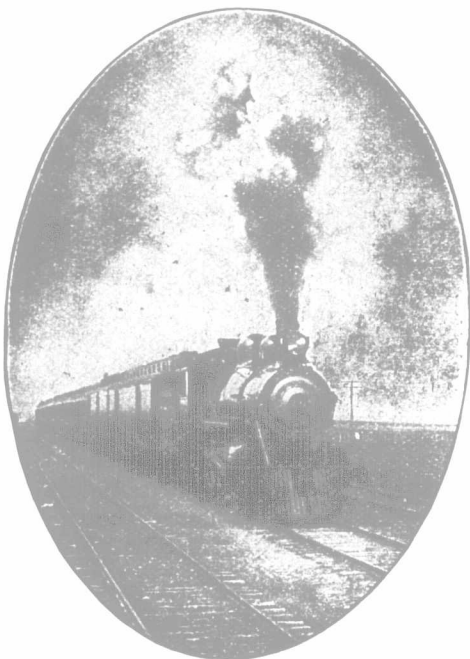
If interested write for catalogues and prices to

**JOS. A. MERRICK**

Gen. Agent Western Canada

117 Bannatyne Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Northern Pacific



**ST. LOUIS  
WORLD'S FAIR**  
April 30 to Nov. 30.

TRAVEL BY A STANDARD LINE.

## Northern Pacific

Through Train

Winnipeg to St. Paul.

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

South, East and West.

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

TICKET OFFICE 391 MAIN ST.

Next to the Bank of Commerce.

Telephone 1446.

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

### SHAVER & GRAHAM,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

Open day and night. Stephen Avenue, PHONE 214. CALGARY, Alta.

### TRADE NOTES.

**BUSINESS IN ENGLAND** will be transacted for Canadians by Edward Tate, 21 Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C., England. As will be noticed by his advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this issue, he is prepared to transact business of all kinds.

**ENORMOUS SALES**—The great popularity which St. John's condition powders have among horse and cattle owners is evinced by the large sales which have been made this spring by the proprietors, The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**A GOOD LINIMENT** is often worth ten times its cost around the horse stable. In fact, no farmer should be without a remedy for sprains and bruises at hand. One of the best for all troubles of this nature is Clark's horse liniment, manufactured by Martin Bole & Wynne Drug Co., Winnipeg. If it is not kept in stock in your nearest town, write to this firm. They are also agents in Western Canada for Cooper's sheep dip.

**PROF. KENNEDY GOES ABROAD**—Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, has been granted leave of absence for a year, and will go to Europe to study the methods of feeding and breeding live stock over there. This excursion of Prof. Kennedy's into, to him, new fields, will undoubtedly result in adding even greater value to his teachings in animal husbandry.

**BLUE RIBBON**—Every woman reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" should turn up the advertisement of Blue Ribbon on the Big Nook page of this issue, as it contains an announcement which is of the utmost interest in many different ways. The advertisement tells of magnificent premiums, which are being offered on advantageous conditions at the present time. The slip, which is good for five coupons, should be cut out and mailed to the company at once.

**THE COWAN CO., Ltd.**, of Toronto, in order to cope with their increasing business, have decided to build a new factory. They have purchased four acres of land adjoining the main line of C. P. R. and G. T. R., where they can have the very best railway facilities; and have plans out for a large factory and warehouse, the former, 60 x 295, and the latter, 60 x 115. The main portion fronting on the street (Sterling Road) will be 120 feet, and four stories high. The goods of this firm are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are becoming more popular every day. They are making a specialty of milk chocolate, and putting it up in several ways for sale in the stores. They are also making it in 10 lb. cakes for confectioners' use, and already have a large sale for it.

Here's the Point:  
Quality Speaks.



**FROST WIRE FENCE** has no equal as a general purpose Farm Fence. It is constructed of wire heavy and hard enough to withstand the usage to which a wire fence is ordinarily put. There are no kinks or crimps to weaken wires. No small, soft tie-wires, but good, stiff uprights which hold up and support a fence. Buy the Frost. It is the heaviest and the best.



**Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.,**  
Welland, Ont.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Winnipeg, Man.

### Sheet Steel Ceilings

have many advantages over those of wood and plaster.

There are no expenses for repairs due to leaking roofs and the moving of heavy furniture.

They never crack or warp. They are both fire and water-proof.

#### PEDLAR STEEL CEILINGS

combine these valuable features with handsome, artistic designs, light and elegant appearance, simple and practical construction, and the highest form of ornamentation. Joints are unnoticeable—use of panels avoided.

Special drawings are made for each ceiling, showing exact position of every piece, without extra charge.

We will send catalogue to those interested in house construction on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

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



# You Can Get a College Education in Your Spare Time, and Without Cost.

For those who find it impossible to leave home, the following courses of study by mail should prove invaluable. If you'll write us at once, stating which subjects you wish to take, we'll show you an easy way of getting them ABSOLUTELY FREE. And remember, you can start studying whenever it's convenient. But NOW is the time to EARN a course. Here they are:

### Agricultural Science Department.

- General Agriculture
- Stock Raising
- Fruit Farming
- Stock Judging
- Farm Crops, Dairying
- Commercial Floriculture
- Market Gardening
- Poultry Raising
- Small Fruit Growing and Vegetable Gardening
- Cold Storage
- Veterinary Science
- Wheat Growing
- Fodder Crops & Grasses

### Groups.

- General Agriculture and any one of the following:
  - Farm Crops
  - Dairying
  - Stock Raising
  - Fruit Farming
  - Commercial Floriculture
- General Agriculture and Market Gardening
- General Agriculture and Poultry Raising
- Wheat Growing and Fodder Crops and Grasses

### Commercial Department.

- Chartered Accountants' Intermediate Examination
- Regular Commercial Course
- Shorthand
- Bookkeeping (Regular Commercial)
- Bookkeeping (Short Course)
- Arithmetic (Commercial)
- Commercial French
- Joint Stock Company Law
- Penmanship (Business) (Advanced)
- Commercial Law
- Business Correspondence
- Business Correspondence (for French students)
- Opening and Closing Books

### Canadian Civil Service Dept.

- Preliminary or Lower Grade Examination
- Qualifying or Higher Grade Examination

Should you prefer it, we can send you to any School or College in Canada or the United States.

## The Educational Bureau, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Box 345,

## The Imperial High-Lift Gang.

This Gang is so easily hoisted from the ground that the operator can raise the plows and the weight of a man with the use of one finger on the hoisting lever. The plows, when raised to full height, clear the ground by 6 inches, and all wearing parts are made of soft-center steel, hardened and highly polished. You are buying direct from the manufacturer at the wholesale price, and can secure extra parts when needed from Minneapolis.

Price of a Two-Plow Gang, 28 in. cut, complete with quadruple trees, roling coulters and weed hook, \$45.00; cash with order.

We can sell you an all-steel 18-inch Walking Plow, steel beam, at \$13.50; cash with order.

Plows will be shipped from Minneapolis, and proper attention paid to billing so there will be no delay at the customer's house.

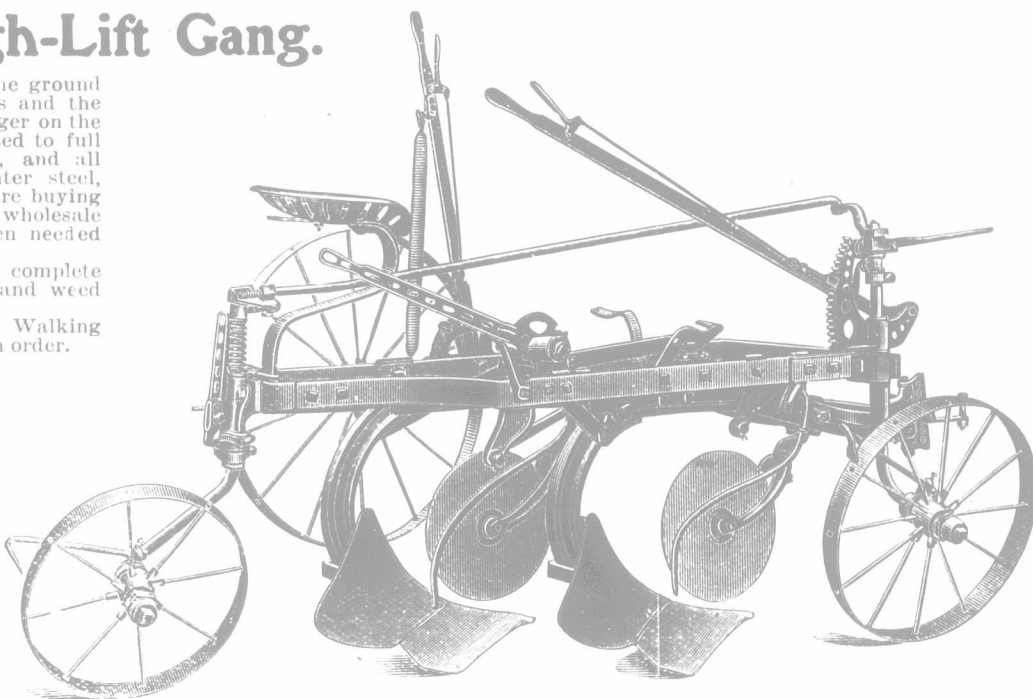
For reference we give you Dunn and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, or any bank at Canton, O., and if you want wholesale prices on Disc Harrows, Spike Harrows, Spring Harrows, and Land Rollers,

WRITE

**THE BUCHER & GIBBS**

PLOW CO.,

Canton, Ohio, U. S. A.



### BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILLIWACK FARMS

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

JOSEPH SCOTT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

**FOR SALE SCOTCH COLLIES** Strictly high-class, from noted parents. Unexcelled as companions or workers on ranch or farm. Write if you mean business. GEO. A. HULL, Box 694, Calgary, Alta.

### EDWARD TATE

Edward Tate is prepared to act for or to represent (as agent or otherwise) residents in Canada. He undertakes every kind of business, and is in touch with all markets. References in Canada. Correspondence invited.

21 Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C., England

## Wind-breaks Wind-breaks Wind-breaks HEDGES HEDGES HEDGES

for the million.

Cottonwood, Elm, Ash, Maple, Buckthorn, Caragana, etc. 3 cents by the 100.

Do you want 1000 plants free? Of course you do. Write and ask us to tell you how to go about getting them.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

### WINNIPEG HEDGE & WIRE FENCE CO., Limited.

HUGH J. MACDONALD, K. C. President. E. CURTIS, Field Manager. Address all letters to W. P. RUNDLE, Secretary pro tem., PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

### GOSSIP.

Through the courtesy of the American Hereford Association and their secretary, C. R. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., we have received Vol. XXV, of the Record of their Association, containing entries 145001 to 165000. The presswork is very good, and the method of registration is very clear, as is described in our issue of April 27th. This Association is up-to-date, and very pushing, and is enthusiastic over the merits of their favorite breed—the whitefaces.

Mr. M. H. Nelems, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chilliwack Creamery Association, the largest creamery in British Columbia, and manager of the Chilliwack Fruit Shippers' Union, also a member of the Settlers' Association of Vancouver, anticipates visiting the towns in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories in the interests of the Chilliwack Fruit Shippers' Union, to open up and develop a wider market for Chilliwack fruit. While there, Mr. Nelems will be glad to furnish any information to intending settlers in British Columbia. Mr. Nelems operates a farm in Chilliwack, devoted to mixed farming, and is in a position to give much practical information to anyone sufficiently interested to meet him.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, tells of an old dorky in his employ that he once permitted to make use of certain land for farming purposes, on condition that the dorky should give to the senator one-fourth of the crop raised. At the harvesting of the crop, the senator was amazed to find that the dorky had not kept to his part of the agreement, for, while he hauled away three wagon-loads of produce, he had not sent a single one to the senator's barn. Tillman called the negro's attention to the fact that he had taken the entire crop, asking:

"Now, how's that, Zeb? Wasn't I to receive a fourth of the crop?"

"You was, Massa Tillman, you was," excitedly exclaimed the dorky; "but dere's only three loads, sah, only three loads!"

A newcomer to the advertising columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" is H. A. Mullins, ex-M.P.P., well known in Manitoba and the Territories in connection with the cattle trade. Mr. Mullins is desirous of handling farmers' and ranchers' cattle on commission, either for the Old Country, Winnipeg or Eastern markets. He is prepared to make cash advances on stock, and will give all orders most careful attention. There is no doubt that many a man has been afraid to bring his cattle to market heretofore, as he felt he was at the mercy of the packing-house man. With such expert advice as he can get from Mr. Mullins, he stands a show to get more out of his cattle than he did under the old method of selling. Mr. Mullins invites correspondence with any person having or who will have export or butchers' cattle or sheep for sale. His office is right at the stock-yards, Winnipeg.

A well-known judge who is as famous for his wit as for his corpulency, was much disturbed in mind by his tendency to over-increasing stoutness. He tried many remedies, but without any success. At length a friend suggested that he should take a course of treatment at certain hot springs. He immediately set out for the place, sojourned for a few weeks at it, managed to get rid of a good deal of his superfluous flesh, and returned home in a most happy and jocular frame of mind.

On the first morning after his return, when he was wending his way to the court house, he came to the butcher's shop where his family were supplied with meat. Marching inside, he said:

"Cut me off twenty pounds of pork."

The butcher sharpened his knife and at once complied. The judge looked at the meat for a minute or two and then walked off.

"Shall I send the pork to your house, my lord?" inquired the butcher, who felt that the judge had overlooked instructions.

"Oh, no," was the reply, given with a smile. "I don't want it. I have fallen off just twenty pounds, and I only wanted to have an idea of how much it was!"—[Selected.]

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



# DRYSDALE & CO. Portable Engines



We have on hand two 11-horse-power Portable Engines that have been in use about two weeks. We sold those engines to run a 32-inch separator and with self-feeder, and we found the engines were too small to run those separators, and we took them back from our customer and replaced one of those engines with a 21-horse-power which does the work well, and our customer was satisfied. The two 11-horse-power we sold for \$975.00, and will send them now for \$850.00. We will guarantee these 11-horse-power to run satisfactorily a 28-inch separator without self-feeder, and will thresh from 600 to 800 bushels of grain a day. The engine you can use for cutting grain, and cutting wood in the winter season. One of these engines is at Indian Head and the other is in our warehouse at Winnipeg. We shall be pleased to make liberal terms for payment; also to send you out of this engine, and all the information with reference to those two engines.

**BURRIDGE & COOPER,** HENRY AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG.

**MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS**  
Write for catalogue.  
**BRANDON,**  
Box 222. m. MAN.

?

Are you thinking about your

## Creamery Supplies?

We have

Patrons' Books,  
Drivers' Books,  
Cream Ledgers,  
Test Sheets, etc.

**RICHARDSON & BISHOP,**  
213 McDermott Avenue,  
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

**Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corp. Ltd.**

HAVE FOR SALE

## FARMS AND FARM LANDS

ALL THROUGH THE

Famous Fraser Valley, British Columbia.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER.

**R. KERR HOULGATE, Mgr.,**  
401 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Printed list sent on application.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
Capital Paid up, \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund, \$2,960,000  
T. R. MEHRITT, President.  
D. R. WILKIE, Vice Pres. and Gen. Man.  
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN -  
Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London.  
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.  
WINNIPEG BRANCHES:  
North End - Corner Main Street and S. B. Street.  
South End - F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.  
Main Office - Cor. Main Street and Bannockburn Avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

## Last Mountain Valley

is the choicest part of the  
**SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.**

**\$8.10 PER ACRE.** ALL SELECTED LANDS. EASY TERMS.

**WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main Street, WINNIPEG.**

## MONUMENTS HEADSTONES, ETC.

No connection whatever with any other firm or individual.  
When purchasing from an agent be sure he is representing our establishment.

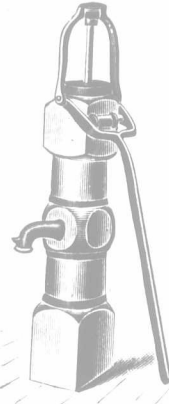
WRITE US FOR PRICES AND DESIGNS.

We have the largest stock of foreign and native granite Monuments in Canada. Lettering and carving done by pneumatic hammers. Electric and steam power. For style and finish, low prices and a good square deal, buy from



**THE SOMERVILLE STEAM MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS**  
BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

## PUZZLE



Find the Pump that is as good as the  
**MANITOBA PUMP**

But you will have to get our catalogue and copy of our guarantee before you can judge them.

Agents Wanted.

**Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co.**  
BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.  
The largest Windmill Importers in the West.

## RANCH FOR SALE

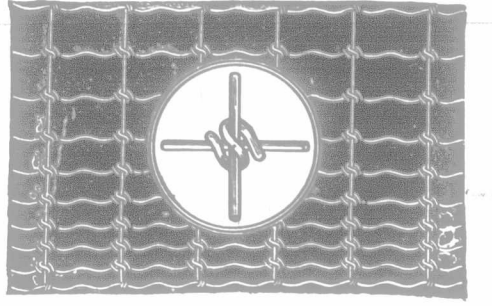
CONTAINING OVER  
**800 ACRES OF LAND**

IN THE  
**Okanagan Valley, British Columbia.**

Plenty of water for irrigation; timber for milling and building; good stock range; 300 acres available for fruit; over 1,000 trees now planted and some bearing fruit; wire fence. Cheap. Apply to

**H. PARKINSON, - FAIRVIEW, B. C.**

Note the Knot--It Cannot Slip



## STRONG, DURABLE IDEAL FENCING

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

THE "IDEAL" improves permanently the property it protects.

Write for illustrated catalogue Free of our Fencing and Gates.  
**The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company,** Walkerville (LIMITED) Ontario  
**MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,** Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIPEG.



**VIRDEN NURSERIES.**  
175,000 Russian poplars, Russian willows, flowering shrubs, Virginian creepers, cuttings, small fruits, apples and crabs. We have by far the largest stock in the Northwest of these hardy, fast-growing trees. Drop us a post card for price list and printed directions.  
**CALDWELL CO., m VIRDEN, MAN.**

## SELECT FARMS IN LOWER FRASER VALLEY

British Columbia's richest farming district. I publish a real-estate bulletin, giving description and prices of some of the best farms in the Valley. Send for one (it will be of value to anyone interested in this country or looking for a chance to better their present conditions) to

**T. R. PEARSON**  
NEW WESTMINSTER - BRITISH COLUMBIA

## ALBERTA LAND AGENCY

OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.  
For bargains in South Alberta lands, also loans and insurance, address

**WM. E. McLEOD, OKOTOKS, ALBERTA.**

**GINSENG** Fortunes in little gardens. Easily grown; hardy in Canada. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. Ozark Ginseng Co., Dept. E-20, Joplin, Mo.

**The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

**PENMANSHIP** Stenography and Book-keeping, complete course for Home Study in all three, \$5. Insures a beautiful hand. Situations for all graduates. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD., 1105 S. G. St., C. E. M. A., Prin., Winnipeg.



# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE  
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. \*

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 11, 1904.

No. 607

## Editorial.

### The Advisory Board of the Agricultural College.

One of the encouraging signs of the times in Manitoba with regard to agricultural education, is the response made by the agricultural societies to the Minister of Agriculture's invitation to select four men to represent them on the Advisory Board of the College. The hearty response gives the lie effectually to the statement made by a contemporary a short time ago, to the effect that the Province was not ready for such a college, and the farmers and their children were not capable of receiving such instruction. Such a statement, prompted by jealousy, because the cause of agricultural education had been so consistently and steadily championed by this paper, was not altogether unexpected, because the said contemporary was not posted as to what an up-to-date agricultural college taught, and, therefore, could not be expected to write intelligently regarding a subject on which it was ignorant. The board is to consist of ten members, as has already been stated previously in our columns, and it is to be hoped that seven men will be selected by the farmers and the Lieut.-Governor in Council (the Government), who will be firm in the resolve that the college courses must and shall be thoroughly practical, and that they will steadily fight the University influence on the Board, which we have no hesitation in saying will be exerted to benefit the University at the expense of the Farmers' College. It was a mistake, we consider, to put two representatives on the Board from the University, one would have been ample; and there should be at least one man on the Board who is either a graduate or undergraduate of an Agricultural College. There are many such in the Province, whose advice would be worth considerable to the Government at this stage.

From a noted agricultural journal of the States we take the following:

"That the farmer is eager to learn is shown in the wonderful success attained by the Iowa College, where nearly one thousand men from the farm convened this winter at the College for two weeks' instruction in corn and stock judging. Of course old-line educators will again be sadly shocked, as they have already been disturbed on various occasions, by what is going on in the progressive colleges. Some of these well-meaning but mistaken men seem to believe that education is only for the select few, who out of their kind-heartedness will instruct and guide the great rabble of less fortunate ones. Despite the feelings of those thus afflicted with antiquated views of education, the work will continue to spread and intensify."

The Province cannot afford to experiment with the Agricultural College; neither will it help the cause of agricultural education if the University element is allowed to mould the course or dominate the Advisory Board.

We believe the Government is sincere in its wish to give the Province a thoroughly practical farmers' school, but we frankly confess that we fear the University influence, which can only be checked by the appointment by the Government of three farmers, such as served on the Agricultural College commission two years ago.

Enclosed find \$1.50 for my renewal. Your magazine is grand.  
G. H. ROSS,  
Leduc, Alberta.

### The Cost of Burning Straw.

A trip through many districts in Manitoba finds many a farmer short of feed for his stock, even straw for feed and bedding being very scarce.

Several instances we have had brought to our notice where men burned the bulk of their straw last fall, for fear it would be in the way, or would not burn when the spring came, never expecting a winter such as we have just experienced, or dreaming that as much feed would be needed. The loss to the country through such unpreparedness cannot be estimated in figures, but must be immense, when the loss of flesh and loss of growth is considered, which would not have occurred had there been plenty of feed. In fact, the lack of nutritious food is bound to have some effect on the progeny of breeding animals, and will also be felt in the rush of seeding on the horses.

It is a remarkable fact that the bulk of the injury done horses and cattle in Western Canada is by starvation and exposure, with its sequence, stunting, while the losses with swine are in the main due to overfeeding and lack of exercise. The present system of stacking straw by means of the blower, renders it easy to put the straw in shape, by trimming the edges up to six feet high, thus keeping the snow from drifting over it, so that it can be got at easily. The shortage of straw for winter feeding is due, not to any lack of crop, but rather to lack of foresight in burning the quantities last fall that would have been so useful. There is an old saying, "It's no use crying over spilt milk," yet the lesson is plain for our future guidance, namely, save enough straw for spring, and grow plenty of rough feed for fodder.

### The Poultry Classes at Winnipeg Fair.

A perusal of the prize-list for the last two Winnipeg shows, and the one to come, reveals the fact that there is not sufficient difference made in that prize-list between the utility breeds and those more particularly classed as "fancy."

The prizes now offered may be none too big for any of the breeds, if not for the fancy breeds and others not as well suited to Western conditions, such, for instance, as the Dominiques, Anconas, several of the Games, the Houdans, La Fleche, Javas, Polish, Redcaps, Spanish Black, the Bantams, and possibly others; then the utility bird prizes for Plymouth Rocks, Brahmans, Cochins, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Orpingtons and Indian Games are not big enough.

The various live-stock associations have kept the classes in the prize-list held down pretty well to the breeds they consider best suited to the country, and have rather discouraged breeds they thought were not desirable. We cite, for example, the cutting down of the prize money to Cleveland Bays and Yorkshire Coach horses; the total elimination of one breed (Duroc-Jerseys) of pigs from the list, and the putting of the Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas into one class.

The precedent, therefore, has been established that because individuals have seen fit to import specimens of different breeds, it does not always follow that such breeds should be encouraged, unless their utility and suitability to conditions here is demonstrated.

We therefore submit that either less money be awarded to the fancy breeds of poultry, or else that more be offered for competition amongst the utility breeds. These sentiments may not accord with the views of all the poultry breeders, but we

believe such are sound and calculated to help the development of the dressed poultry and egg trade. Fancy points, unless backed up by usefulness, count for little.

### The Root Crop in the Northwest.

Gradually but surely soil conditions are leading the farmers of the Western States to see that in diversified (mixed) farming lies the great hope of permanent prosperity. The keeping of live stock is an essential feature of diversified farming, and in order to make any branch of live stock profitable, it is necessary to grow crops for the special purpose of maintaining them and inducing them to yield the highest profits.

The growing of roots in the Northwest and Manitoba has passed the experimental stage, and the records show that it is one of our most reliable and prolific crops. Their value for keeping stock in a healthy, sappy condition, and inducing a large yield of milk, has long been recognized. In Great Britain, where the breeding of live stock has reached its highest perfection, roots form one of their constant and staple foods.

A dread of the labor involved has prejudiced the majority of farmers against this crop. That it takes a great deal of labor, all are quite willing to admit, but the crop requires most attention after seeding, a period of the season when the Western farmer is not so rushed with work. If we spend much time on a small piece of ground, we have the satisfaction of a correspondingly heavy crop for our labor.

A corn field where such a crop is grown, would make an ideal soil for roots, but they will grow on any field which yields a good grain crop. It should be plowed deeply, as early in the fall as possible. In the spring, after the surface of the ground is dry, harrow it over, and repeat in about a week, in order to get a fine seed-bed. It is good practice to harrow the day previous to sowing, so that the plants will have at least an equal chance with weeds.

The time for sowing varies with the spring. Generally, it is best to finish by the 20th of May, unless for carrots, which should be sowed earlier. The seed can be sown with an ordinary grain-drill, by leaving an open spout every 36 inches. We have found it best to have level drills that distance apart. It pays to give the plants plenty of room. In sowing, set the drill so that it drops a seed every four inches.

As soon as the plants can be traced in the drill, it is better to start the one-horse cultivator going, and continue cultivating as long as necessary to keep the weeds in thorough check. When about two inches high thin out, leaving the plants from twelve to fifteen inches apart.

The old-fashioned root cellar, banked with earth, is probably the cheapest and best for the man who grows only a small quantity. A bin in the stable, round which the warm air from the stock can circulate, makes a safe and convenient storing place.

It is better for a man to start on a small scale, and grow into the work gradually.

Min.

J. R. OASTLER.

### Incoming Settlers.

During the month of April the number of free customs entries made at the port of Gretna by incoming settlers from the United States amounted to two hundred. These settlers had with them large quantities of valuable live stock and general effects. They are all well-to-do, practical farmers, and will make desirable acquisitions to the farming community of the country.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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### Horses.

#### Examine the Stallion's Feet and Legs.

Before deciding to breed to any stallion, his feet and legs should be carefully examined. The old adage, "No feet, no horse," is as full of meaning to-day as it ever was, and every farmer who lays or breeds horses can well afford to pin it in his hat. A horse that has good feet and legs, but deficient in body, may have the latter improved by good care and the liberal use of hay and oats, but if his body be perfect and his feet and legs faulty, there is positively no hope of materially increasing his value. There is not the slightest doubt that the chief reason why so many inferior stallions have been placed in this country during the last few years is because so many have failed to understand the importance of good feet and legs, as well as what constituted a good or a poor animal in this respect. Many of those animals that have sold at high figures have a body that is perfect enough for a high-class animal, but feet and legs of a character that should have relegated them during the days of their colthood to the never-to-be-heard-of class of geldings. It is, therefore, the duty of every man who breeds a mare this season to see to it that the horse of his choice has feet and legs of the right character. The correct conformation of feet and legs is well described by Geo. McKerron, Supt. Wisconsin Institute staff, who says:

"Starting at the feet, I want a high, strong heel, that will not spring as the horse moves along on the road. I want a full, plump, well rounded foot, not too narrow at the heel and not too wide, with a good, tough shell upon it, and that shell thick, and well fastened to the body of the hoof. I want a properly sloping pastern, that is, a pastern that slopes possibly at an angle of forty five degrees. When the horse travels upon the road and strikes hard, either at a walk or a trot, the arcing on that straight pastern goes from joint to joint, from tendon to tendon, clear up the leg, but if there is a springiness in the pastern between the first joint, the jar goes not further than the first joint. Again, when we are speaking about the pastern on the hind leg, if it is a straight pastern and you put the horse to a hard pull, the tendons usually bander up and shorten up with the hard work, and pretty soon you have a horse that knuckles over, and being over pull as much as if he had some length to the pastern.

"A clean, flat leg, showing the tendons standing out, and, if he is the class of horse that carries hair on his legs, then be sure that the hair covering upon that leg is soft and silky, not the short, kinky kind. The silky hair indicates a good quality of flinty bone underneath, and the short, kinky hair indicates a coarse, porous quality of bone.

"A good, broad, flat knee; a wide hock. I am the most particular about the hock joint of any joint on the horse—fully as particular as about the sloping pastern. Why? The hock joint has to stand the hardest strain of any joint in the horse at hard work. I want it wide from the point of the hock, from the rear to the front. I want it comparatively thin, flat, and clean the other way through, especially free from any looseness of joint and from puffiness and meatiness. I want the tendons largely sprung, both below the knee and above. I want him well muscled on the forearm and shoulders, and I want him well muscled on the gaskins and up over the croup, and I do especially want him well covered with muscle over the loin. To my mind, the next place that receives the hardest strain after the hock, is the loin. Besides, there are two vital organs under those loins—the kidneys—that need to be well covered with muscle. I want a horse comparatively long from the point of his hip to the point of his shoulder, but I would have him short in the back, compared with his length on the lower line, and you get that by having a pretty long hip, and having a shoulder with some slope to it."

#### What is a General-purpose Horse?

In attending agricultural shows in this country a horseman cannot fail to be struck with the diversity of opinion that exists in regard to the type of animal that may be classed as a general-purpose horse.

To define the term "general-purpose," it is necessary to consider the various classes of work to which horses are subjected. In doing so, it is found that they are used for hauling heavy loads, and to do this kind of work we have a special type—the draft horse; a horse low-set and thick in conformation, with heavy bone and muscle, and weighing not less than fifteen hundred pounds. Another common use to which horses are put is in the performance of farm work—plowing, sowing, reaping and hauling farm produce to market. For this purpose we have the agricultural horse, an animal similar in conformation to the draft, but weighing from thirteen to fifteen hundred pounds. A third class of work for which horses are required is hauling light loads in a hurry, and to do this the carriage horse is the ideal in type. Horses are also used as roadsters to convey vehicles containing passengers at a fair rate of speed, and for that special purpose the roadster horse has been evolved. The typical saddle horse also occupies a special place in the performance of a special work.

These five types may be said to fairly represent five different classes of work which are commonly required to be performed by horses. A horse, therefore, to be able to claim the name general-purpose, should be able to perform with a high degree of satisfaction all these classes of work. He should be able to pull a fair-sized load, move the plow, the seeder or the binder for ten hours per day, and at a fair rate of speed; be able to move a light load quickly, look well when hitched in good harness, and when under the saddle. To meet these requirements, there is undoubtedly no horse which comes so close to the mark as a horse approaching the carriage type, weighing about thirteen hundred pounds, of smooth conformation, strong bone and muscle, and good substance.

Unfortunately, the class of horse found winning in the general-purpose showing by no means comes up to this standard, but is instead the outcome of improper mating, such as breeding a heavy-boned agricultural mare to a Standard-bred stallion, and vice versa. It is hence that we find the so-called general-purpose horse nothing more nor less than a dwarf of the heavy draft type. Usually he is low-set, and often thick in the body, possessing comparatively heavy bone and strong muscle, but under thirteen hundred pounds in weight, and thoroughly lacking in style and quality.

At some shows the general-purpose takes the place of the agricultural class, and hence the real agricultural horse is compelled to go into the general-purpose class if he is to be shown at all. This, however, is an inexcusable mistake in the classification of a prize-list. In a country so completely devoted to agriculture as this is, no agricultural society is worthy of the name that does not have a class for the strictly agricultural horse. Typical general-purpose horses are pretty scarce in any country, and it is a great mistake to make a special class for them at the expense of the farmers' most useful friend, the agricultural horse. The time has undoubtedly come when there should be a more intelligent understanding as to what is a general-purpose horse, and it is to be hoped that directors of exhibitions, both local and provincial, will see to it that the fallacious idea which is apparently so common will not be propagated at their hands through the awarding of prizes to horses out of their class.

### Stock.

#### Range Cattle Prospects.

It is not expected by those who are in closest touch with the business that beef prices this year will be distinctly ahead of last year's. Despite the low prices that ranchers got for their stuff last season, it was a poor season for the shippers. A good many of them lost money, and for this reason the buying this season will be somewhat conservative and slow. There is no noticeable sign of improvement in the conditions in Great Britain, such as to give hope of higher demand. It was not due to any perceptible increase of home supply, as has been frequently stated, that colonial and foreign beef was low, but to a somewhat general industrial depression in the northern counties of England, where the great manufacturing and consuming centers are situated. A good many industries suffered depression, noticeably the cotton manufactories of Lancashire. When times are good the English workman lives well, but when he has no money he simply can't buy, and foreign producers get a setback.

The range men of the Territories are sure to get hit the hardest in times of cheap beef. In the first place, their stuff is at the bottom of the scale in beef commodities, and in times of depression it is the cheap grades that first suffer. Roughly speaking, there are four grades of beef go to the British market. There is the home-fed beef, which stands first. Of this the Scotch-fed is the highest in Smithfield market. During the past season it has stood at about ten and a half cents in the carcass, of course, and English beef is close up to it. Foreign and colonial beef does not come on the same market. It is all slaughtered, by reason of the embargo, within ten days of arrival. The prices quoted for it are, of course, dressed weight prices. United States corn-fed stands second, and runs about ten cents per pound. The chief part of the United States beef, in fact almost the whole of it, is corn-fed, not straight from the range. It is not very heavy, but is of nice quality, and is in good relative demand among other outside stuff. Ontario stall-fed is next. It is probably not just as good on the average as it was ten years ago, on account of the very rapid development of the dairy industry in Ontario. Some of the stuff with a smattering of dairy in it is rarer to cover and not as good quality as it might be. Ontario beef, during last season, ran from eight to nine and a half cents. Range beef comes last, at from seven to eight cents, dressed. The returns from offal constitute generally what is equivalent to three-quarters of a cent a pound added to the value of the dressed carcass.

It does not appear from this that the rancher is going to draw very large returns. During high beef prices he is relatively the winner. Poor grades profit more than they deserve during inflation, but the inflation is not in sight. Besides this, there are a number of other circumstances and features not in his favor. Range beef does not dress out as high a percentage as other beef. Last year it ran only about 72 per cent. Home-fed beef runs from 59 to 61 per cent. It thus appears that the rancher is paying freight on a large proportion of waste products or cheap products in the carcass. Added to this, the Canadian rancher has to lose heavy rail freight to the coast. Buyers have to leave themselves a broad margin on range beef, for by the time the stuff reaches the market they do not know where they are. In handling eastern beef, a dealer is doing business all year, and if he gets a slight nip one time, his chance to cover it comes right away in new operations, but the buying season for Territorial beef lasts only a couple of months, and he has a chance to make or break on Western stuff only once a year.

Unfavorable market conditions were not the only thing troubling the rancher during the past year. Last May there were heavy losses from snow storms, particularly in dogie stuff. Besides this, the spring was late in coming, and consequently the cattle were not in very good condition. Less than half the cattle that would otherwise have been sold were disposed of, and the ones that did go were not in the best of condition and did no good to the reputation of range stuff. The present winter has been a pretty favorable and lucky one, more particularly in Alberta. Spring is opening in good time, with light rains to start the grass, and is in every way reasonable.

Generally, prospects are better for results this year than last season's operations turned out, but there is not any probability in sight of a repetition of conditions of two years ago.

Level demand during the winter has been some compensation for poor conditions during the shipping season last fall. Liberal purchasing has been going on during the whole of the winter for beef for the British Columbia and Winnipeg markets, and at prices from twenty to twenty-five per cent above last fall's figures.

The prevalence of native disease parts of Alberta export business is not likely to become a danger to our Dominion Government, and we are glad to see it dealt vigorously with by the Government.



**Mange and Dipping:**

The ideas of many practical ranchmen are hereby given to our readers as gathered by one of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff re the above important subject. J. H. Wallace, of Lethbridge, stated that mange was not worse this year than usual in the Lethbridge district, but that as the country had become more thickly settled there were more people to talk about it. J. Kenny favors dipping both horses and cattle. He dipped a bunch of 300 calves last fall, several of which showed signs of being mangy, and he states that it cured them. Mr. Kenny advocates fall dipping.

Ray, Knight, of Raymond, is well known in Southern Alberta, as a believer and practitioner of dipping. He states that this year mange is no worse than a year ago in that district. A short article which appeared in our issue of April 13th, gives some details of his vat, mixture of dip used, and number of animals treated up to that date. Mr. Knight strongly favors dipping horses as well as cattle. The dip he has used up to the present consists of unslacked lime, eight pounds; sulphur, twenty-five pounds, and a quarter box of lye to one hundred gallons of water, the mixture boiled for two hours or longer, and used warm. Mr. Knight intends adding either a little tobacco or carbolic acid when he next dips, hoping this to make positively sure of destroying lice as well as the mange parasite. Many claim that the lime-and-sulphur dip is sure death to lice, yet some scarcely think that it is capable of destroying them. Whenever tobacco or carbolic acid is included in the dip care must be exercised in using only moderate quantities of these ingredients or the results will be unsatisfactory. Good and economical preparations for the purpose are announced in our advertising columns.

John Wright, Lethbridge, claims that cattle should be dipped as quickly as they show the slightest symptoms of the disease. The idea is a good one, yet it does not work out well in actual practice on a large scale, for the heating of the large dipping vats is considered by many who have used them as the most costly part of the whole operation. Another disadvantage of dipping a few now and again, and continuing this method throughout the year, is that the disease would necessarily spread with greater rapidity than where systematic measures were adopted to check it, such as compulsory annual dipping within a stated period, say one month, throughout the whole infected area.

Those having large herds are already governing themselves according to the severity of the disease, and although most of them now know that the Veterinary Director-General for the Dominion has stated on various occasions that an annual dipping at some stated time, which will be disclosed later, will be made compulsory, yet they intend to dip portions of their herds at such times as they deem most useful to the varying conditions of their individual belongings, knowing that when the general compulsory dipping time comes that all their cattle will again be treated. Most of the large cattle owners favor compulsory dipping. They realize the importance of stamping out the disease, if possible, and if that cannot be done, they, at least, are willing to practice any feasible scheme which promises to remedy the present conditions ere these reach such a stage when shipments to the motherland of export beef will be prohibited.

Jas. Ashcroft, Lethbridge, advises treating horses by hand in the squeezers. He claims that the dip will run from a horse's back without penetrating the skin. He stated that after horses had swum a considerable distance in the vat that the dip had not reached their skin, owing to the natural ability of their hair to shed water. He claims to have used coal oil, with good results, as a cure for mange in horses. Coal oil, however, if used for that purpose must be used sparingly, or else its irritating and blistering effect upon the skin will be found very injurious. Geo. Houk, Lethbridge, advises spring dipping, and called attention to the importance of a careful inspection, by qualified inspectors, of the various mixtures used for dipping purposes, else in many cases the procedure would be a farce. Mr. Kenzie, Raymond, suggested two dippings—one about the end of May and another in September. A September dipping would meet with general disapproval by export beef shippers, for the reason that at that time the animals are making their best gains; the grass has been cured, and the flesh is, consequently, being made firmer each day, for cured grass is acknowledged to be somewhat akin to a grain ration, in a sense that it prepares the animal to withstand a trying journey with considerable less shrinkage than when fed on growing grass. It is likely that two dippings will be made compulsory, ten days apart—the first one to kill any mange parasites which are on the animals, and the second to destroy those which were in the nit or egg form when the first dipping took place.

J. H. G. Bray, Stock Inspector, Medicine Hat, said that there was not very much mange south of Medicine Hat, but it was more prevalent north and west. Mr. Bray favors October dipping, and, in fact, quite a number of the ranchmen interviewed by a "Farmer's Advocate" field man are of Mr. Bray's mind on that point. A. Wilson, Medicine Hat, considers the mange situation at present quite a serious one, and that extensive dipping is required to eradicate the disease. A. H. J. Day, of the same district, is of a like opinion. Mr. Peachey, Woolcheater, some twenty-five miles south of Medicine Hat, said there was very little mange in that neighborhood when taken as a whole, yet he knew of one or two outfits where there was considerable of it. There is a dipping plant a few miles from Lis-

place, which was built a few years ago, when mange was prevalent, but, to his knowledge, it had never been used. P. Burns, Calgary, favors October dipping. Geo. Lane, Calgary, favors dipping, provided a thorough plan is adopted. He considers that the very extensive ranch men could scarcely dip all their stock in one month, and the general belief among the ranchmen seems to be that one month will be the limit set by the Government when compulsory dipping is proclaimed. He considers that if one month has to be chosen, that October is best suited. A number of the stock men hope that if October is selected, that all suspected beef cattle shipped previous to that time will be permitted to pass out if properly sprayed, at time of loading, with creoline or some such solution. Mr. Harris, Calgary, is of the same opinion as Messrs. Burns and Lane. E. Mansell, of Macleod, and Mr. Hatfield, of the same district, both favor compulsory dipping, and they consider October the most suitable month. The Government intend erecting dipping plants along the international boundary, so as to be able to treat all mange-infected animals, or those suspected of being infected, before they come into Canada. Some suggested that a stiff brush be used upon real mangy animals while they are in the dip. It would loosen the scabs, and thus assist the fluid to reach the parasites.

[We would suggest that the Government insist on dipping all cattle coming into the range country from south of the line, whether affected with mange or itch, or not. Inspection of large bunches of cattle, such as bands of Mexicans, can not be done so as to detect every mange mite or tick, whereas compulsory dipping of every head would lower the danger of contagion to a minimum. Mange must be stamped out irrespective of the irrational objections of the few who go in for the laissez faire (let alone) method of ranching.—Ed.]

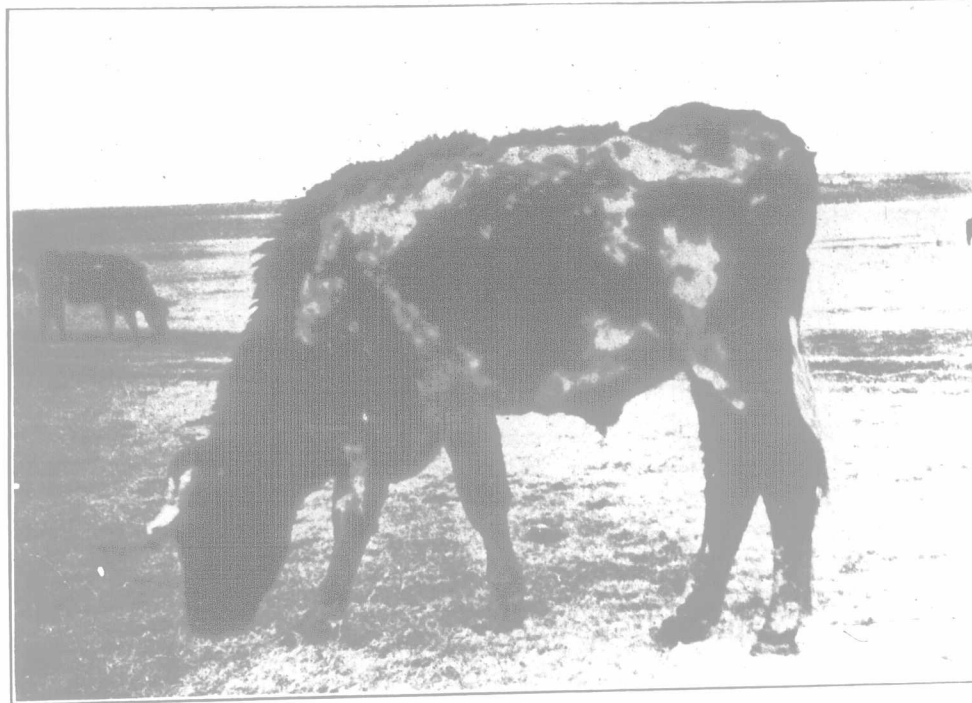
**Inbreeding—Line Breeding.**

A reader has asked us to explain the difference between inbreeding and line breeding, and the significance of each system.

Inbreeding, as the word implies, is the blending of consanguineous lines in the practice of breeding as opposed to the practice of mating unrelated animals. When inbreeding is persistently followed, it is commonly called in-and-inbreeding. The object of the practice is to secure and retain a fixity of type by eliminating from the parents all possible differences of character, color, etc., to insure by concentration of blood a greater degree of prepotency in the offspring, and to develop to a greater extent any peculiarity of form, function, or other characteristic. The value of inbreeding in the improvement of stock is easily realized by all, but many avoid it through fear of its results, for it is just as potent in fixing undesirable characteristics as in fixing the valuable ones. Some breeders also believe that degeneration naturally follows or is the result of inbreeding. Tests have demonstrated that continued close in-and-inbreeding first shows its injurious effects in impaired reproductive functions, and next in a decrease of mental power, so we may conclude that as long as these are not affected there is no injury from the practice, provided there has been exercised proper care in selection. But these remarks apply to in-and-inbreeding rather than to line breeding, the first step in the more intensive practice, and which of itself when practiced but once cannot be said to initiate injurious consequences in the lower animals.

Line breeding, to put it simply, is just a

modified form of in-and-inbreeding, or breeding within a few closely-related stock or families. It is followed for the same reason as inbreeding, but those who practice it try to avoid the physical decay supposed to be attendant upon more incestuous mating. An illustration of the practice would be to select a pair of animals and then to intermate their progeny, which after the third generation, if it were sufficiently numerous, could be bred without incestuous mating, but when bred would constitute line breeding. Some breeders have taken their own herds as a starting point, and considered all the offspring of any herd line-bred stock. Others would broaden the practice to include all stock that traced to a certain parentage, no matter how distant.



**A Mangy Critter.**

Caught on the range by a Farmer's Advocate kodak.

**Care of Young Pigs.**

The object should be to grow young pigs, not to fatten them. Time was when it was thought desirable to make and keep them fat from infancy to maturity, but fat meat is not wanted now, and the purpose is to produce lean meat, and lots of it. If a pig is made fat when it is young, it will grow into a short, thick, fat hog. If given plenty of exercise when young, and fed with foods not calculated to produce fat, but muscle or lean meat, it will grow lengthy and not wide-backed, and will conform to the bacon type, making the best selling hog, and producing the most desirable class of meat. Therefore, give the little pigs a chance to get out on the ground on fine days as soon as practicable after they are born, and give them the run of a piece of grass land during the first four or five months, feeding them fairly well, but not fattening them till the last month or six weeks before marketing. With such treatment they will grow and weigh well and keep healthy. Many young pigs are killed by mistaken kindness in the first four weeks of their life. The feeder likes to see them thrive and get fat. They look so pretty, but some fine morning he finds the finest of the lot having a tired feeling, its sides going like a pair of bellows; it has the "thumps," fatty degeneration of the heart, or some such ailment. One after another dumps, and a pig is an awkward subject to doctor, and in nine cases out of ten retires to an early grave, and leaves a sad and disappointed feeder, and oftentimes not a wiser, he failing to recognize the true cause of the trouble, but repeats the treatment the next year. Feed the sow well while nursing her litter, but let her and the piglets out for a run on the ground every day when the weather is suitable, and if they cannot go out, make them stir around in the pen, if it has to be done with a broom or a switch.

**Hog-raising will Pay in the N.-W. T.**

SO SAYS AN ASSINIBOIA FARMER.

Can the farmers of the N.-W. T. raise hogs successfully? That is a question which is being asked by nearly all who visit the Northwest. I believe, and, in fact, know that they can. In many years of experience in hog-raising, and in other countries, I have never lived in a place where they can be more successfully or profitably grown than in the N.-W. T. Nearly every year there is damaged wheat, which, when ground, makes a hog feed that would cause the American hog-raiser to turn green with envy. Besides, barley, which is an immense yielder, is also an ideal hog food. Spelt, too, can be grown successfully; and a mixture of these three make a No. 1 ration, and hogs grown on it are far superior as bacon producers to the corn-grown hog.

I believe the time will come when our grain-fed hogs will supply the tables of the class of American people who want the best pork. There is as much difference between the flesh of a corn-fed hog and a grain-fed hog as between day and night, and the American farmer has to rely on corn as the staple food for his hogs. If the farmers of the N. W. T. will take up hog-raising in a more intelligent manner there can be no doubt of their making a success of it. The absence of a local market has been advanced as a difficulty in the way, since in most localities there is no local buyer, but nobody can buy when there is none to buy, besides the local demand brings the price higher than could be paid by a shipper. But we will have buyers when we get hogs, and a little more attention to this line of business will bring thousands of dollars annually to the farmer of the Northwest, besides furnishing a profitable market for grain that may be of a poor marketable quality.

C. B.



### Pig-feeding and Rape.

Some experiments with feeding pigs rape have been made at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following conclusions may be drawn from the published report:

1.—That with pigs from four to ten months' old, representing the various breeds of swine, an acre of rape, when properly grown, has a feeding value, when combined with a ration of corn and shorts, equivalent to 2,436 pounds of a mixture of these grain feeds, and a money value of \$19.49 per acre.

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

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

4.—That a plot of Dwarf Essex forage rape, when planted in drills thirty inches apart, early in May, will yield three good crops of pasture forage in a favorable season.

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

6.—That every feeder of hogs in Wisconsin should plant each spring a small field of rape adjoining his yard, and provide himself with a few yards of movable fence, to properly feed the rape to brood sows and young pigs.

7.—That rape should be sown for this purpose in drills thirty inches apart to facilitate the stirring of the ground and cultivation after each successive growth has been eaten off.

8.—The hogs should not be turned upon rape pasture until the plants are at least twelve to fourteen inches high, and that they should be prevented from rooting while in the rape field.

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

### How to Write Veterinary Questions.

One of the popular departments of an agricultural paper is the veterinary section. Questions and Answers column, the full benefit of which cannot be got, however, unless the questions are clearly asked, and the symptoms of the sick animal carefully mentioned. It is important to mention the condition of the bowels, as shown by the dung passed, whether the feces are semi-liquid, dry, hard, shiny, or whether such contain worms or undigested food. The quantity and color of the urine, or its absence, should be noted, and the state of the skin and hair should be observed, and the information thus got should be detailed in the letter. The pulse rate (taken at the lower jaw), and, if possible, the temperature should be noted. The condition of the appetite; thirst, when present; the condition of the mouth; whether the animal chews food and drops (quids) it; whether there is a discharge, and as to its character, from the nostrils, either right or left, or from eyes.

The state of the mucous membranes of the eyes and nostrils, as to color, should be noted. Nasal discharges should be described as to smell and color, and whether streaked with blood or not. Enlargements over the face, or the jaw, or between the branches of the lower jaw, should be mentioned. In fact, as animals cannot speak, the persons nursing and treating them for diseases need to be people with their powers of observation well developed. Any person wishing to get further information as to method of examining live stock and handling during sickness, beyond what they can allow to wait until the answer appears in our columns, would do well to purchase *Veterinary Elements*, price \$1.50, from this office, or call in a competent veterinarian. Tell, always, how the animal has been fed, approximate amounts, regularity of feeding, and how long on the one sort of diet. All questions sent in must have the name and address of the sender, who must be a subscriber, although such names will not be published. It is well to remember that no symptom is trivial enough to overlook. What might be considered a minor occurrence may give the solution to the whole case, which may be a puzzler to the owner.

### Good-selling Cattle.

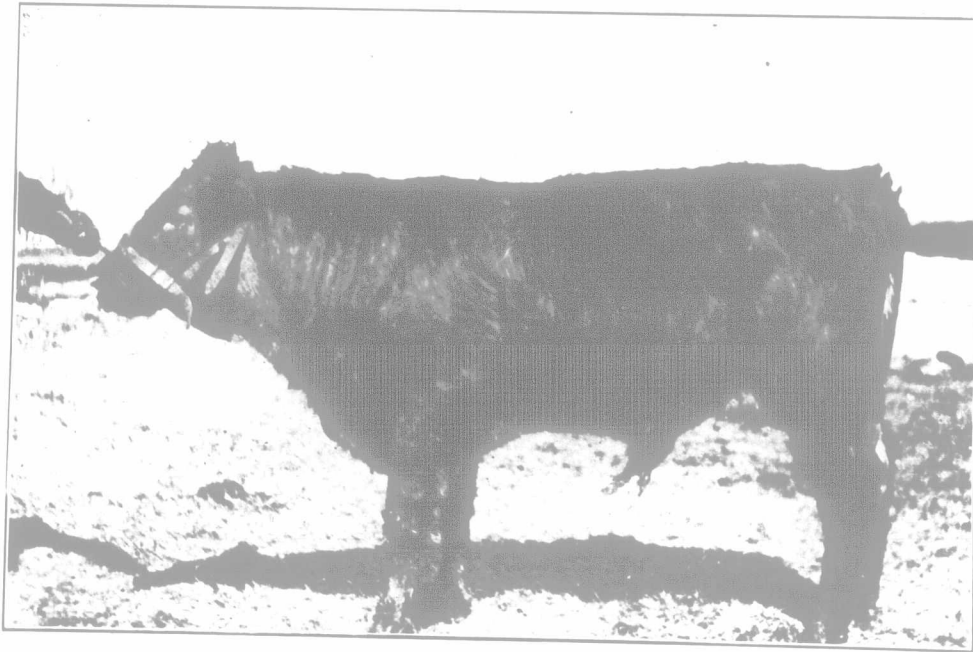
It is more than true, says a writer in the *Farmer's Gazette*, that the bull is half the herd. Cows which are of second-rate quality, if they have fairly large frames, may produce calves of very high quality, if the bull is as well bred as he should be. The calves from such well-bred sires are not only better-looking in form and color—and this goes a great way with the buyer—but they grow faster, they require less food to enable them to make weight, they withstand disease and hard hip better, and they produce meat of finer quality; indeed, for one buyer of second-rate-looking stock there are ten buyers for animals which look well and promising. Therefore, the man who goes to market with good-looking cattle is certain to realize the most money.

### Buying Pure-bred Cattle.

Under existing conditions in the cattle business, the problem of how to buy and what to buy is one of no small moment. We have in mind the case of the farmer who buys for the purpose of getting his common cattle on a more profitable beef-producing basis, and that of the man whose aim is to establish and maintain a herd of pure-bred cattle.

It is admitted by all who are in any manner posted in cattle matters, and by those whose opinions have the added weight of experience, that we have now reached the low level in the price of registered breeding cattle, that advance is certain, and that, therefore, the present is a most opportune time to buy. The reader will serve his own interests by giving these facts consideration, and, in addition, no matter what his situation, in seriously asking himself not whether he can afford to buy some of the good blood, but rather whether he can afford not to get it. The question admits of no argument. The advantages arising from the use of improved blood are so apparent as to have become generally accepted. The question with the farmer of limited means, of course hinges upon the manner in which he can effect the desired results with the least derangement to his general farming and stock-raising operations.

At this time a subject of greater importance is the character of cattle selected for the purposes of improvement. While prices are low, and we are urging action because of that fact, we must just as strongly attempt to impress upon the mind of



Scottish Hero.

One of the sappy, mossy-coated kind to be sold at Jas. Bray's sale, June 14. Got by Scottish-Canadian (imp.)

the reader that we do not want him to buy cheap cattle. Because of the low range of values, many breeders have made the mistake of consigning to public sales animals lacking in both breed character and individual merit. It is to the credit of buyers that in most cases they have recognized the facts and paid prices in accordance with real value.

The buyer who really wishes to improve his cattle must buy good stock to do it with. It were better to make no purchase at all than to make one that has a promise of failure in the very object for which it is made. Start right by buying right, and buy right by getting something good, whatever the price. We trust that no one will make the mistake of taking recent public sale reports to be a correct indication of real values of desirable cattle. They are as much too low now as they were too high a year or two ago. Good cattle may be bought from responsible breeders at reasonable figures—figures that anyone may well afford to pay, and less than they will pay in another year.—[Wallace's Farmer.]

### American on a Canadian Paper.

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

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find draft for \$1.50, for one year's subscription of your journal. I consider your paper one of, if not the best farm paper I know of, devoted strictly to the interests and welfare of the farmer. The Christmas number outdid all my expectations of the Canucks. I am wishing to enjoy your visits for many years to come. I remain, Respectfully yours,

L. C. NIEMOLLER.

Monroe, Platt's Co., Neb.

## Farm.

### What Should be Taught at an Agricultural College.

As we are to have an agricultural college, the question is often discussed as to what are to be its functions. Is it to be affiliated with the University, and its students take the natural science course, as I have seen stated, or is it to be in touch with the other agricultural institutions in our Province, and provide a course of instruction in practical farming? Is it to produce scientists or farmers?

Something has already been done in the line of agricultural teaching in our Province. A text-book, accompanied by a chemical box, was placed in our schools. To the practical farmer, this book is simply a patchwork of odds and ends, picked up in the laboratory and studio, and labelled agriculture. The book itself, like the reign of King John, is likely to produce better results than if it was not quite so bad. As to the chemical box, I may say that farmers are neither chemists nor physicians, nature attending to the composition and decomposition of elements in the production of plants and animals. Let scientists perform experiments and investigate natural laws, we need their discoveries to explain certain phenomena, but for practical farming we need such as Mr. Bedford's experiments.

The preface to the Ontario Public School text-book reads:

"Agriculture is a very broad subject. It embraces so much in itself, and is so closely allied to geology, botany, chemistry, physiology, and other branches of natural science, that it is very difficult to state its first principles concisely."

There is no objection whatever to a farmer being a Huxley or a Tyndall, but I claim that an agricultural education should produce farmers, not Huxleys and Tyndalls. Agricultural education should teach a farmer how to do his work.

Would it not be absurd to claim that a blacksmith who works with metals and uses coal must study metallurgy, mineralogy and botany? Is it not equally absurd to claim that a farmer must know the chemical constituents of soil and the laws operating therein, because he cultivates the soil; must know the chemical and anatomical make-up of plants and animals, in order to raise wheat and feed cows?

Although education is sometimes spoken of as separate from life, it appears to me that it is simply the development of life, and agricultural education the development of farm life. Follow a farmer in performing his duties as such from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, and you have a pretty good idea of what farm life is. A course of instruction that would cover this ground, and not the leading feature in the programme of studies in an agricultural college.—[Farmer Macduff, in *Stonewall Gazette*.]

[NOTE—Other things being equal, the man who has an intelligent comprehension of how nature does her work in the processes of the farm will make the more successful farmer.—Ed.]

### Growing Barley.

According to the Government reports giving the acreage of grains grown last year, barley is by no means a favorite crop with the farmers of Manitoba and the West. Although it would not be advisable to go largely into its culture, there are a few good reasons why it might be more largely grown. If sown on good soil, it produces a heavy crop of grain, which when ground makes excellent food for hogs and cattle. It may also be sown somewhat later than other grain crops, and with good results. Again, it affords a splendid opportunity of destroying weeds, owing to the time from sowing to reaping being comparatively short. When sown early, the crop may be harvested early enough in the season to admit of the land being cultivated in time to destroy a great many weeds. In fact, some very practical farmers consider barley the best crop that can be grown for cleaning the land.

The best soil for barley is a fertile, well-drained clay loam. In average seasons, however, it does well on any well-drained soil possessed of sufficient fertility to produce heavy vegetation. Where barnyard manure is available, it should be applied to the barley ground,



and stirred into the surface, as few cereals give a more prompt return for this form of fertilizer than barley. In most districts, fall plowing gives best results, but unless very dry weather follows immediately after spring plowing the latter method will prove satisfactory.

In selecting seed, which, however, should have been done before this date, even in the latest districts, none can afford to sow anything but a clean sample. It should also be uniform in variety, so that ripening will take place evenly, and if smut is to be feared, the seed should not be sown without being treated with formalin or bluestone, according to the methods described in a previous issue of this paper.

**From the Hired Man's Standpoint.**

TREAT THE HIRED HELP AS MEN AND WOMEN.

In a recent issue, the "Advocate" had some timely remarks on this subject. There are many things in prairie life calculated to "rattle" the average alien who engages in farm labor, and the exercise of a little toleration is well recommended. It might be possible to arrange the hours of labor a little better. These are, nominally, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., so the immigrant is usually told. That is all right, so far; but, on arrival at the farm, he discovers there are what is called "chores," which somehow make his hours of labor indefinite. These chores cover a multitude of trifles that keep a man eternally on the move. If a hen strays, you call up the hired man to go after it. On some farms the cattle demand a great deal of attention. We have seen the hired man, after putting in a heavy day's plowing, sent miles away after the cows, which had wandered. This occurred almost daily. The odd jobs that crop up, or are invented, on a prairie farm after legitimate working hours, in many cases, make the Old Country hand open his eyes wide. He discovers that he is hired, and wound up to "go." As an individual facetiously put it, they wind you up for a week, and expect you to go for a fortnight. Of course, being in a new country, he has no alternative, or finds it best policy to accept the conditions.

At home (in Great Britain), when a man quits the fields at 6 p. m. he is quit for the day. The rest of the evening is his for reflection, relaxation or rest. A married plowman cultivates his kail-yard. The field men at home are not much accustomed to holidays. They may have one or two Fair days throughout the year. Holidays, therefore, in Canada, rank about last in the hired man's expectations. What he may object to, and this is no hearsay assertion, is the all-pervading fidgetiness that surrounds him. He learns what it means to bolt your grub and go. Some people seem to think that the sooner the hired help can get outside the house the better. Before he has well swallowed his last morsel, the "missis" discovers there is a slop-pail somewhere to empty, some wood to chop, some water to pump, a rubbish heap to fix; and by the time that little order is accomplished, the boss claims his share of the indefatigable hired man's attention. It never seems to enter their heads that ordinary social intercourse at or after meals is of some moral and material advantage in the world. It lightens labor without necessarily infringing discipline. A friendly "crack" or conversation means a lot to the homeman, especially if he be a Scot.

Words, however, are as limited as possible on the prairie. There is a brusqueness in speech and demeanor generally which puzzles many an immigrant. He may be pardoned if he does not grip or "tumble to" the directions given him just right away. Prairie folks, according to an outsider's observation, seem to be impregnated with the itch of unrest. Their actions admit of no saving pause. This spurious form of activity, which goes variously under the name of hustle, enterprise and go-aheadness, does not always seem to be commensurate with the amount or importance of the things accomplished. It is only a wearing species of energy, which the cold climate may have generated. It is often misapplied. The hired man from England feels an indescribable coldness in the prairie home circle. Everything seems hard, practical matter-of-fact, not to say sordid. Existence seems to be as drab-colored as the wilderness. Hens are esteemed just by the number of eggs they lay. Kindred topics are all dealt in so many figures. Figures, facts and fuss appeal to the stranger to be ruling elements in prairie life. Much more important "things" than the hired man are apt to be ignored in the struggle for wheat.

Cartwright. S. D.

**Moving Barbed Wire.**

A writer in a southern exchange gives the following method of moving barbed wire:

"I wanted to move the wire from the east side of the quarter to west side, and I had one-half mile of trees to get past. I loosened a wire from the posts, fastened a common hay pulley with chain to north corner post, put wire around the pulley, and hitched the wire to the hind axle of the wagon, and drove to the north-west corner; fastened a pulley there, put wire around it, and drove to the south-west corner of the quarter, and had the wire nicely strung on west side of trees, close by posts. I continued in this way with each wire until all were over and on. The pulley arrangement is handy to take wire around any corner."

**The Danger Period from Poisonous Weeds.**

The loco weed (*Oxytropis Lambertii*, Pursh.), the death camas (*Zygadenus venenosus*), often termed wild onion or wild leek, are most dangerous to live stock from now until the end of June; after that time such become unpalatable to stock. Especially are these weeds dangerous when the season is backward and the useful, harmless vegetation of slow growth.

The loco weed is a small, pea-like plant, six inches to a foot high, with conspicuous white or



Zygadenus venenosus—Poison Camas. Loco Weed.

cream-colored flowers from a thick, woody, persistent root. The young stock are the ones generally affected, the sweetish taste of the weed accounting for the zest with which they eat it; its effect is to intoxicate them, or, as it is termed, they become "locoed." Locoed stock is permanently spoiled, and few cases recover, hence the benefit derived from keeping stock from places where the weed grows, or of destroying the weed. Young stock, therefore, should not be allowed to graze on loco ground until after the first or middle of July. The death camas is an onion-like plant (see illustration), arising from a bulb on a single stem a foot or so high, with a narrow spike of yellowish white flowers about June 1st. No part of the plant has the smell or taste of the onion. It matures its fruit soon after blooming, and dies down early in July. Its rank dark-green leaves cause it to be eaten by sheep, which, if turned on hungry, are easily poisoned; if turned on with full stomachs, there is little danger to them. The popular remedy is bleeding from the extremities. Sheep become stiff in the legs, have trouble in walking, difficulty in breathing, stagger, foam at the mouth and nostrils, and jerk the head and limbs spasmodically at intervals. The poison seems to affect the voluntary muscles, and death results from congestion of the lungs. Lambs are said to be affected by the milk of a ewe suffering from this poison. Be on the lookout, and avoid losses from these weeds.

**The Oat Crop Neglected.**

In a great many districts the oat crop does not receive the consideration which it should. This is no doubt owing to the fact that it is not depended upon for cash as is wheat. In consequence of this condition, oats are usually left to the last at seeding time, and only the poorest soil is sown, and as a result a satisfactory crop is not forthcoming.

The ideal soil for oats is one that is rich and mellow. The plant is a comparatively deep feeder, and therefore the soil should be well drained and have a subsoil that is not too hard. Many successful oat growers prefer spring to fall plowing, claiming that a more mellow seed-bed is obtained. When this method is followed, however, the seed should be sown as soon as possible after plowing has been done, so that as much benefit as possible may be obtained from the moisture in the soil.

Sowing should take place as early as it is convenient, for not only will early sowing bring a heavier crop than late sowing, but the latter is much more liable to be affected by rust.

The best variety to sow will depend largely upon the locality and the quality of the soil. All other things being equal, a white oat is always to be preferred to a black one. The white oat is a better seller, and when it happens to get mixed into wheat or barley, it does not show to the same disadvantage. It is very desirable, also, to have a thin hull and a straw of medium stiffness. Coarse straw generally is liable to rust, and a fine straw is nearly certain to lie down if the crop be heavy.

**Preparing for Roots and Potatoes.**

HOW IT IS DONE SUCCESSFULLY IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

We prefer to have either wheat or barley precede the root crop, as they do not seem to take so much moisture from the soil as oats, and are usually harvested earlier. If the season be one when plenty of moisture is present, a well-rotted sod gives excellent results, as it is not so apt to be weedy; but generally stubble land, plowed and harrowed as early as possible in the fall, gives best results.

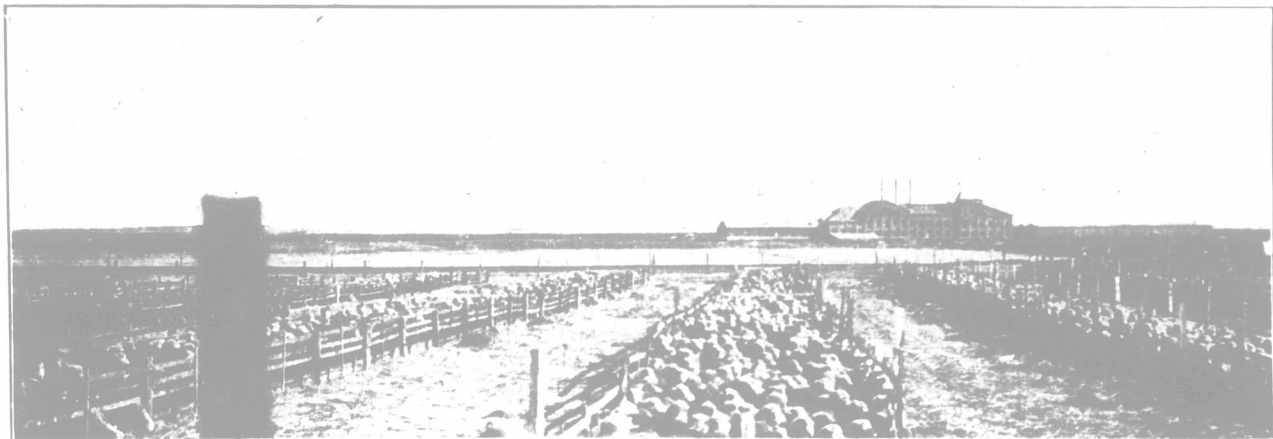
If land has been plowed and harrowed the previous fall, the only spring cultivation necessary is to harrow or cultivate shallowly as early as possible, to conserve moisture. Then in the case of turnips and mangels, harrow before sowing. With potatoes, plow in level, about five inches deep, and harrow thoroughly, or roll after, to pack the soil about the seed. If sown on good, clean sod land, turnips and mangels may be sown broadcast with less labor, but if sown on stubble land, or land that is apt to be weedy, they should be sown in rows, so that they may be cultivated. The rows should be at least 30 inches apart, to allow easy cultivation, to kill weeds, and to allow plenty of gathering ground for moisture. Level cultivation is best, as it enables the crop to stand droughts better.

Potatoes should be harvested as soon as possible after the tops have ripened or been frozen, as they lose their nice mealy texture if allowed to stand too long in the moist soil after transpiration through the leaves ceases. The best manner of harvesting is to pick and place them immediately into their winter quarters in a cool, dry cellar.

Turnips and mangels may be left in the ground until quite late in the fall, and then placed in a dry place for winter. It is a good plan to let the cattle harvest some of the turnips for late fall feed when the grass becomes dry and frozen.

Mackenzie, Man. C. E. STRACHAN.

The Carberry Express is authority for the statement that a summer show will not be held this year by the Norfolk Agricultural Society at that town on account of the big fairs at Brandon and Winnipeg.



Sheep Feeding on Beet Pulp.

3,300 sheep being fed on beet pulp, with oat and wheat sheaves, Raymond, Alta. The sugar factory may be seen in the background.



### Build Some Portable Hog Fence.

Farmers who have given a good portable hog fence a trial would not care to do without it. The illustration given herewith shows a fence which has been constructed and used with splendid results by a member of our editorial staff. It is a board fence, each panel being twelve feet eight inches long, and two and one-half feet high. As will be noticed, there are four one-inch boards extending lengthwise, the lower one being six inches wide; the second, five; the third, four, and the upper board three inches in width, while the four end pieces and the brace in the center are four inches wide.

By close examination of the plan it will be seen that although the panel or section is twelve feet eight inches long, none of the boards are over twelve feet in length, this being due to the fact that the two center boards extend to the right past the two on either side. The beauty of this fence is that it is easily taken apart, easy to transport, and quite as easily erected.

The question may be asked, What keeps it up? This is answered when it is understood that when in position it forms a zigzag fence. For example, take two sections the same as the one illustrated; place them at right angles to each other, placing board No. 6 of one section through the space between 7 and 8 of the other; then undertake to swing them out until they are as nearly in line as possible, and it will be found that within three or four feet of being in line with each other they bind. From either end other sections may be attached to any desired distance, and the fence when completed will have just sufficient worm to stand.

It may be said in this connection that the amount of worm which the fence is to have when completed depends upon the amount of space which is allowed between the two boards, numbers seven and eight, and five and six. In most cases where inch lumber is being used, four inches is considered sufficient, but if more worm be desired it may be had by increasing that distance.

Where the fence is likely to be exposed to a very strong wind, stakes may be driven in the ground by the edge of the fence, at occasional intervals, to prevent it being upset. It may be said, however, that if the panels be properly constructed there will be no danger of any pig upsetting it, because they bind so tightly together that to lift one means that several others must also be lifted at the same time.

In making the panels of this fence it is necessary to bear in mind that only half the pieces necessary are to be made as shown in the illustration. In the balance, boards five and seven instead should be nailed in the same position, only on the opposite side of the horizontal boards. The same condition also applies to boards numbers six and eight. If this be not done, and every section be made as in the illustration, every second one will bind sooner than it should when the fence is being put together. The cheapness of this fence will be apparent when it is considered that each section made be made with thirty-one feet of inch lumber, and twenty rods may be built with less than nine hundred feet of boards the proper size. It is easily constructed, can be taken apart and laid away without difficulty, and is quite as convenient for fencing calf pasture as for the enclosing of hogs where cheap bacon is being produced from grass, rape, or any other forage.

### Delaying the Mails.

Mr. T. O. Davis, M. P., in Parliament at Ottawa, called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the neglect of the C.P.R. to deliver mail promptly in the district of Saskatchewan. He read a telegraphic message from the Board of Trade of Rosthern, complaining that they had been cut off from mail communication for some fourteen to fifteen days. He had also received similar complaints from Prince Albert and other places. The trouble arose from the neglect of the C. P. R. to make special efforts to forward the mails by boat at one spot where floods impeded railway traffic. Private passengers could get through that way, and the C. P. R. should be called upon by the Postmaster-General to make similar efforts.

### Shock Loaders.

A grain shock-loader has been devised at Fort Dodge, Iowa, weighing about 1,000 pounds, and drawn by two horses, and with about the same draft as a mower. An elevated carrier takes up the sheaves and drops them on the wagon driven alongside. Judged by engravings we have seen, it is a cumbersome-looking affair.

### Land Sales.

A cable from London, England, says: The report of the Calgary & Edmonton Land Company shows that the sales of land during the year were 129,975 acres for \$535,329. The average price increased 64 cents per acre during 1903. Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, of Winnipeg, remitted \$385,110 cash, against \$262,313 in 1902. The profit for the year was £30,175, as compared with £6,010 in 1902.

## Dairying.

### A Few Don'ts That are Practical.

Don't forget to keep a liberal supply of salt where the dairy cow can reach it; she will need it in making milk.

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Don't expect the cows to give a liberal supply of good milk with nothing but stagnant water to drink.

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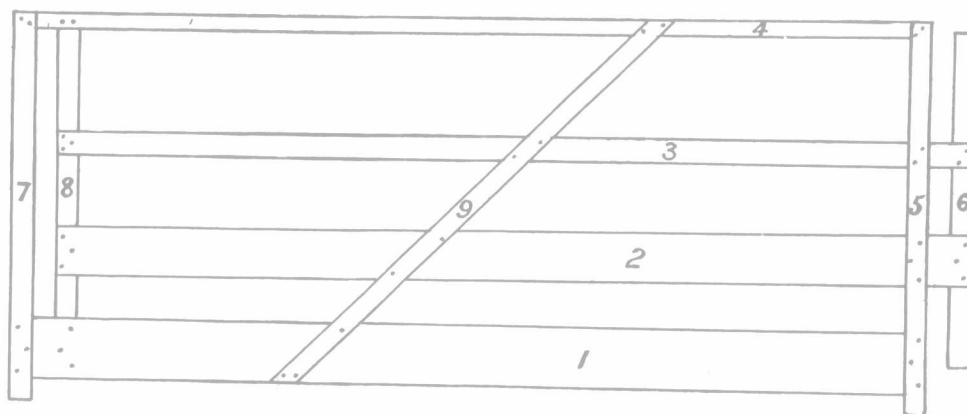
Don't depend upon pasture to keep up the milk supply. Get ready to supplement it by planting some fodder crop.

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Don't keep a cow if she is not paying, even if it is the one your father-in-law introduced into the herd at the time of your marriage.

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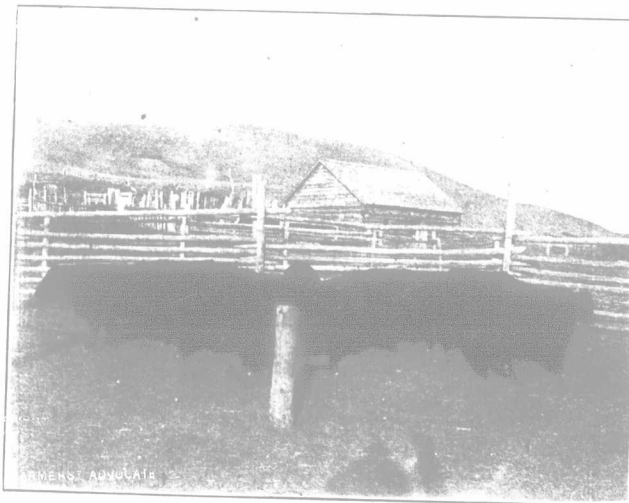
Don't imagine that the buttermaker at the creamery can make a first-class article unless you co-operate with him and take good care of the cream.



A Panel of a Portable Hog Fence.

### Patron's Interest in the Creamery.

The man that supplies milk to a creamery or cheese factory has a direct interest in the prosperity of that institution, whether it be co-operative or private. In the first place, it is absolutely necessary that the establishment have enough milk to enable it to run at a profit, else it must shut down. It is therefore for the direct interest of the milk-maker to increase the amount of milk he can take to the creamery, and to induce his neighbors to increase their output of the same material. Then, too, the larger the amount of milk furnished, the less it will cost to make up the butter and cheese, and, consequently, the more can the factoryman afford to pay for the milk. Very often he does not buy the milk outright, but charges a certain price for making and selling the butter. In a recent report of the Iowa dairy and food commission, we saw something of this effect of a large output. The larger factories were making butter at a much less price than were the



A Little Bunch of Blackskins.

Owned by N. R. Perrey, Cardston, Alberta.

small ones. The ultimate result of this must be that the men who live in localities poorly supplied with milk cows get less per 100 pounds of milk than do the men living in localities where there are many cows. So it pays to weed out the poor cows and feed well the good ones; to induce neighbors to raise good cows and to buy more. The interest of the patron is identical with that of the factory owner. The factory owner cannot afford to pay the patron less than he should receive, for in that case the patron will lose interest in producing milk.—[Farmers' Review.]

### Holsteins Healthy and Thrifty.

In the course of an address before the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Prof. H. H. Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is reported as having spoken as follows:

"First, we have found the Holstein-Friesians in our experience at the College, where we keep six or seven breeds for instructional purposes for our students, a healthy and a thrifty breed of cattle. We find that some breeds do not seem to have that strong constitution, that thrift, that inherent quality which always makes them ready for their meals, and ready for almost anything which may come up; and I consider that a very strong point, and I believe that the breeders of Holstein cattle would be making a serious mistake if they lost sight of that vigor and thrift and health and constitution which is now so important a point among this famous breed of cattle. Then we find in our experience that the calves are strong and good doers. I have never known in my experience with them a calf to come weak, or required nursing and coddling, or any extra attention. Without exception they come strong, and are good doers, and in two or three weeks we can put them on skim milk, and soon begin to feed them bran and oats, and they begin to thrive right from the start.

"Then another strong point of the Holsteins is their size. Some people say that size is a detriment in the dairy business; that if you can get a small cow to do a given amount of work, that she does not require so much feed, and that she will produce milk or butter or cheese more economically because she is of smaller size. We have looked into this matter pretty carefully, and we find that the difference in the feed which is consumed by a large cow and a small one, for the production of a given quantity of milk or butter, is largely in the rough feed—the cheap food—and whether a cow be a large one or a small one, she will require just about a certain amount of concentrated feed, and that the difference in the food which is eaten by the large and small cows is in the cheap, rough, bulky food, and not in the concentrates. We find that a cow requires about eight pounds of meal for each pound of fat she produces in the milk.

"The next strong point of the Holsteins is that they are regular breeders. We have found in our experience very much less trouble in getting cows of this breed to breed regularly than cows belonging to other breeds, and we very seldom have any difficulty in that respect with Holsteins, a trouble which sometimes gives the dairyman a great deal of annoyance."

### The Milk Cow Eulogized.

In a recent auction sale at Springfield, Ill., Col. F. W. Woods delivered an eulogy on the cow, and the words he uttered deserve to give him the appellation of the "Bob Ingersoll of the Cow." Col. Woods said:

"Of all the animal friends of man she is the greatest. To her we owe the most. I wish that I, as you are about to sit down to the noonday meal, might remove from your table what the cow has placed thereon. I'd take the cup of milk waiting at baby's chair. I'd take the cream, the cheese, the butter, the custard pie, the cream biscuit, the steak, the smoking roast of beef, and leave you to make a meal of potatoes, beets, pickles and toothpicks.

"There is not a thing from nose to tail but that is utilized for the use of man. We use her horns to comb our hair, her skin upon our feet, her hair keeps the plaster on our walls, her hoofs make glue, her tail makes soap, she gives us our milk or cream, our cheese and butter, and her flesh is the greatest meat of the nation; her blood is used to make our sugar white, her bones are ground to fertilize our soil, and even her paunch she herself has put through the first chemical process necessary for the production of the best white cardboard, and they have discovered that such paper can be made into the finest quality of false teeth.

"No other animal works for man both night and day. By day she gathers food, and when we are asleep at night she brings it back to re-chew and convert it into all things of which I speak.

"She has gone with man from Plymouth Rock to the setting sun! It was her sons that turned the first sod in the settlers' clearing; it was her sons that drew the prairie schooner for the sturdy pioneers as, inch by inch, they fought their way to prove that 'westward the star of empire takes its way,' with the old cow grazing behind, and when the day's march was done she came and gave the milk to fill the mother's breast to feed the suckling babe that was, perchance, to become the ruler of this country. Who says that



much of what we are do not owe to man's best friend, the cow? Treat her kindly, gently, for without her words fail to describe the situation."

Anyone who reads these noble words will feel when he meets a cow hereafter like taking off his hat to her. There is an old song: "A Boy's Best Friend is His Mother." Perhaps, next to the mother, she who is the best friend to the boy is the cow.

### Horticulture and Forestry.

#### Growing Rhubarb.

The homesteader in the West should take advantage of the first opportunity to prepare for growing a small quantity of rhubarb or pie-plant. It grows luxuriantly in our prairie soil, and once started, requires very little attention except covering with straw manure in winter. Where roots can be secured for planting, only one year will elapse until a crop may be obtained. It may be easily grown, however, from seed. Such varieties as Victoria produce plants in nearly every instance that are true to type.

It is customary to sow the seed in rows, three feet apart, as early as possible in springtime, and transplant the seedlings when one year old to rows four feet apart, each way. But as a dozen good roots will produce enough to do almost every family, the seed may be grown in a row along the edge of the garden, and the sprouts thinned out to four feet apart. It is not yet too late to sow the seed, which may be obtained from any of the seedsmen whose advertisements will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### The Farmer's Table Should Have Vegetables.

Farmers who do not intend having a vegetable garden this year, are making an unfortunate mistake. Some will say, "It's too much bother sowing vegetables; and I would rather buy what I want than be troubled with keeping the garden cultivated." A little investigation, however, will show that the class who say that are the very ones who do very little buying.

It is not the mission of this publication to induce people to become vegetarians, but we would like to emphasize the importance of having even a small plot set apart for the growing of beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage, cauliflowers, lettuce, etc. If these be planted in rows so that they can be cultivated with the horse-hoe, the labor required in caring for them will never be missed. It is safe to say that those who have ever enjoyed the advantages of a good garden are the most enthusiastic regarding its value. Thousands of farmers in this country sit down to a dinner at their own table quite equal to that enjoyed by the men of any other profession; but many thousand others do not, and in the majority of cases there is no excuse for it.

Think for a moment what it is worth to increase the housewife's facilities for not only cheapening, but improving the dinner table.

#### Alberta Gardening.

A POTATO YIELD AND ITS LESSONS.  
Written for the "Advocate" by "Alar."

Some may wish to know just how Eve got her big potato yield, mentioned before. It was, by the way, a good potato year for Alberta. However, Alberta is quite apt to have such years.

The ground had been broken the year before in July, and disked during the summer. During the winter, Eve had followed her usual custom of sprinkling the ashes from her stove around on the garden, not throwing them into a soggy heap. Ashes are a fine fertilizer for some garden crops, especially potatoes and onions. In the spring, Adam wanted to get rid of a load of manure, and sprinkled that on the potato patch, and it was not even harrowed in. This top-dressing was not to Eve's liking, but, as the season turned out, it proved of use.

The breaking was tough and rooty, and Eve hadn't much time or strength, so she went out one day, after a little rain, when the ground was wet, and planted her potatoes by laying the pieces on top of the ground and hoeing a little soil over them. But dearly she paid for her laziness when hilling-up time came. However, her potatoes, though planted rather late, were up before her neighbors', and grew like weeds. She had marked the rows three feet apart, cut good-sized potatoes in about three pieces, and put small ones in whole, and dropped one piece about every fifteen inches in the row. Such tops she had never seen; spreading over three feet to the row, and two feet high, of a dark green color; stems an inch thick, and by and by little potatoes, not holls, growing all over the stems, to the height of ten inches, and never a potato-bug to be seen.

June happened to be dry and hot, but she kept the soil loose with a garden-rake, and raked that top-dressing over it and around the potatoes, and they grew as if they had never heard of drought.

Weeds were kept out, and about one day after every rain or sprinkle she raked the surface loose so as to preserve all the moisture beneath. Done frequently,

one can go over a patch very rapidly, and it is not really as much work as one hoeing after it has been neglected.

When the blossoms appeared she hilled up the potatoes, and thought her work finished till digging time; but they grew so rapidly that the little tubers had no idea of staying in their snug beds, but peeped forth to see the world and, when one day Eve examined to see if she was really ever going to have any potatoes, what was her surprise to find some red noses sticking out of every hill, and her whole crop liable to be ruined by sunburn! She got her hoe and laboriously hilled them up again, though planted so shallow it was hard to find soil with which to do it, and while doing it she called herself a few hard names for having made so easy a job of planting. It was Eve's first experience with potato-raising. Hitherto she had raised plants for flowers, not tubers. However, when digging-time came, and it came, with her, as soon as the frost had killed the tops, and before a freeze could get at the roots, she was glad of anything that had helped her produce so big a crop, if only for the name of it.

In digging and picking up the potatoes she carefully assorted them, putting the sunburnt ones by themselves to be saved for seed. A little over two-fifths of her crop was sunburnt.

We have noticed that sunburn is one of the great faults to be found with Alberta potatoes. If not exactly sunburnt, they are apt to be red, which seems to be the next step to it.

Eve had planted her potatoes on May 12th; another year she would plant earlier and deeper. If she wanted them to come up quickly, she would only cover them lightly, filling in the hills as they grew. If a frost were imminent, she would hoe the soil right over their tops for protection. When she hilled them up it would be done thoroughly. If the season should be dry and hot, a top-dressing before the soil gets too hot and dry would be a fine thing. For quality in potatoes here, one should choose a rather sandy slope toward the sun, if possible. Potatoes do best on rather new ground, but not on the first year's breaking. The same year Eve had her big crop, a young rancher told her that he lost \$10.00 worth of seed by planting it on new breaking.



Evergreens Protect and Beautify.

#### Resolve to Grow Trees.

If you are too busy on Arbor Day, May 10th, sowing grain, to spend the time in planting trees to beautify the home, don't consider yourself too busy to make a determined resolution on that day to prepare the soil this summer for a good plantation of trees, to be set out next spring. The best success in tree growing can only be obtained by giving the soil good preparation the previous summer. The benefits, however, far more than counterbalance the cost of labor. The principal work in cultivating the soil may be done after seeding, and the trees may be obtained at practically no expense by applying in time to the Forestry Division, Department of Interior, Ottawa.

#### Tree-planting.

Within about a fortnight 2,000,000 trees will be sent out from the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head to be planted by farmers in the West. A. P. Stevenson, Inspector of Forestry in Manitoba, is at present in Brandon superintending the work of shipping out the trees. In an interview, he told of the popularity that the tree-planting movement had attained in the West. In 1901, the first year of free distribution, applications were received for only 50,000. In 1902, half a million were sent out; in 1903, this number was increased to 1,000,000, and this year, as has been stated, the number has been increased to the 2,000,000 mark. Maple, cottonwood, ash and elm are the varieties sent out.

### Apiary.

#### Beekeepers Talk of the Season's Losses.

"Good morning, Mr. Shaw, I have just been having a look at my bees, and am puzzled to know what to do with them. Last fall they acted a rather strangely. Some of the hives seemed to do fairly well, and had lots of honey sealed for winter; others that looked just as strong in bees had not enough stores for the winter, and some that swarmed were very weak, and had little or no honey at all. I tried to feed them, and some took feed all right, but others didn't seem to care much for it. It cost me considerable besides the labor, and now, although some of the hives are all right, some are dead and others are so weak and short of food that I was thinking I would not bother any more with them. What do you think?" "If I were a physician I would think I had come across a bad case of dyspepsia, and I would at once prescribe for the removal of your morbid condition and the cobwebs from your brain. Now, be honest about it. In all the years you have been employed in farming, did you never experience losses from the death of animals, or shortage of crops?" "Well, I can't say but I have lost a few horses and an old cow and crops have not always been what we expected, but what has that to do with bees?" "Let me see. In the face of your admitted losses in stock, and your disappointments in crops, you still continue to bother, or, rather, expend money, and are bent on laboring with hopes of but little results. Have you been disappointed? I think not. In 1902, your second season with bees, did they not, for the money invested and energy expended, give you better returns than anything else on the farm?" "When I come to think of it, I believe they did, and we had lots of honey for the house too."

"In view of those facts, would it be wise for in your financial interests to neglect your little friends because the climatic influences of last year were such as to deter them from making necessary provisions for themselves for the winter; something that may not occur again in twenty years? Treat them with the same consideration as the other stock on the farm, and I have not the least doubt they will amply repay for any necessary outlay in cash or time expended. Instead of being discouraged by last year's results, let us recall last fall's treatment of our pets, and see if we could not have improved on it. I say us, from the fact I made mistakes the same as you did. Mistakes often cost dearly, but if we improve the lessons they should teach us, they sometimes prove good things after all."

"You say some of your hives were weak in the fall. Now that condition was simply an effect produced and arising from some cause or causes; unrestricted swarming being one of the most fruitful. The parent colony is often so reduced in bees, and the after-swarm so weak, and especially in a season like last—the temperature of the hive being low—that brood raising makes but slow progress, if any, and instead of the hive increasing in numbers it actually decreases. Any attempt to feed up such hives for winter would be simply a failure, from the fact that the bees would not survive until spring, by reason of age."

"One mistake we made was to lose sight of the fact that the preparing of bees for winter ought to begin in summer. Take those hives that were weak in the fall, as an example. If steps had been taken, say along in July, to induce brood-raising by doubling up, or the introduction of hatching brood, there is every reason to believe those hives would have been sufficiently strong of bees of proper age to have gone into winter quarters, even if they did require a little addition to their stores. You see, there would have been a balance on the right side of the ledger, from the fact that one good hive in the spring is worth more than several dead ones."

"I note that you call weak swarms all right sometimes." "These weak swarms will do fairly well some seasons, but in my experience there is always a certain amount of risk with them, and small returns, while with strong colonies we are



in better position to contend with an emergency, and should they require feeding for the winter, the difficulty you experienced last fall will be overcome. If done in right time, the temperature in the hives will always be sufficiently high, and there will be no trouble with them accepting food. I would say, let us start now and treat our little pets as friends, and I am sure they will reciprocate." "If I only knew how! But I will be over again the first chance. Good-day."  
JAS. DUNCAN.

## Poultry.

### Scratchings.

- Supply a proper drinking-fountain.
- Give the chicks access to clean, sharp sand.
- Sour foods cause bowel troubles in chicks.
- Well-fattened fowl spoil the demand for the scraggy kind.
- Clean water should be supplied to chicks, but not to bathe in.
- The poultryman's favorite ode to spring is—the lay of the egg.
- Poultry dentistry can be summed up in two words—supply grit.
- Put the hens with chicks where grass and shade can be got easily, and keep the coops clean.
- Plan your poultry-house this spring, and decide on the floor, which should be vermin- and damp-proof, yet easily cleaned.
- If you are not interested in poultry, let the son or daughter take charge, and give them some money to invest in a setting of eggs or a trio of pure-bred birds.

### Device for Trapping Hawks.

A writer in the Reliable Poultry Journal gives the following device for trapping hawks:  
Make a cage of poultry netting (I used one-inch mesh), say 18 inches square. This to have a light frame of wood and a board floor, with its four sides and top covered with the mesh. This was put in a pasture away from fences, and in line of the daily flight of one or more of these birds. In this cage was placed a half-grown chicken, provided with food and water.  
Three sides of this cage were protected by screens of brush or twigs stuck in the ground, the fourth left open, and a common Newhouse spring rat or muskrat trap placed in front of it and fastened by its chain to a pin driven into the ground. The top of the box was of course left open to view, and made high enough to protect the chicken inside from any attack of the hawk's beak or talons. A small quantity of dry grass was strewn lightly over the trap and its chain. We caught at once all the depredators and killed them without ceremony, each being securely held by the foot or leg. In this way only the varieties of hawk that prey upon poultry are taken. The element of cruelty to the enclosed chick is, I think, to be pardoned by the freeing of the flock from a relentless enemy.

### Feeding Vegetables.

If vegetables are fed to the chickens, see that they are chopped, cooked, or in some way transformed from the original state; that is, if your garden is not properly enclosed. It is very nice to have the hens jump up for the bite from the cabbage head in midwinter, but if it tries the same process in midsummer you will regret that you did not cook the cabbage, or at least chop it up before feeding.

Little chicks are fond of dandelions, and if they are cut off close to the root repeatedly, and cut up fine for the brooder inmates, the lawn will soon be well rid of a weed, and the chicks will thrive on the relish.—[Farm Poultry.]

### Lice.

One cannot commence fighting the lice too early. They breed rapidly, more rapidly as the weather grows warmer. Cleanliness and a good insect powder work wonders. Some of these powders are also good disinfectants, and their strength when fresh should be plainly manifested by the odor. Try a liberal sprinkling about the building some day, and note the result. Kerosene applied to the roots is effective, but soon evaporates. Carbolic soap is also an insect exterminator; but thorough cleansing with it leaves a damp house. The prepared insecticides are easiest to manage, and cheaper in the end.—[Farm Poultry.]

### Coops for the Chicks.

Three essentials must be looked to in constructing the brood coop for early chicks. Warmth, light and dryness are referred to. Ease of cleaning might also be thought of, as this makes them convenient. We have used to good advantage an old dry goods box, set in a sheltered place, with a half brick under each corner, to keep it off the earth, and a cheap barn sash for a front. The latter, if arranged so that it will slide sidewise, may also be used as a door. For damp weather, and early broods, this style of coop cannot be excelled. The floor should be covered with cut straw or chaff. This coop may be made any size wanted. Either 2x3 feet for small hens, or 3x3 feet for large hens is a good size. Coops of this style may be used for setting hens in early in the spring. When chicks are weaned, the coops may be used for them until half grown.—[Ex.]

## Events of the World.

The St. Louis Fair was formally opened on April 30th.

The caving in of a mine at Tocina, Seville, Spain, buried many miners. Fifty bodies have been recovered.

The West Indies trading schooner, Onoro, was wrecked on the Nova Scotia coast on April 29th. All on board perished.

All the Esquimaux living in the Mackenzie Basin, except ten families, have been killed by a virulent form of measles. The community consisted of forty families.

The Spanish company which is trying to raise the galleons laden with bullion which were sunk in Vigo Bay in 1702, has brought to the surface the Santa Cruz, recovering with her silver ingots to the value of \$500,000.

The Vossische Zeitung says that Emperor William has openly expressed dissatisfaction with the management of affairs in regard to the Hereros rebellion in Southwest Africa. It is expected that he will order large reinforcements to Africa immediately.

The announcement that Japan has already decided to throw open to the world's commerce the port of Antung, from which the Russians were driven on May 1st, is causing much favorable comment in Europe and the United States, as contrasted with Russia's closed-door policy.

A review of the French and Italian fleets in the Bay of Naples was the culminating event of the fete which has been held in Italy during the visit of President Loubet to King Victor Emmanuel. Naples was so crowded with sight-seers, who came from all parts of Italy to see the spectacle, that 20,000 people were obliged to sleep in the streets.

It is asserted that the Russians are about to enforce martial law west of the Liao River. The Chinese Government is determined to avert war, if possible; nevertheless, in preparation for such an emergency, the Dowager Empress has ordered the Provincial Governors to abandon her birthday celebration and use the money collected for that purpose to equip 72,000 troops.

On April 27th, the British House of Commons unanimously adopted a resolution affirming that the Government should encourage cotton-growing in various parts of the Empire. Encouraging reports were given of experiments in cotton-culture in Egypt, the Soudan, Rhodesia, Central Africa, West Africa and the West Indies. Important grants of money will be given to various associations for the purpose of pushing the industry in all favorable portions of the Empire.

The International Commission which for the past eighteen months has been delimiting the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa, has found that the boundary between the Uganda Protectorate and the Congo Free State ought to be further east than shown on the map. The result of changing the line deprives Great Britain of an important strip of territory, including the valuable salt deposits of Lake Albert Nyanza, which will henceforth be wholly in the Congo Free State. A part of the Kager River, which formerly belonged to Germany, falls to Great Britain.

The first big land battle of the war has been fought and won by the Japanese. After five days of preliminary skirmishing, the opposing armies met on the first of May, on the hill north-west of Yushaukow, opposite Wiju, the Japanese having forced the passage of the river Yalu to that point. In the ensuing engagement, the Japanese lost 908 men in killed and wounded, and the Russians, it is reported, nearly 2,000. In addition, the Japanese captured 28 small rapid-firing guns and 20 field guns, and took 30 Russian officers and over 500 men prisoners. Upon the following day the Russians were forced to abandon Antung, so that the Japanese now control the Estuary of the Yalu River.

Upon sea, the Japanese have not had uninterrupted success. On May 3rd, Admiral Togo was again foiled in a desperate attempt to block Port Arthur, eight out of ten fire-ships which he sent to accomplish this object being sunk by Russian shells and mines. Later, however, the Port was completely bottled by the Japs. Previous to this action, on April 26th, a Japanese military transport, the Kinshiu Maru, was torpedoed and sunk by the armored cruiser, Rossia, of the Vladivostok squadron, the same fate also meeting the steamer Nakama Maru. A coal transport was also sunk by the Russian warship, Rurik. On the Kinshiu Maru, 73 of the soldiers, who would not surrender, went down with the ship; 130 of those on board the coal transport met the same fate, continuing to fire upon the Russians until the waves closed over them. Much speculation is now indulged in as to the possible action which may be taken by China, where a rising against Russia grows more imminent, and war preparations are proceeding apace. In the meantime, Russia has officially notified the world that she will not accept any mediation to terminate the war with Japan.

## Field Notes.

Winnipeg is to increase greatly its fire-protection service.

"No one is so blind to his own faults as a man who has the habit of detecting the faults of others."—Faber.

"The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world is to be in reality what we would appear to be."—Socrates.

The Ontario Government has guaranteed a two-million-dollar loan to the Canadian Improvement Company for the re-establishment of the works at the Canadian Sault.

"A good garden will help to lessen the expense account. There is no other acre that will pay as well as the one devoted to a garden."—A. L. Foote, in Wallace's Farmer.

Mr. Chamberlain has expressed approval of the employment of Asiatic laborers in the Transvaal. Chinese labor, he says, would pave the way for a greater number of British workmen.

After 1st of July next, the management and control of the St. Lawrence Ship Channels will be transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

"A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them."—Horace Mann.

Signor Marconi is expected in Cape Breton early in June, when, it is stated, he will open the trans-Atlantic wireless telegraphy service. A considerable amount of new machinery has been installed lately at Table Head.

Every farmhouse should possess a fairly good dictionary. How often the whole point of an article is lost because, perhaps, of the use in it of one word which the reader does not understand. By all means, own a dictionary, and get the right grip on what you read.

The King and Queen and the Princess Victoria of Wales are at present in Ireland. In a speech at Dublin the King expressed the opinion that the future of Ireland lies in Education. "The wide diffusion of cultivated intelligence," he said, "is the surest guarantee of social peace, and the most fruitful source of self-reliance."

At an important series of meetings held by committees of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, at the Methodist Bookrooms in Toronto, recently, a resolution favoring organic union of these churches was passed. A similar resolution was passed subsequently at the Presbyterian Synod, Hamilton, Ont.

Senator Wark, the oldest legislator in the world, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday last winter, was enthusiastically cheered recently when he entered the Chamber to take his place in the Senate at Ottawa for the first time this session. His brother Senators have presented to him his portrait, which has been painted by the well-known artist, Mr. J. Colin Forbes.

The remains of a huge mammoth have recently been found on Quartz Creek, Yukon, by gold hunters. The skeleton lies directly in the gold-bearing gravel, two feet above the bed rock, and forty feet below the surface of the ground. It is argued that, from the position of the skeleton, the animal must have died ages ago, at the time when the auriferous deposits were being made.

It now appears that the bed of the Fraser River, which never has been looked upon as rich in gold, possesses untold treasure. The Iowa Lilloet Dredging Co., which has for some time been operating a dredge near Lilloet, has for ten days brought up gold to the value of \$1,000 per day. The company is so delighted with the result of the dredging that it will put eight more dredges in operation along the river.

A train on the Michigan Central Railway, on April 27th, made a world's record for fast runs in steam railways. The train consisted of one baggage and three private cars. From Niagara Falls to St. Thomas, Ont., 115 miles, the time was 97 minutes; Windsor, 111 miles, was made in 94 minutes and 30 seconds; from Shelden to Essex, 86.26 miles, the run was made in 66 minutes, or 78.53 miles an hour.



**About Our "Home Magazine."**

The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement entitled, "What do you think," on the second page of the "Home Magazine" department in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is important, and deserves the consideration of every reader. Look it up, and respond promptly.

**Customs Increases.**

As an indication of business growth at Manitoba's capital, the customs receipts at the port of Winnipeg for last month were: April, 1904, \$204,916.87; April, 1903, \$169,462.67; increase, \$35,454.20.

**The Okanagan.**

The Vancouver World reports a big inrush of settlers to the Okanagan Valley, many being English people. Land values are rising, as high as \$300 an acre being paid in the vicinity of Kelowna. The Okanagan is the great fruit district of Western Canada, and is destined to be a strong rival of the Niagara (Ont.) and Annapolis Valley (N. S.) districts in the matter of fruit production.

**B. C. Secretary goes East.**

The secretary and special purchasing agent of the B. C. Live-stock Associations, Mr. L. W. Paisley, Chilliwack, passed through Winnipeg on April 30th, on his way to Ontario to purchase pure-bred stock. While in Winnipeg, Mr. Paisley came in touch with Live-stock Commissioner Greig, and took occasion to learn something of Manitoba live-stock conditions, and, as a result, will probably purchase some stock in this Province on his return.

**The Canadian Horse Show.**

The tenth annual horse show under the joint auspices of the Canadian Horse-breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt Club, April 27th to 30th, was in every sense in keeping with the progress of Canadian horse-breeding and the popularity of our equine friends. The show was opened amid beautiful spring weather, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and society, not only of Toronto, but of numerous other cities and towns, patronized the event most liberally during its four days duration.

Last year the horse show and military tournament combined extended over four days, but this year so greatly were the horse classes augmented that the whole four days were required to complete the judging of the horses alone. The increase in the number of classes was particularly noticeable in the section for ponies, there being twelve classes this year, as compared with two last year.

**Alberta Jottings.**

Settlers are pouring into Alberta from all climes. Recently, quite a number arrived from far-off Australia. The many years of drouth had discouraged them.

Geo. Casebaer, of Carstairs, is erecting a large barn near town, preparatory to handling milch cows for sale to farmers. The creamery of that district has secured the promise of good patronage for the present season, so prospects in the dairy line are bright. Like other places on the C. & E. line, Carstairs is receiving many land-seekers and settlers' effects by the carload. Everything points to a big boom this coming summer.

Mr. J. F. Miller, of Ontario, who was inspector of creameries on the C. & E. line last summer, has been engaged to take charge of the Lacombe creamery for the present summer. He is a first-class organizer and an expert in his line, so Lacombe is particularly fortunate in securing him. Arrangements for opening early in May are being made. The prospects are bright for a successful season.

**The Late Mr. McCreary.**

An unusually sudden death overtook Mr. William McCreary, M. P. (Lib.) for Selkirk, Man., at Ottawa, on the evening of 3rd inst. After attending a session of Parliament, during which the deceased took part in the debate upon the G. T. P. bill, showing how much the road was needed in the West, he retired to his room, complaining of a pain in the chest. On the following day, it was noticed that Mr. McCreary was not about, and when his room door was forced his body was found in bed, cold in death.

The late Mr. McCreary at one time managed the estates of Sir John Schultz in Selkirk. He served some time as an alderman, and was afterwards elected mayor of Winnipeg. He was one of the best chief magistrates the city ever had. Subsequently, for some years, he was Dominion Immigration Commissioner. In 1900, he was elected member for Selkirk, and had always been an ardent advocate of the interests of the West. No man was more popular in Winnipeg. Big, hearty and bluff, with a good word for everyone, he was considered by all as one of Western Canada's most progressive and aggressive men. He was forty-nine years of age, and is survived by a widow and seven children, who reside in Winnipeg.

The central location and railroad facilities leads the Neepawa press to suggest a pork-packing establishment at that town. A few towns in the West with similar advantages are at a critical period in their existence—it is either go back or go forward; they cannot stand still! Such towns must become either centers for industries, such as creameries, pork-packing, oatmeal milling, etc., or fall to the ranks of a Sleepy Hollow. The country tributary to the Northwestern town is eminently suitable to the project, and all the enterprise needs is financial backing, aided by business management and practical men to run the concern.

**Prizes for Tree-planting.**

In connection with the work of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, J. H. Haslam, of the Haslam Land & Investment Company, proposes giving prizes aggregating one thousand dollars, to be awarded to those who have most successfully gone into tree plantation during the present year.

The Forestry Branch are sending out two million trees, and to those who obtain the most successful results in the fall of 1906, will be awarded prizes for forest plantations, wind-breaks and hedges, the prizes to go to farmers in Assiniboia.

The conditions are: The forest plantations must not be less than an acre; wind-breaks must not be less than ten feet wide; and hedges must be trimmed with no blank spaces, and all must be in good cultivation, with the trees thrifty.

As has been frequently pointed out in these columns, Mr. Haslam considers that the great want in the settlement of Assiniboia is tree-planting. It not only adds to the beauty of the prairie, but, if it become general, will tend very greatly to modify climatic conditions, giving both moisture and offering shade.

In connection with the Forestry Branch and the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, a circular is being prepared for all those who wish to participate in these prizes, application for which should be made to the Haslam Land and Investment Company, Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**PRIZES TO BE AWARDED IN FALL, 1906.**

Plantations set in blocks for fuel or fencing—	First Second Third			Total.
	prize.	prize.	prize.	
Planted spring 1904.....	\$150	\$75	\$25	\$250
Planted spring 1905.....	90	40	20	150
Planted spring 1906.....	60	25	15	100
				\$500
Wind-breaks, shelter-belts, etc.—				
Planted spring 1904.....	\$150	\$75	\$25	\$250
Planted spring 1905.....	90	40	20	150
Planted spring 1906.....	60	25	15	100
				\$500
Total prizes, \$1,000.00.				

All plantations to be at least one-half acre in extent. The larger the plantation, the larger the number of points to be scored.

Plantation to be scored as follows:	Maximum points.
General thriftiness and growth .....	50
Suitable mixture of varieties .....	20
Evenness .....	15
Size of plantation .....	10
Protection .....	5
	100
Wind-breaks and Shelter—	
General thriftiness and growth .....	50
Situation in regard to buildings, etc.....	25
Evenness .....	20
Protection .....	5
	100

1.—The idea is to award prizes for plantations set out under the present co-operative scheme as practiced by the Forestry Branch.

2.—The Forestry Branch provides trees for two purposes: (1) The planting of shelter-belts and wind-breaks around buildings, gardens, etc. (2) The planting of blocks for the raising of fuel, fencing, etc. In every case, the trees must be planted either four feet apart each way, or less, or on an average of 2,720 trees per acre or more. In no case are any plants other than seedlings or cuttings of forest trees distributed. Ornamental shrubs, or trees for avenue or ornamental planting, are not sent out by this Branch.

All applications for co-operation must be received at Ottawa before 28th of February in the year preceding the one in which the planting is to be done.

Applicants must have their ground prepared in a manner which will satisfy the Forestry Inspector, before he recommends trees to be sent to them.

- The cultivation must be either:
  - 1.—Deep summer-fallow.
  - 2.—Well-prepared potato or garden land.
  - 3.—New land, if, in the opinion of the Inspector, the cultivation is suitable.

In no case will trees be given for spring and fall plowed stubble land, except in irrigated districts.

The applicant agrees to cultivate, fence and plant the trees according to instructions furnished by the Forestry Branch.

This scheme has been in operation since the spring of 1901.

**Manitou and Pilot Mound Creamery Prospects.**

The Manitou creamery is to be more extensively patronized than ever this season, with T. T. Gadd as buttermaker. The Western Canadian is also authority for the statement that the Grassick (Pilot Mound) creamery output will be shipped along with the product of the Manitou creamery to B. C. Such combination should be of benefit to both creameries. Both of the creameries mentioned seem to stand well in the opinion of the farmers of their districts.

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg and Western Markets.**

Messrs. Thompson & Sons, commission men, report as follows:

Wheat—The decline in wheat prices, which we stated in our last week's review had been going on for a week, was renewed after a slight reaction on the 21st inst., and by Monday of this week prices had gone down another 3c. to 4c. per bushel, under the heavy liquidation of long wheat in speculative markets. With Tuesday a better feeling began to exhibit itself, and in the last four days the buying has been much better than the selling, and there has been a consequent advance of around 2c. since Monday's closing prices, and the change in prices on the week show only a decline of about 1c. to 1c., after a drop of 3c. to 4c. in the interval. Taking a world-wide view of the general situation, we cannot see why the value of wheat should go below present market prices and stay down for any length of time, in the near or more distant future. Recent prices are no doubt high compared to what many in the trade have knowledge of in even the last five years, but it is quite evident that the consumption of wheat has increased very largely during that time. This is seen in the fact that in the past two years the world's total wheat crops have been the largest on record, and yet visible stocks, and invisible stocks as well, so far as can be estimated, are on an extremely moderate scale. In the United States, the supply of wheat is so small that export trade is at about the lowest point on record, and had it not been for the opportune circumstances that Argentina and Australia have had the largest crops in their history the past season, world's prices would be higher, as European buyers would have had to offer much higher prices to draw needed supplies. As the situation stands to-day, European stocks have increased and supplies are still large from the Southern Hemisphere, and the European buyer is at present apathetic, feeling secure for some time at least, but the stock of old wheat in America is dwindling down, and the prospect for this season's crop is for only a comparatively moderate yield, and might develop into a small one, in which case the recent war prices may be eclipsed; it all depends on the prospect for the yield of this year's crops. While the outlook for the American crop is no better than moderate, there is no expectation at present that the European crop will be any better than a moderate acreage. The English crop will probably be the smallest on record, small in acreage and small in yield. Russia has had large and good crops the last two years, and has been able to furnish unusually large quantities for export, thus helping to keep down European prices, but the outlook for her crops this season is not so good, and being at war may reduce the number of farm laborers and help lessen her supply. The prospect in other European countries is fairly favorable on the whole, but gives no expectation of more than an average yield. The prospect this season will bear close watching on the part of the farmer and dealer, and for the present wheat should not be sold except on fair bulges in the price.

Manitoba wheat prices: No. 1 northern, 84c.; No. 2 northern, 81c.; No. 3 northern, 78c.; No. 4, 71c., spot delivery. July, all a shade over a cent higher on each grade. Farmers too busy with spring work to be much interested in selling market. Oats—Market firm; No. 2 white, 39c. to 40c., f. o. b. here; farmers' loads, 31c. to 33c. Hay—Baled, \$18 to \$19 per ton, on track, here; loose, \$18 to \$20 per ton.

**DAIRY AND CREAMERY PRODUCE.**

Butter—Orders for creamery are being filled from Ontario at 26c. to 27c.; nothing doing in dairy lots. Eggs—Down; increased supplies; 13c. to 14c.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Receipts of beef cattle small, \$4.75 being paid per cwt. for choice stuff offered here; demand light for stockers. Hogs and Sheep—Few moving, prices as a week ago. Milch cows still in demand, but very scarce.

**VANCOUVER PRICES.**

Wheat lower, at \$28 to \$30 a ton; bran, \$24 a ton; shorts, \$26 to \$28 a ton; oats, \$28 to \$30. Market glutted with butter; Ontario creamery, 22c. to 23c.; local, 30c. Eggs, 25c. a dozen; potatoes, \$18 to \$25 a ton, the latter price being Ashcroft's. Steers, \$5.50; sheep, \$6.00; hogs, \$6.50; all per cwt.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal—Choice cattle, 5c. per lb.; prime heaves, 4c. to 5c.; good mediums, 4c. to 4c. Yearling sheep, shorn, 4c. to 4c.; lambs, \$3 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs, good lots, 5c. to 5c. per lb.

**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.70; poor to medium, \$3.90 to \$4.90; Texas-fed steers, \$4 to \$4.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$4.85 to \$4.90; good to choice, heavy, \$4.75 to \$4.90. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; clipped native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.10.



**British Cattle Markets.**

London.—Canadian cattle, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.; sheep, 13c. per lb.; yearlings, 14c.

**Visible Supply.**

As compared with a week ago, the visible supply of wheat in Canada and the United States has decreased 839,000 bushels; corn, decreased 1,056,000 bushels; oats decreased 812,000 bushels. The following is a comparative statement for the week ending May 2nd, the preceding week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	May 2, '04	May 2, '03	Apr. 25, '04
Wheat, bushels	30,357,000	33,456,000	31,196,000
Oats, bushels	9,202,000	6,226,000	10,014,000
Corn, bushels	7,820,000	6,459,000	8,876,000

**World's Wheat Shipments.**

The world's wheat shipments for the past week totalled 9,890,400 bushels, against 10,318,000 bushels the previous week, and 9,488,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1903:

	By countries the shipments were:	
	Week End, May 2, '04.	Week End, May 2, '03.
Danubian	688,000	664,000
Russian	2,584,000	2,040,000
Indian	1,064,000	550,000
Australian	1,124,000	
American	1,010,000	3,418,000
Argentine	3,424,000	2,416,000
Totals	9,894,000	9,088,000

**Miscellaneous.**

**Are You Going to the Pacific Coast?**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Mill lumber for buildings only cost, landed at the Lower Fraser Valley farm, about one-half of what it will cost on the prairies, and, owing to the abundance of cedar and the milder climate, you will only want about half the amount. Your fencing also will cost you only about one-half the amount, and firewood practically nothing.

Then, it is never necessary to leave a portion of your land fallow one year in three, so that, with the same area of land, we get fifty per cent. more crop every year, assuming that the crops were the same in bushels or tons to the acre in both cases. Where you would get, say, twenty bushels per acre of wheat or forty bushels of oats on the prairies or Eastern Canada, we should get, as a good average, forty bushels of wheat and eighty bushels of oats in the Lower Fraser Valley; one and a half tons per acre of timothy to three tons here (I have known as high as six tons); potatoes, from six to ten tons; peas, one and a half tons to two tons; and other crops in proportion. Hops, for instance, run from one-half to one ton per acre, depending largely upon the kind grown. Dairying is carried on profitably the whole year round, and not for two or three months only. Chickens can be kept without stoves or artificial warmth all winter, and with proper care will lay all winter.

PRICES.—Hay will average, one year with another, about \$11.00 per ton, baled (at present it is \$18.00 per ton); oats run about \$22.00 per ton, say 37c. per bushel (present price is \$27.00 per ton); butter averages about 25c. per pound the year round; milk, sent to the condensed-milk factory, 12c. per gallon; hog, 5c. to 6c. per pound, live weight, and they have cost nothing but a little skim milk and clover pasture, as they are sold to the Chinamen before they are fatted (two litters a year); eggs, from 20c. to 40c. per dozen; chickens, from \$5.50 to \$10.50 per dozen—the latter price may seem a gross exaggeration, but I can refer the reader to Mr. A. Burnet, of Langley, who recently sold two dozen Plymouth Rocks in Vancouver at

15c. per pound, dressed; potatoes vary, from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per ton; lambs, \$3.50 each; sheep, \$5.00 to \$7.00; and everything else in proportion. Small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, rhubarb, etc., return a net profit over all expenses of from \$200 to \$500 per acre, depending upon the season and business capacity of the farmer. Land which will produce such crops that will sell at such prices is cheap at \$100.00 an acre. I know large areas rented at from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per acre, and the tenants are doing very well indeed. It is absurd to say that such land in its uncleared state is dear at \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre, and it can still be bought in fairly large blocks, four or five miles back from the river, even as low as \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Are these big crops and big prices likely to continue? There are many timothy hay fields in the Lower Fraser Valley that have been cut continuously for from twenty to thirty years, and are still cutting three tons (and often over that) per acre, and owing to the proportionately large amount of live stock kept, there is little likelihood of the land ever becoming exhausted under any sort of decent farming and cultivation. The population of the Province is four times what it was twenty years ago. It is doubling every ten years, and, judging by present appearances, will more than double again before the next census comes round. But this increase of population for the last fifteen years has been almost entirely an increase, from a farming point of view, of a non-productive population. In other words, it has been the cities, mining camps, fishing camps, logging camps, etc., etc., which have increased, and not the farming population. Big wages and ample work here, and, to some extent, the prosperous condition of farming communities in other parts of Canada are accountable for this.

The land in cultivation and the amount of farm produce raised have increased very largely, but have not kept pace with the increase of population. Fifteen years ago there was about \$2,000,000 of farm produce imported annually. It is now at least \$6,000,000, and, with the exception of tropical fruits, it could all be grown here. With the enormous undeveloped mining, fishing, lumbering and shipping resources of British Columbia, there seems no reason to doubt that the nonproductive (from a farming point of view) part of the population will continue to grow as fast as ever, or even faster than it has done in the past, and while these undeveloped resources are practically unlimited, the area of good agricultural land is comparatively small.

We are protected by a tariff wall from the farmers in the United States, a few miles south of us, and by an eight-hundred-mile railway haul from the farmers in Manitoba and the Territories. In short, there seems to be no likelihood that British Columbia will ever become an exporter of any kind of farm produce, except fruit, as we shall never be able to fill the home market, including the Klondike and other mining districts in the Yukon and the northern parts of British Columbia, which already has a large and increasing population.

The Lower Fraser Valley is 75 miles long by an average of 18 miles wide; of this area nearly two-thirds, or say 550,000 acres, is capable of being profitably farmed, when once cleared and put into cultivation, the balance being mountains, lakes, rivers, etc. Of this 550,000 acres, there is still a large area available for settlement, which is capable of sustaining at least 30,000 more population than it has at present, so that although the area compared to similar districts on the prairies is small, there is still room for a considerable influx of new settlers. The whole of this district is thoroughly opened up with good roads, railways and steamboats, and has every facility and convenience for shipping and marketing farm produce on a large scale. It is well supplied with stores, churches, schools, post and telegraph offices, and means of rapid and cheap communication with Vancouver—its chief market. The public works alone must have cost at least \$5 per acre of the land available for cultivation, and as the lowest Government price for similar crown lands in remote districts, where there are no such facilities, is \$5 per acre, the present average price of bush land is really only the upset Government price, plus the cost of Government improvements. The

present low scale of land values cannot continue very long.

The rates of wages in the different industries, approximately, are as follows:

In the logging camps, from \$40 per month and board to \$5 per day, depending on the kind of work.

Farm hands, \$15 a month and board to \$35 and board. Highest wages go to the best milkers.

Outside work on farms, \$2 per day of 10 hours, without board.

Harvest hands, \$1.75 to \$2 a day and board.

Teams and one man, \$4 a day of 10 hours.

Sawmills, from \$40 per month, without board, to \$5 per day.

Unskilled labor in Vancouver, from \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Masons, bricklayers and plumbers, about \$5 per day.

Plasterers and painters, about \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

Carpenters, \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

Machinists, \$2.50 to \$4 per day.

Miners, \$3 to \$4 per day.

Mine laborers, \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

Section men on railways, \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

Teamsters, \$40 to \$60 per month.

Women in domestic service from \$15 to \$25 per month.

The right man never has any difficulty in getting work, and certain times of the year it is not at all easy to get labor, particularly in the rural districts. There are no more Chinamen here now than there were fifteen years ago; the number, if anything, is decreasing, whereas the white population has increased almost fourfold. Chinamen are employed in many industries, simply because we cannot get white men; but their work is not, as a rule, cheaper.

The system I have outlined in these letters of starting a farm, is, perhaps, best suited to the man of comparatively small means, who looks forward some day to owning a home of his own, on which he can work for himself and be his own boss, but who at present cannot afford to buy a ready-made farm. To such a twenty- or forty-acre farm will give a good living, and the cost of clearing one systematically is trifling, if spread over a few years.

A man of larger means often likes to start on a place already cleared, or at least partly cleared; but for every man that can afford to buy a \$3,000 to \$6,000 farm, there are dozens who cannot afford to do so, and even the comparatively wealthy man might do worse than build his farm up for himself; he has the satisfaction of seeing it gradually grow from the forest to the field.

The great majority of the bush farms on the Coast have been cleared by people from the Old Country; probably nine-tenths of the people here are British or Canadian of British descent; almost all the remainder are Americans, with a very few French-Canadians, Germans, Swedes and Finlanders. CHAS. E. HOPE.

Vancouver, B. C.

**Union Stock-yards Rumors.**

The following from the Ranching News, Maple Creek, is evidence that the project of a union stock-yards is not dead:

"Mr. F. L. Bascom was in town on Saturday. Mr. Bascom is connected with the Union Stock-yards Co., of Winnipeg, who propose to build at Winnipeg new stock-yards, auctioneers' yards, an hotel, and other necessary buildings in which all business connected with the transportation, purchase or sale of stock can be made. Ranchers in the Calgary district are taking shares or stock in the company, and the venture is looked upon with sanguine anticipations."

Is this the same company that the Hon. Thos. Greenway is director of? A stock-yards which will be served by the C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P. R. is certainly one of the near-future projects, and it is to be hoped that Secretary of Live-stock Associations Greig's idea of a building at the yards for sale, fat stock show and similar purposes will be brought to a speedy and successful conclusion. A sale in the early spring, under the auspices of the live-stock associations, at which pure-breds and stockers would be offered for sale, would probably give an impetus to the live-stock industry of the Province.

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Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,  
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her  
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws  
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

—Milton.

**A FAIR BARBARIAN.**

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

She looked at him for a moment, incredulously. Then she faltered,—  
"Yes."

She still looked up at him; and then, in spite of her happiness, or perhaps because of it, she suddenly began to cry softly, and forgot she had been angry at all, as he took her into his strong, kind arms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Garden-party.

The morning of the garden-party arose bright and clear, and Slowbridge awakened in a great state of excitement. Miss Chickie, having worked until midnight that all her orders might be completed, was so overpowered by her labors as to have to take her tea and toast in bed.

At Oldclough varied sentiments prevailed. Lady Theobald's manner was chiefly distinguished by an implacable rigidity. She had chosen, as an appropriate festal costume, a funeral-black moire antique, enlivened by massive fringes and ornaments of jet; her jewellery being chains and manacles of the latter, which rattled as she moved, with a sound somewhat suggestive of bones.

Mr. Dugald Binnie, who had received an invitation, had as yet amiably forbore to say whether he would accept it, or not. He had been out when Mr. Burmiston called, and had not seen him.

When Lady Theobald descended to breakfast, she found him growling over his newspaper, and he glanced up at her with a polite scowl.

"Going to a funeral?" he demanded.  
"I accompany my granddaughter to this—this entertainment," her ladyship responded. "It is scarcely a joyous occasion, to my mind."

"No need to dress yourself like that, if it isn't," ejaculated Mr. Binnie.  
"Why don't you stay at home, if you don't want to go? Man's all right, isn't he? Once knew a man by the name of Burmiston, myself. One of the few decent fellows I've met. If I were sure this was the same man, I'd go myself. When I find a fellow who's neither knave nor fool, I stick to him. Believe I'll send to find out. Where's Lucia?"

What his opinion of Lucia was, it was difficult to discover. He had an agreeable habit of staring at her over the top of his paper, and over his dinner. The only time he had made any comment upon her, was the first time he saw her in the dress she had copied from Octavia's.

"Nice gown that," he blurted out: "didn't get it here, I'll wager."  
"It's an old dress I remodelled," answered Lucia somewhat alarmed. "I made it myself."

"Doesn't look like it," he said gruffly. Lucia had touched up another dress, and was very happy in the prospect of wearing it at the garden-party.  
"Don't call on grandmamma until

after Wednesday," she had said to Mr. Burmiston: "perhaps she wouldn't let me go. She will be very angry, I am sure."

"And you are not afraid?"  
"No," she answered: "I am not afraid at all. I shall not be afraid again."

In fact, she had perfectly confounded her ladyship by her demeanor. She bore her fiercest glance without quailing in the least, or making any effort to evade it: under her most scathing comments she was composed and unmoved. On the first occasion of my lady's referring to her plans for her future, she received a blow which fairly stunned her. The girl rose from her chair, and looked her straight in the face unflinchingly, and with a suggestion of hauteur not easy to confront.

"I beg you will not speak to me of that again," she said: "I will not listen." And turning about, she walked out of the room.

"This," her ladyship had said in sepulchral tones, when she recovered her breath, "this is one of the results of Miss Octavia Bassett." And nothing more had been said on the subject since.

No one in Slowbridge was in more brilliant spirits than Octavia herself on the morning of the fete. Before breakfast Miss Belinda was startled by the arrival of another telegram, which ran as follows:

"Arrived to-day, per 'Russia.' Be with you to-morrow evening. Friend with me. Martin Bassett."

On reading this communication, Miss Belinda burst into floods of delighted tears.

"Dear, dear Martin," she wept: "to think that we should meet again! Why didn't he let us know he was on the way? I should have been so anxious that I should not have slept at all."

"Well," remarked Octavia, "I suppose that would have been an advantage."

Suddenly she approached Miss Belinda, kissed her, and disappeared out of the room as if by magic, not returning for a quarter of an hour, looking rather soft and moist and brilliant about the eyes when she did return.

Octavia was a marked figure upon the grounds at that garden-party.

"Another dress, my dear," remarked Mrs. Burnham. "And what a charming color she has, I declare! She is usually paler. Perhaps we owe this to Lord Lansdowne."

"Her dress is becoming, at all events," privately remarked Miss Lydia Burnham, whose tastes had not been consulted about her own.

"It is she who is becoming," said her sister: "it is not the dress so much, though her clothes always have a look, some way. She's prettier than ever to-day, and is enjoying herself."

She was enjoying herself. Mr. Francis Barold observed it rather gloomily as he stood apart. She was enjoying herself so much, that she did not seem to notice that he had avoided her, instead of going up to claim her attention. Half a dozen men were standing about her, and making themselves agreeable; and she was apparently quite equal to the emergencies of the occasion. The young men from Broadoaks had at once attached themselves to her train.

"I say, Barold," they had said to him, "why didn't you tell us about this? Jolly good fellow you are, to come mooning here for a couple of months, and keep it all to yourself."

And then had come Lord Lansdowne, who, in crossing the lawn to shake hands with his host, had been observed

to keep his eye fixed upon one particular point.

"Burmiston," he said, after having spoken his first words, "who is that tall girl in white?"

And in ten minutes Lady Theobald, Mrs. Burnham, Mr. Barold, and divers others too numerous to mention, saw him standing at Octavia's side, evidently with no intention of leaving it.

Not long after this Francis Barold found his way to Miss Belinda, who was very busy and rather nervous.

"Your niece is evidently enjoying herself," he remarked.

"Octavia is most happy to-day," answered Miss Belinda. "Her father will reach Slowbridge this evening. She has been looking forward to his coming with great anxiety."

"Ah!" commented Barold.  
"Very few people understand Octavia," said Miss Belinda. "I'm not sure that I follow all her moods myself. She is more affectionate than people fancy. She—she has very pretty ways. I am very fond of her. She is not as frivolous as she appears to those who don't know her well."

Barold stood gnawing his mustache, and made no reply. He was not very comfortable. He felt himself ill-used by Fate, and rather wished he had returned to London from Broadoaks, instead of loitering in Slowbridge. He had amused himself at first, but in time he had been surprised to find his amusement lose something of its zest. He glowered across the lawn at the group under a certain beech-tree; and, as he did so, Octavia turned her face a little and saw him. She stood waving her fan slowly, and smiling at him in a calm way, which reminded him very much of the time he had first caught sight of her at Lady Theobald's high tea.

He condescended to saunter over the grass to where she stood. Once there, he proceeded to make himself as disagreeable as possible, in a silent and lofty way. He felt it only due to himself that he should. He did not approve at all of the manner in which Lansdowne kept by her.

"It's deucedly bad form on his part," he said mentally. "What does he mean by it?"

Octavia, on the contrary, did not ask what he meant by it. She chose to seem rather well entertained, and did not notice that she was being frowned down. There was no reason why she should not find Lord Lansdowne entertaining: he was an agreeable young fellow, with an inexhaustible fund of good spirits, and no nonsense about him. He was fond of all pleasant novelty, and Octavia was a pleasant novelty. He had been thinking of paying a visit to America, and he asked innumerable questions concerning that country, all of which Octavia answered.

"I know half a dozen fellows who have been there," he said. "And they all enjoyed it tremendously."

"If you go to Nevada, you must visit the mines at Bloody Gulch," she said.

"Where?" he ejaculated. "I say, what a name! Don't deride my youth and ignorance, Miss Bassett."

"You can call it L'Argentville, if you would rather," she replied.

"I would rather try the other, thank you," he laughed. "It has a more hilarious sound. Will they despise me at Bloody Gulch, Miss Bassett? I never killed a man in my life."

Barold turned, and walked away, angry, and more melancholy than he could have believed.

"It is time I went back to London,"

he chose to put it. "The place begins to be deucedly dull."

"Mr. Francis Barold seems rather out of spirits," said Mrs. Burnham to Lady Theobald. "Lord Lansdowne interferes with his pleasure."

"I had not observed it," answered her ladyship. "And it is scarcely likely that Mr. Francis Barold would permit his pleasure to be interfered with, even by the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne."

But she glared at Barold as he passed, and beckoned to him.

"Where is Lucia?" she demanded.

"I saw her with Burmiston half an hour ago," he answered coldly. "Have you any message for my mother? I shall return to London to-morrow, leaving here early."

She turned quite pale. She had not counted upon this at all, and it was extremely inopportune.

"What has happened?" she asked rigidly.

He looked slightly surprised.  
"Nothing whatever," he replied. "I have remained here longer than I intended."

She began to move the manacles on her right wrist. He made not the smallest profession of reluctance to go. She said, at last,—

"If you will find Lucia, you will oblige me."

She was almost uncivil to Miss Pilcher, who chanced to join her after he was gone. She had not the slightest intention of allowing her plans to be frustrated, and was only roused to fresh obstinacy by encountering indifference on one side and rebellion on the other. She had not brought Lucia up under her own eye for nothing. She had been disturbed of late, but by no means considered herself baffled. With the assistance of Mr. Dugald Binnie, she could certainly subdue Lucia, though Mr. Dugald Binnie had been of no great help so far. She would do her duty unflinchingly. In fact, she chose to persuade herself that, if Lucia was brought to a proper frame of mind, there could be no real trouble with Francis Barold.

CHAPTER XXV.

"Somebody Else."

But Barold did not make any very ardent search for Lucia. He stopped to watch a game of lawn-tennis, in which Octavia and Lord Lansdowne had joined, and finally forgot Lady Theobald's errand altogether.

For some time Octavia did not see him. She was playing with great spirit, and Lord Lansdowne was follower delightedly.

Finally a chance of the game bringing her to him, she turned suddenly, and found Barold's eyes fixed upon her.

"How long have you been there?" she asked.

"Some time," he answered. "When you are at liberty, I wish to speak to you."

"Do you?" she said.

She seemed a little unprepared for the repressed energy of his manner, which he strove to cover by a greater amount of coldness than usual.

"Well," she said, after thinking a moment, "the game will soon be ended. I am going through the conservatories with Lord Lansdowne in course of time; but I dare say he can wait."

She went back, and finished her game, apparently enjoying it as much as ever. When it was over, Barold made his way to her.

(To be continued.)



### What do You Think?

#### STATE YOUR PREFERENCES.

From time to time letters reach us commending specially various departments of the "Home Magazine" section of the "Farmer's Advocate." We desire a more general expression of opinion from our readers on this subject, in order that we may still further serve their interests. To please and to edify is our purpose. Wider usefulness is what we strive for in the "Home Magazine." We wish to know what you think:

1. About the Story department.
2. The Quiet Hour.
3. Ingle Nook Chats.
4. With the Flowers.
5. The "H. A. B." articles.
6. The Children's Corner.
7. Travel Notes.
8. Domestic Economy.
9. Fashion Notes.
10. The pictures published.
11. The Trained Nurse.
12. Teacher and Pupil.

Now, will readers everywhere take a little time to think this over, and write us at once, candidly but concisely, about these departments, how you like them, which you prefer, to which you would like more space devoted, are there any new departments that would add to the value of the "Home Magazine," or any special subjects you would like to see taken up? The opinions of thoughtful, well-informed people are valuable. Please write us about the above points. Kindly write "Suggestions" across the top of your letters. For the best and most suggestive comment, not exceeding 250 words, we will give a prize of \$3.00, for the second best \$2.00, and the third \$1.00. All letters must be mailed to us not later than May 28th. Address, "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Winnipeg.

### For the "Farmer's Advocate."

If I am last in sending my tribute to the "Farmer's Advocate," hope I will not be considered least, as I have been a constant reader of the "yellow-backed old Advocate" almost from its origin. Some thirty-six years ago my late husband began taking it, when William Weld was chief manager. It has been a welcome visitor monthly, semi-monthly, and weekly ever since, and I hope to take it as long as I remain on the farm.

I enjoy reading the Quiet Hour very much, and agree with Mr. John A. Martin, that the Quiet Hour is worth the price of the paper. It gives us food for the mind. Wishing you every success, I remain,  
MRS. A. B.

### Sentence Sermons.

Your criticism of another is your verdict on yourself.

The great lives have all loved something greater than life.

Sin is always a greater wrong to the sinner than to any other.

Righteousness is the only recommendation that goes in heaven.

Disappointment is not sufficient reason for discouragement.

There is more in being worthy of great place than there is in winning it.

Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection.

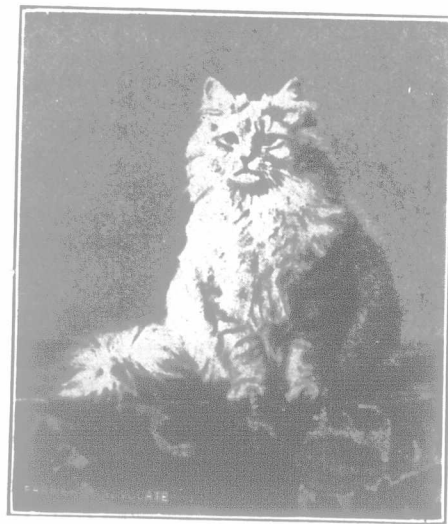
The man who is afraid of burning up his wick need not hope to brighten the world.

When a man sows popularity before his eyes he is likely to let principle out of his heart.



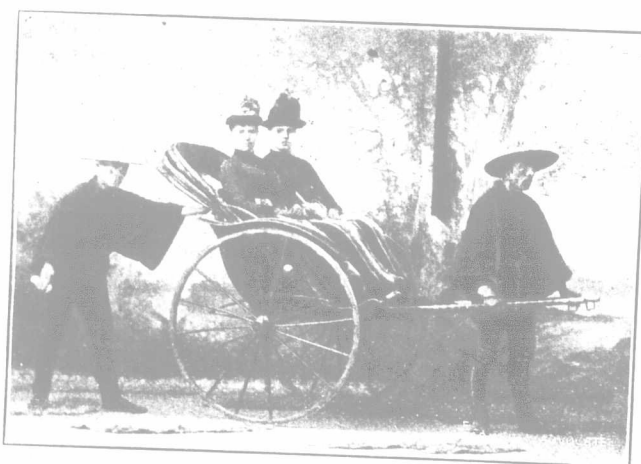
### How Pussy was Saved a Whipping.

Dear pussy, I love you, an' I's your true friend,  
'Cause I saved you a whippin' to-day  
When cook missed her custard, and every one said  
It was puss that had stealed it away.  
You know you are naughty sometimes, pussy dear,  
So in course you got blamed, an'—all that!  
An' cook took a stick, an' she 'clared she would beat  
The thief out of that mizzable cat.  
But I—didn't feel comfort'le down in my heart,



So I saved you the whippin', you see,  
'Cause I went to mamma, an' telled her I 'spect  
She'd better tell cook to whip me,  
'Cause the custard was stealed by a bad little girl,  
Who felt dreffully sorry with shame,  
An' it wouldn't be fair to whip pussy, in course,  
When that bad little girl was to blame!  
'Was it my little girlie?' my dear mamma said,  
I felt dreffully scared, but I nodded my head,  
An' then mamma laughed, 'Go find nurse, for I guess  
There's some custard to wash off a little girl's dress.'  
Well, then, 'course they knew it was I, an' not you,  
Who stealed all the custard an' then ran away.  
But it's best to be true in the things that we do,  
An'—that's how I saved you a spankin' to-day.

Montreal Star.



Jinrikisha, Japanese Carriage.

"Man-power vehicle."

### How Beth Spent Her Dollar.

When grandma wrote her son, who was a clergyman, or his family, she was apt to slip in the letter a little money for them to spend just as they liked.

Ethelwyn had received such a letter not long before, so Beth was not at all surprised, but much delighted, to find in her letter one morning a

dollar bill. "It isn't much," wrote grandma, "but it will buy some trifle for your winter outfit, perhaps, and I send it, with much love."

"O!" said Beth, waving it aloft, "I'm so glad, for now I can get a nice pair of gloves, to match my dress and hat. Grandma appreciates the fact that we are a minister's children, and she knows these little gifts help us over lots of tight places. I never have quite enough till grandma's letter comes."

"Can you get your gloves for a dollar?" asked mamma.  
"No, mamma, but I have fifty cents of my own money left, and I know where there are such sweet ones for a dollar and a half."

"Yes, isn't she the dearest grandma?" said Ethelwyn. "I wish it was my time again; I do want a hemstitched necktie to wear with my new waist."

"It's my turn next," said mamma, laughing, "and I've already decided to get a fan; mine fell to pieces in church last week."

"When does my turn come?" asked papa. "If any one in this family needs anything more than I need my beloved soft silk handkerchiefs, I'd like to know it. Our laundress is slowly but surely converting mine into ribbons."

Meantime Beth was thoughtfully eating her breakfast, and saying nothing.

"Bless the darling!" said papa, presently, leaning at her across the table, "she is as sober as a judge all at once; thus do riches add to our responsibilities." But Beth only smiled, what, in that family, was known as her beguiling smile; and said nothing.

She reproduced this smile at dinner, when she came in from a trip down town, with very red cheeks, and three parcels in her hands.

"What have you bought, dear?" asked mamma, "the gloves? Let's see them."

Beth looked very guilty, and redder cheeked than ever, as she said, "I—didn't exactly—you see, mamma, I know a girl who told me she knows a beautiful way of blacking the ends of old black gloves like mine, with liquid shoe blacking, so I thought I would try it—"

"Beth, dear, what have you done?" groaned mamma.

"Not shot great general Hamilton," laughed Beth. "But I'll tell you, mamma; I was down at Pier-son's to-day, and they were having a special sale of l-i-n-g-e-r-i-e, they called it; anyway, I saw lovely hemstitched neckties, like the one sister wanted, marked down to twenty-five cents, and then there were silk handkerchiefs—papa's delight—for only fifty cents apiece; then—

I found you a dear little fan, momsey, marked down to fifty cents, too; you see they're all bargains," she added, with a little laugh.  
"Oh, Beth, how could you!" cried Ethelwyn. "It's just too lovely of you; but oh, dear me! I wouldn't have mentioned it for anything, if I had thought."  
"None of us would, I fancy," said papa; "and yet we ought to have known her tricks and manners, like Jenny Wren."

"O, please don't," said Beth, her face burning. "It isn't anything at all, because you know how much more I'll enjoy these things than just old gloves—"

"I thought you said new gloves," said mamma. "But there is a quarter still unaccounted for; I hope with that, you bought something wildly extravagant for yourself."

Beth bent down to tie her shoe, and said slowly, from under the table, "There's a girl I know that never brings any candy to school, and she told me she didn't ever have any to treat with, and it made her feel so mean. They are poor—dreadfully poor—so I bought her a pound at a place where you get the best for twenty-five cents, and sent it around to her; she doesn't know who sent it, of course."

"My little fairy godmother," said the minister, in an odd voice, "do you remember you have to tell grandma—or, at least, she likes you to tell her—how you have spent the money she sends you?"

"O, I can't!" said Beth, suddenly coming up from under the table, "do you suppose she would mind if I said 'sundries,' or 'several little things'?"

"What do you think?"  
"I'll write her," said mamma, "and I think she will say, 'I might have known it.'" And in point of fact, that is just what grandma said.  
L. E. C.

### Women's Share in Industrial Development.

#### AN OCCASIONAL PAPER OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

In introducing the subject of this occasional paper, it may, perhaps, at first sight, seem to be an intrusion upon the special province filled always so acceptably by Dame Durden, and that the questions I want to ask should have come to the readers of the "Home Magazine" through her department, and not through the medium of my own column. But I am not without my excuses. First of all, so numerous are Dame Durden's correspondents, that I should probably have had to stand at the end of the long queue, and only get admission many weeks hence, and too late for my purpose, and, secondly, by virtue of my office in the National Council of Women of Canada, with which its Women's Institutes are affiliated, I am bound to obtain for our Standing Committee on Agriculture every possible information on woman's share in the industrial development of our Dominion; and where, pray, could I better obtain what I seek than through the medium of the "Farmer's Advocate," which finds its welcome in thousands upon thousands of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific?

The next annual meeting of the National Council is to be held in Winnipeg about the third week in September, and Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon, who has personally visited large sections of the Northwest, as well as Eastern Canada, desires, as convener of the agricultural committee, to make her report as exhaustively complete as possible. Through the Women's Institutes of Ontario she can count upon getting replies to her test questions, but from outside of Ontario, or where as yet no such admirable and helpful organizations have been formed, we, who have been asked to do so, can but seek, through the kind assistance of the press, to obtain from twenty farmers' wives or daughters from each locality, answers to the following questions:

1. How has the establishment of dairies and cheese factories, egg collectors and poultry collectors affected the pocket-money of the farmers' wives and daughters?
2. On how many of the twenty farms have the daughters remained to share the labor with the mothers?
3. On how many of the twenty farms is the milking done by women?
4. What are the occupations of the daughters who have left the farms to seek occupation elsewhere?
5. What is the average acreage of each of the twenty farms? How much help is employed? On how



many of the farms is good health enjoyed, and if there is illness, what is its cause and nature?"

Any who may be personally acquainted with Mrs. Clare Fitzgibbon may prefer writing to her direct, care of Ladies' Empire Club, 69 Grosvenor Street, W., London, England (postage to England being 2c. for the half oz.), and this they should do with as little delay as possible. Others may communicate with myself, addressing their letters to Mrs. H. A. Boomer, London, Ontario, and I will forward the information they may kindly give to the right quarter. It may be as well to mention that Miss Perrin, of Bishopsclose, Victoria, B.C.; Miss Fowler, Girls' Home of 'Welcome, Winnipeg, and Mrs. Benjamin Rogers, Alberton, P. E. I., are members of the committee, and would also naturally be glad to hear from the readers of the 'Farmer's Advocate' upon this most important subject.

By the affiliation with it of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the National Council of Women has gained a much clearer conception of what such an organization can accomplish, and the welcome accorded them was a very hearty and appreciative one, great mutual help and strength being looked for from this federation of the women of country and city life. It is an age of organization, the fable of the bundle of sticks receiving its living illustrations in every quarter of the civilized globe. There are in the warp and woof of many fabrics some finer and smaller threads needed to their completion, which may hardly show in the main pattern, but which would mar the design if wholly left out, and I think I may claim for the women of the council, in whatever spheres, or on whatever lines, through their affiliated societies, they may work, that they are quite content to be those lesser threads in the big whole. An orchestra is made up of many instruments played by many hands, and varying are the chords they produce. It is not the portly drum nor the big bass viol only which produce all the harmony, the lower notes and the half-tones are needed too; and what choir of concert would be worth listening to if there were no clear womanly trebles or well-modulated contraltos to harmonize with the tenor and bass voices, the beauty and strength of which they serve to accentuate? But to bring my illustrations down to more practical lines, let me finally, by quotation from replies made to questions as to the relationship Women's Institutes should have to the Farmers' Institutes of the land, try to show that it is not in music only that it would be well for a place to be found for women's voice and influence. Here is one: "Are they needed? Yes; even perhaps more so than the men's are. The men's institutes deal with farms, crops and stock, but women have to do with that which is of far more importance, the home and they that dwell therein. . . . In the past women have not received that kind of training which qualifies them for their life's calling, the position of home maker, home from whence the future men and women are to come. Women's Institutes will open up a wide field of usefulness for the women of the farm, bringing before them subjects that relate to the well-being of that which makes life not alone profitable, but enjoyable as well. Cleanliness in thought and word, as well as in person and clothes; sanitation, or the importance of healthful surroundings; the beautifying of the home outside and inside, etc. We would love our homes all the more if they were as pretty and tidy as trees and grass and flowers could make them. The women's and children's share on the farm—not of work alone (but of its profits and ownership; the poultry and dairy departments, which are yearly becoming more important—these and many other subjects should be discussed. Wherever there

is a home with a woman in it there is work for a Women's Institute."

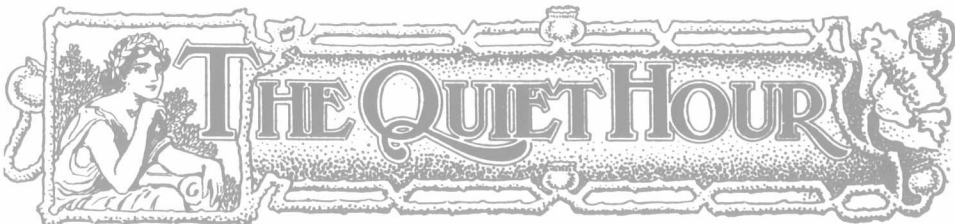
Another says: "Improved machinery, better live stock, more butter and cheese factories, etc., have made a vast difference in farm work and management. In fact, changed conditions of agriculture have practically revolutionized the work on the farm. By means of the Farmers' Institutes a great deal has been done towards helping the farmers to solve many problems. . . . And what Farmers' Institutes have done for farmers and the farm, Women's Institutes can do for the homes, through the instrumentality of the wives and daughters."

There are branches of the National Council of Women at Winnipeg; Vic-

toria, and Vancouver Island, Vancouver; Regina, Brandon; Vernon, B. C.; Nelson, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; and it would be a mutual strength if Women's Institutes formed in centers within a reasonable radius of these places should apply for local affiliation, and thus broaden the lines upon which they could acceptably work together. We would ask all who can do so, to try to attend the public meetings of the N. C. W., to be held in Winnipeg in September, and meanwhile the writer will be glad to receive replies to any or all of the questions which are propounded at the beginning of her "occasional paper." H. A. B.

of heartfelt sympathy—these are a few of the acts by which the woman who is poor in this world's goods shows her helpfulness."

Every true woman would like to be good-looking. Why? Is it only from selfish vanity, or is it because she thinks she will have more influence and win more love? Although it is true enough that beautiful women have influenced men for good—or evil—since the days of Eve, yet we all prefer a helpful neighbor to a beautiful one. As for the people who live in the house with us, they can never keep our love long if they have nothing but outward beauty to recommend them.



**"They Helped every one His Neighbor."**

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,  
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.  
One could not be happy, "Because," she said,  
"So many children were hungry for bread;"  
And she really had not the heart to smile,  
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long,  
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song;  
"She had not time to be sad," she said,  
"When hungry children were crying for bread;"  
She baked, and knitted, and gave away,  
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;  
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?

Surely the prophet Isaiah must have been looking forward to the Millennium when he said: "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the soldering." We haven't reached that ideal condition of brotherly co-operation yet, although we are slowly beginning to realize that each man is to some extent his brother's keeper, and that we are bound not only to shoulder our own burdens, but also to lighten as far as possible the burdens of others. If the Master "went about doing good," is not that also the business of His disciples? Anyone who is satisfied to go through life minding his own business only, is certainly not obeying the apostle's injunction, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"; or that still more authoritative command, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

If we really wanted to help every one his neighbor, we should find means of doing it many times a day. The first thing is to find out the answer to the lawyer's question, "Who is my neighbor?" The parable of the Good Samaritan contains our Lord's answer, and it surely teaches that every one who needs help, and can be helped by us, is our neighbor. The wounded man in the parable was, probably a national enemy of the Samaritan, but that made not the slightest difference in

his kind attentions. Although the Jews would have no dealings with the Samaritans, the lawyer knew—or ought to have known—the teaching of the law of Moses about the duty of helping one's enemy even in little things: "If thou meet thine enemy's ox or his ass going astray, thou shalt surely bring it back to him again. If thou see the ass of him that hateth thee lying under his burden, and wouldst forbear to help him, thou shalt surely help with him." Of course if it is necessary to help a neighbor—or even an enemy—in such a trifling difficulty, how much more necessary is it when he is in really serious trouble. As Solomon says: "If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink."

But, though we may be fortunate enough to have no enemies, we all have neighbors—there is always somebody we can help. We may not be called on to address missionary meetings, or to lecture on a public platform, but there are plenty of opportunities of helpfulness within the reach of the poorest man, woman and child. Now that you are overhauling the house from cellar to garret, you may possibly come across many things which are lying idle when they might be of use to somebody. Clothes the children have outgrown, which will just fit some poor neighbor's little ones; a bottle or two of preserves, which will not be needed at home; some potatoes or apples which would be a treasure to the big family in the little house over the hill, but will only decay if left in your cellar. Perhaps there is a baby carriage you will never need again, which would gladden the heart of some tired mother who can't afford to buy one; or some treasured baby clothes which were never worn, and will be wasted unless you can make up your mind to part with them. A lady was housecleaning once, and she sent a half-worn-out fluffy mat to a poor old woman. It was a very small act of kindness, but the old woman always declared that it saved her life. She had suffered terribly from cold feet as she sat all day in her chair, but since the mat arrived the bronchitis had not been so bad, not to mention the "rheumatics."

I am afraid it is true that the spirit of helpfulness is more common among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps it is partly because the poor know better how acceptable a little timely help is. It is easy to give money when we have plenty, but the gifts of the poor are surely more precious in God's sight, for they cost the givers more. "To 'mind' the children of a neighbor while she goes to her daily toil, to send a handful of little faded garments to clothe the baby of some destitute mother, to carry a bowl of gruel to a sick friend with a word

"You say that my love is plain,  
But that I can ne'er allow,  
When I look at the thought for others  
That's written on her brow.  
Her eyes are not fine, I allow,  
She has not a well cut nose;  
But a smile for others' pleasures,  
And a sigh for others' woes.  
And yet I allow she is plain,  
Plain to be understood,  
For every glance proclaims her  
Modest and kind and good.

"You say that you think her slow,  
But how can that be with one  
Who's the first to do a kindness,  
Whenever it can be done?  
Quick to perceive a want,  
Quicker to set it right,  
Quickest in overlooking  
Injury, wrong, and slight,  
And yet I admit she is slow,  
Slow to give needless blame,  
Slow to find fault with others,  
Or aught for herself to claim.

"Nothing to say for herself,  
That is the fault you find;  
Hark to her words to the children,  
Cheery and bright and kind.  
Hark to her words to the sick,  
Look at her patient ways;  
Every word that she utters  
Speaks to the speaker's praise.  
'Nothing to say for herself,'  
Yes! right, most right you are,  
But plenty to say for others,  
And that is better by far.

"You say she is commonplace,  
But there you make a mistake;  
I wish I could think it were so,  
For other maidens' sake.  
Purity, truth and love,  
Are they such common things?  
If hers were a common nature,  
Women would all have wings.  
Talent she may not have,  
Beauty, nor wit, nor grace;  
But, until she's among the angels,  
She cannot be commonplace."

If there is no one else we can help, we may always be kind to the children. Let us always try to remember the wonderful truth that kindness—and unkindness—shown to "one of the least of these," goes straight to the heart of Jesus our King. Two days ago I received a letter from a member of the Fresh-air Mission in Toronto, asking me if I could mention the work again to the "Advocate" readers. I promised to do so in good time, before the children are sent out in July, so you may look out for particulars later. In the meantime I hope you will think about it.

"You have always considered yourself a truly helpful woman, but when you were asked last summer to take a poor city child to your country home for a breath of God's sweet, fresh air, you decided that you did not understand children well enough to be certain you could make the little one happy and contented. But was that the real reason? or was it because you were afraid some of your choice flowers might be destroyed by the restless and unaccustomed hands and feet of the small visitor, or that your afternoon nap might be interfered with, or that your pet dog or cat might be molested?" I found that last paragraph in an old Delinctor, and thought that the cap might fit some of our readers, although I know that many responded heartily last summer to the call of the Fresh-air Mission.

HOPE.



## HEALTH IN THE HOME.

*By a Trained Nurse*

### Amusements for Children.

Children must have an occupation, for it is not in them to sit still and do nothing. It is a great comfort to both parents and children if there can be a room set apart where they can make as much noise and romp as much as they like during the cold or damp weather when they cannot play indefinitely out of doors. There are, too, so many quiet amusements for them, whose only disadvantage is the litter that they make. A room set apart for this purpose should have a high wire guard around the stove, making it impossible for the children to get at it or fall against it, and too high to climb on. Matches should never be left in the room. If the window can be opened by them it should be barred, so that they cannot fall out. These precautions being taken, it is tolerably safe to leave them to their own devices. One unfailing source of amusement is

### CUTTING PICTURES OUT OF MAGAZINES

(with blunt-pointed scissors), and pasting the same into scrap-books. Paste freshly made with flour and boiling water in a clean cup or basin cannot do them any harm, even if they manage to swallow some of it, and their clothes can be protected by a pinafore, so that no damage will be done that a bath and wash-day cannot remedy. Cutting paper dolls, animals and household articles out of paper is another sheet anchor in the way of amusements. There is room in these diversions also for the inculcation of unselfishness and self-restraint—everyone cannot have the prettiest picture, or the best scissors, or the most advantageous position with regard to the paste-pot, and the final appeal to headquarters should be met with strict adherence to the principles of neutrality and fair play.

Some children take kindly to

**KNITTING AND CROCHET WORK,** and it is a wholesome amusement for both girls and boys whose eyes are normal, provided it is done in a good light, with good-sized needles, and not too bright-colored wool. The boys can protect their manly reputations by making a blanket for their wooden horse, or rugs for the floor of their railway cars. Of course in favorable winter weather nothing is more satisfactory than the snow to play with, or skating, etc., the children being warmly clothed. These suggestions are offered merely for days when some or all of the children cannot go out. None of them are original, but are, I think, worth mentioning again, since I so often hear and see children casting about for something to do, and frequently finding something more or less distressing to others. In summer a garden is a good thing to fall back upon. Even a small child can dig and plant. A little summer-house, roughly thrown together, large enough to have supper in, will help to secure to the parents the satisfaction of knowing where the children are. A little trouble taken in the first place to start them at some safe and intelligent employment will certainly be rewarded. Most children need only a hint, and their imagination does the rest.

**IT IS A GREAT MISTAKE** to suppose that these things do not affect the child's health. Everything that tends to make him happy and contented works for his good, and a child left too much to his own devices, and continually being punished for getting into mischief, is not likely to be either.

It is a very cruel thing to give young animals to children to play

with and to use just as they please. The child does not always know, unless he is told, that what is great fun for him, and is perhaps even meant kindly, may be great misery and pain for the poor little animal. They should be taught that to tease and handle roughly the new puppy or kitten, is just as wrong as teasing or

### HURTING THE NEW BABY BROTHER,

and if there is anything for which a child should be whipped, it is for cruelty or spitefulness to animals or other children, not only for the sake of the other children or animals, but for the sake of the child himself. He is never too young to begin to learn to respect the feelings and rights of others, even animals, who assuredly have both.

For those who have the gift of story-telling, or time to read aloud to the children, there is an unfailing resource, and they usually get as much pleasure and amusement out of it as the children do. The books written now for children are many, and of all descriptions, both exciting and beautiful, besides the old ones which have provided entertainment for many generations, and still deservedly retain their popularity. A list of books could, I think, be obtained from any library, for great interest is taken in children and their reading. A child who learns while young to love reading is provided with a great pleasure, which will last all his life. ALICE G. OWEN.

### A Free Prescription.

Though I am no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and shall charge nothing for them, so that you cannot grumble at the price.

We are, most of us, subject to fits. I am visited with them myself, and I dare say you are also. Now, then, for my prescriptions:

For a fit of Passion, take a walk in the open air; you may then speak to the wind without hurting any person or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of Idleness, count the ticking of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next time and go to work like a man.

For a fit of Extravagance or Folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged or wretched inmates of a gaol, and you will be convinced that

"Whoso maketh his bed of briar and thorn  
Must be content to lie forlorn."

For a fit of Ambition, go into a cemetery and read the inscriptions upon the grave-stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your chamber bed, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of Repining, look about you for the maimed and the blind, and visit the bedridden, the afflicted and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of your lighter afflictions.

Are not these as good prescriptions as the most enlightened M. D. could give a person? I think so, and if any of my charming friends follow the directions they will think so too. —[Selected.

### Hepaticas.

By Archibald Lampman.

The trees in their innermost marrow  
Are touched by the sun;  
The robin is here and the sparrow;  
Spring is begun!  
The sleep and the silence are over,  
These petals that rise  
Are the eyelids of earth that uncover  
Her numberless eyes.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LAND OF HOMES

CALI-  
FORNIA  
WINTERS.

The Lower  
Fraser  
Valley.

NO  
ZERO  
FROSTS.

THE CLIMATE, SOIL, MARKET PRICES FOR PRODUCE AND CONDITIONS GENERALLY, ARE IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF THE MUCH-BOOMED STATES OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON, AND LAND IS FROM ONE-HALF TO ONE-FIFTH THE PRICE.

"You can buy 40 acres of new bush land in the Lower Fraser Valley and in ten years have as much money in the bank and be making as good a living as if you had taken up a homestead on the prairies, besides having had all the advantages of the coast climate, and every year after the first 10 years you will draw farther ahead of your friend who homesteaded on the prairies. This country is beyond any question the one in which to make a home." This is the opinion of Mr. Tom Mitchell, who farmed for 12 years near Brandon, in Manitoba, and who has now settled on the Coast. We can send you a copy of his letter; we have the original here. Write for our farm pamphlet. It gives you prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce, full weather statistics, etc., etc. om

## The Settlers' Association

322 CAMBIE STREET,  
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## THE REGINA TRADING CO., LIMITED.

### No. 1 Hard Tea

When sending in an order be sure and include some of this famous tea. It is sold all over this country, and we now ship to Victoria, B. C., in large quantities. We stake our reputation on it. We sell it at

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If it is not as good as any 50-cent you ever used we will refund your money. Our guarantee is behind every pound.

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For Farm and  
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**ALL IRON**

Any size Any width of tire.  
Made to fit any axle. Strong  
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ORILLIA, ONT. LIMITED.  
H. F. ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Agents for Manitoba and the N.W.T., always carry a full stock  
of our "Handy Wagons," but to save time order wheels direct from factory



**OUR QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON**

with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload; a perfect wagon for the farm. Carries five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons. This wagon should not be confused with the cheap American wagon with iron wheels now on the market.

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Dear Friends,—What a task it is to know what to write always for the Ingle Nook!—a pleasant task, to be sure, yet puzzling sometimes. After all, I suppose it is best just to jumble up all the topics like chessmen in a bag, and dip down at random. Sometimes a queen will come out, a king, or a bishop, and sometimes a pawn. This time I am afraid I have drawn a pawn; but, well, after all, it's a queen to some people—to a very great many people we sometimes think. I'm going to write just a wee bit about the fashions—couldn't help it, you know, after looking over all the startling innovations shown in the latest "books." After all, it's a good, time-honored old topic; a very general subject of thought and discussion, too. You and I know very well that the first savage woman who hung a string of shells around her neck thought a bit about it, and we can just imagine how she sped off to some pool in the forest, where, on hands and knees she ogled at the reflection of herself in the water, and smiled at it, mightily pleased with the "effect" of the "creation." And so it has gone on—the draperies, the ruffs, the farthingales, the stomachers, and all the rest of those dreadful instruments of torture, whose memory in these days of comfortable shirt-waists and, often, corsetless bliss, is enough to make one shudder. . . . And who can say that the fair dames and damsels of to-day don't think and plan still as to the "fine feathers," which, proverbially, "make fine birds?" But it is quite right to pay a little attention to these things. Every woman has a right to make herself look just as well as she knows how, or can afford, were it only for the sake of those who care for her, or are interested in her; and the woman who doesn't admire beautiful things, whether in clouds, or fields, or flowers, or cushions, or dresses, is something of a monstrosity, isn't she now? It is only when fashion becomes the thing of paramount interest, the be-all and end-all of life, that it becomes a barnacle (now I didn't borrow that word from the political columns, really) which ought to be got rid of as speedily as possible. Fashion has its place, but not the first place nor the second place in the heart of the sensible woman. When a woman finds that she is tempted to buy something beyond her means for the sake of being "fashionable," it is time for her to come to a stop, and look out for the barnacles. However, I'm not going to sermonize.

I suppose you've all seen the latest fashion books, and heard of the revival of the 1830 styles, the full skirts trailing about your feet so that you can hardly walk, the "ruchings," the rows of frills perched half way up the skirt, the shawl draperies, the poke-bonnets, and even the threatened recall of the polonaise. Verily, one wouldn't be astonished to hear shortly of the re-juvenation of the habit-shirt and paduasoy. Fancy, all of us talking about our "paddysoys!" Wouldn't it be romantic, and John-Pepys-er-like? However, there's no getting over it, the new-old fashions are somewhat coquettish, and, some of them, quite pretty, an improvement so far as femininity goes, perhaps, on the severity of the hard lines that marked the high-water line of the tailor-made epoch. There is a rock, nevertheless, on which she who launches forth boldly into the new fashions may have danger of being stranded, viz., the choosing of that particular design which does not happen to suit her. Imagine for a

moment, the stout, motherly soul, in a voluminous full skirt, frilled half way to the waist-band; the short-waisted girl, with a berth calculated only to set off the charms of her tall, willowy sister; or the woman with severe features, spectacles, and a professor-like air, in a demure little poke-bonnet with ties, out of which only a dimpled face, pink cheeks and laughing eyes should ever have the audacity to peep!

Come to think of it, what slaves to fashion we are anyway! Willy, nilly, we have to confess she moulds us relentlessly, and if we don't give in to her at first, we are likely to do so, to a certain extent perhaps, at the "heel o' the hunt." Dear, dear, what vagaries we have been through! At one time in skirts so tight we resembled clothespins in them; at another dragging trains, which must have had a beautiful little fringe of microbes around them; now with shirring all round the top; now with fiber-chamois reaching half a yard up. Oh, that fiber-chamois! Was the rack too good for the man who invented it! How we used to swelter dragging it around on hot days! And then we used to have it in the sleeves too, whole cushions of it, to pad out properly the dimensions of the leg o' mutton! Curious, isn't it, that we've just got the leg o' mutton turned upside down now? But such is fashion.

After all, however, the fashions are becoming more sensible, a fact for which we should be devoutly thankful. I don't think we shall ever again be willing to wear absolutely uncomfortable things, simply for the sake of being in style. We have taken to rejoicing in cool muslins in summer, and light-weight dresses in winter, a combination both comfortable and hygienic. Best of all, the wasp-waist has disappeared, and she who owns one is decidedly "out-of-date." You'll have noticed the change of figure everywhere in the fashion pages, most noticeably, perhaps, in those of the Ladies' Home Journal. Not long ago I heard a girl say that she thought the figures in that journal now look "sloppy." To me they only look natural. Of course, they have Gibson faces, and a dreadfully bored expression, but these trifles will go as soon as Gibson, Paul Hellen, Christie, and the rest of them get tired of the type, and betake themselves to picturing a more sprightly cast of countenance. At any rate the present Ladies' Home Journal figures are a vast improvement on the specimens which frolicked on the pages of that magazine two or three years ago, and which, with their straight-front corset effect, deeply-bloused waists, swirling skirts and enormous pompadours, resembled nothing in this world so much as kangaroos with shakos on. By all means let the Ladies' Home Journal and all such directors in the manner of dress keep on the good work, preserve for us sensible, healthful modes of dress, and banish forever the distortions which have held place in the fashion world too long.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Dear Dame Durden,—We value the "Advocate" very highly, especially since it comes weekly. I think it is becoming very helpful to the ladies. I noticed in the "Farmer's Advocate" of 13th April, a letter from Mrs. M. H. S., in which she spoke of making bread with American yeast in six hours, but she did not give the recipe. I would very much like to know how she makes her bread and yeast.

MRS. J. O.

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

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By Saving *Blue Ribbon* Coupons.

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Gold-filled five-pointed star, with inner star of white brilliants. A dainty, tasteful design. Ten-year guarantee. Free for 2c. postage stamp and 100 Blue Ribbon Coupons or for 25 Blue Ribbon Coupons and 40c.



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## BECAUSE THE MANY SPLENDID PREMIUMS

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are just the things that every woman and her family want, and would otherwise have to pay out cash for. And because of the unusual strength and purity of *Blue Ribbon* goods, they go farther and give better satisfaction than other kinds costing you as much. This means more money saved.

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Genuine WALTHAM movement, 25-year, gold-filled hunting case, engraved, stem wind and set. Retail at \$15.00 to \$25.00.

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One hundred and twenty old Scottish favorites, with piano accompaniments. Clearly printed on fine paper. Strongly bound in illuminated covers.

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F. A. Send me free five coupons and illustrated premium list.

Name.....  
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Fill in corner, cut out and bring or send to us by May 21st, and receive free five Coupons and Illustrated Premium List. Not good after May 21st. Only one from a family.

**BLUE RIBBON,**  
85 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

"Canada's Most Modern Mills."

If Your Nearest Neighbor Were Making Pure Wool Goods, Wouldn't You Buy From Him And Save Middlemen's Profits?

Then why not deal with Canada's most modern mills?

The mails make us just as handy as your nearest neighbor.

And we can save you the dealers' commissions.

Samples sent anywhere on application.

Absolutely pure wool goods—skirt and mantle goods, costume cloths, blankets, blanket cloths, yarns, sheetings, dress goods, etc.

The T. H. TAYLOR CO.,  
Chatham, Ont.



Headquarters for WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY.

### SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH.

We can give you a Lady's 14-kt., 25-year, Gold-filled case, and genuine American movement, only \$11.50, and defy competition in other lines.

OUR WORK DEPT. is a branch of our business that we pay particular attention to, even from the minutest piece of jewelry to very high-class watch repairing. If you have any repairing to be done just mail us a post card and we will forward box to ship same to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. High-class engraving done. Issuer of marriage licenses.

W. H. MALLETT, Rossar Avenue, BRANDON, MAN.

## The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.

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

**STENOGRAPHY** Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for all graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.



Dear Dame Durden,—I have read the Ingle Nook Chats for some time, and I enjoy them very much. Miss M. H. R. O.'s cosy corner would be very nice; it could be used as a nice room, and would be a great source of enjoyment. I have decided to write and tell her how to make some easy seats and very inexpensive. Take two boxes, one a little longer than the other, set them together so as to form a corner; pad the tops with cotton batting, wool or any similar thing; cover with cretonne, furniture print, or some such material; put a curtain of the same around; set a cushion up where the boxes join, and you have a very nice seat. An inexpensive and very serviceable cushion is made of two red cotton handkerchiefs, with a frill of turkey-red print. The covers may be washed and used again. These cushions are very useful for hammocks and kitchen lounges.

A pretty collar is made of strips of velvet, about a quarter or half an inch wide; herringboned together, with silk to match; put a fancy pin at the back. Another is made by taking a piece of chiffon or insertion; bind with a piece of velvet; put in pieces of featherbone to keep the collar in place, and dot the velvet with steel or gold beads.

THELMA II.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read your Ingle Nook Chats, and have enjoyed them so much. Miss M. H. R. O. asked someone to tell about collars, belts and cushions. A very simple device for a collar is taking a ribbon, long enough to go round the neck twice, and tie in a sailor knot. Some nice collars are made by getting a foundation collar, or cutting one out of canvas. If you make one of canvas, be sure and cut it to suit your neck; cover with silk or velvet, using applique or some pretty stitches for trimming. I saw some very pretty ones made on foundation callars by covering the top wire with pale blue silk (any color will do) and using applique or insertion below that, and at the bottom wide pale blue ribbon folded till half an inch in width, caught at the back and brought round and fastened in a knot; the ends were about six inches in length, and finished with applique.

I have made cushions of checked gingham, by working the tops with spider's and crosses alternately, using knitting cotton. Very pretty are the cushions made of dotted muslin over colored sateen or silk; the dots being worked with silk the same color as the foundation. The great secret of having pretty things is to have the colors harmonize, and the work done neatly. I am sending a recipe for snow pudding. I make it in the morning early, and put it in the cellar so as to be cold. Take two tablespoons of cornstarch, and cook it in water; sweeten with granulated sugar, and add flavoring to suit the taste. When cooked, add the whites of three eggs beaten stiff. The sauce is made by using the yolks of three eggs, adding about a cup of sweet milk, sugar and flavoring; bring to a boil.

CHATTERBOX.

### Humorous.

Two Scotchmen, who, though the best of friends, held different political opinions, were discussing the doings of their member. Said one:

"Weel, he sent us some fine birds last year."

"Man," replied the other, who was no friend of the sitting member, "that was bribery."

"But," said the first speaker, "we couldna eat them—the pair we had were sae high we just threw them awa'."

"Worse still!" quoth his friend; "that was bribery and corruption."

When the queen of England, daughter of the king of Denmark, was the princess of Wales, she attended, one afternoon, a food show.

At this food show there was a display of butter that pleased the Princess of Wales greatly. She praised the butter, and to its exhibitor she said:

"Denmark sends us the best butter, doesn't it?"

The dealer smiled, and shook his head.

"No, your royal highness," he answered, gallantly, "Denmark sends us the best princesses, but Devonshire sends us the best butter."



Mrs. John Dalton asks how to get rid of lice on house-plants. We judge the lice referred to are the common green ones. Spray the plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap, which may be obtained from any dealer in florists' supplies. If you cannot get the sulpho-tobacco soap conveniently, use castile soap instead, or water heated to 140 degrees if sprayed, 136 if sprinkled; a higher temperature than this will injure the foliage. See our issue of the last week in January for directions as to treatment of various insect pests.

Mr. John Walker, who is an enthusiastic flower lover, writes for hints on inside window vines, Sanseveria Zealanica, and the culture of ferns. He also wishes to know if tuberous-rooted begonias can be induced to bloom in winter. . . . We shall publish a paper on vines before long. In the meantime you might try the ivy geranium, a beautiful plant of easy culture, and the Manettia vine, which has pretty scarlet flowers tipped with yellow. Nothing can be prettier for the inside decoration of windows than the trailing varieties of asparagus, which should be placed on a shelf or bracket, then permitted to droop and spread at their own sweet will. . . . The Sanseveria is a cactus-like plant, of easy culture, which is much valued for placing in halls and corners of rooms, as it will flourish away from direct sunlight under conditions that would kill most plants. It is quite ornamental, its dark-green leaves being variegated with transverse stripes and blotches of white. Plant in good garden soil, and treat the same as cacti. . . . Regarding the tuberous begonias, I have consulted a horticulturist, who says that you might try putting the tubers in a cold, dark place for a couple of months; then plant them and force. You might in this way have them bloom during the last of the winter. Why not, however, try some of the other flowering begonias, which are very beautiful, and may be easily kept in bloom during the winter, even by amateurs. . . . Space will not permit a dissertation on ferns today, but a paper upon these well-deserved favorites will be given in these columns at an early date. I hope you will have good success with your Umbrella plant and Calla lilies. Many thanks for your words of appreciation.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

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

### SOME HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—I want to tell the readers of the "Advocate" how they can have some beautiful and lasting flower beds:

No. 1. For a partially-shaded situation and good rich soil, try a bed like this: First, a row of sweet alyssum; next, a row of choice pansies; now, a row of mignonette; then fill the center of the bed with scarlet and white verbenas.

No. 2. Fill the center of another bed (with the same outside flowers) with white, red and pink phlox, and red and white Japan pinks.

No. 3. For a sunny spot, nothing is nicer than a whole bed of giants of California.

All these flowers will begin flowering in July, if sown in April, and continue till hard frosts; light frost does not hurt them. The flowers should be freely picked for bouquets, so they do not seed, and they should be freely watered in dry weather. I sow in boxes, or sometimes, if the spring is early, in a bed outside; then transplant when quite small to five

or six inches apart. When the plants begin to bloom, I pull up all dull or off shades; there generally are some, even in the best seed. I usually have a bed of mixed flowers; it is quite interesting to watch something new come out every day. A bed of nicotiana is lovely in the evening, and so fragrant; but plant by themselves, as they grow quite rank and smother other flowers. I generally have my asters by themselves too.

My vegetable garden has flowers mixed through it everywhere—poppies, petunias, nasturtiums, morning-glories, four-o'clocks, and sweet peas. There now, I have come to my one failure. My sweet peas will go to vines more than flowers. The vines will be so thrifty and large in the summer, with just a few flowers. Then in the fall, they will be completely covered with blossoms to freeze up with. I suppose the ground is too rich, and I had them running east and west. I will try them in another place this summer.

A FLOWER LOVER.

Probably your ground is too rich. You should plant sweet peas just as soon as the snow goes off, if possible, or at least just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in order to induce earlier blooming.

### Domestic Economy.

Cucumber juice is an excellent skin whitener.

The white of an egg is a good remedy for a burn.

Deep and full breathing is one of the foundation stones of health.

To remove corns, bunions and calloused places, apply nightly a drop or two of castor oil.

A pinch of cream of tartar in a glass of water taken before breakfast will purify the blood.

If the finger nails are brittle, soak in warm water or olive oil a few moments before cutting.

For very oily hair, use the beaten whites of the eggs instead of the yolks for a shampoo.

For excessive flesh, when much exercise cannot be taken, confine the diet to one meal a day.

To lose flesh, exercise vigorously for twenty minutes every morning on rising, and eat no breakfast.

Sleep with the mouth closed; many throat diseases come from taking the breath through the mouth.

### A LITTLE PINCH OF SODA.

A pinch of soda stirred into milk that is to be boiled, will keep it from curdling.

A bit of soda, the size of a pea, added to the tomatoes for tomato cream soup, will prevent the milk's "breaking" when it goes in; and it is a safeguard for all cream soups.

A little soda put into the water in which dried beans are soaked will expedite the process wonderfully without influencing the flavor of the beans.

When cooking green vegetables a small particle of soda added to the boiling water just before putting in the vegetables will keep them in fresh color.

There will be no disagreeable odor during the cooking of cabbage and cauliflower, if put on in cold water to which has been added a good pinch of baking soda. They must be cooked about twenty minutes after the water reaches a boil, and the saucepan should be left uncovered during the entire process.

There are innumerable uses for this same baking soda, which are commonly known. These are only a few in which its worth is not generally understood as a valuable ally to the housekeeper.

## FLOUR INTEGRITY

THE manufacture of Flour requires vastly more than a mill and some wheat.

Many have an idea that all you have to do is to pour wheat in at the one end and the Flour will come out at the other.

There is much to do, however, before the wheat is ready to pour in at the one end, and there's much more to do before the Flour comes out at the other.

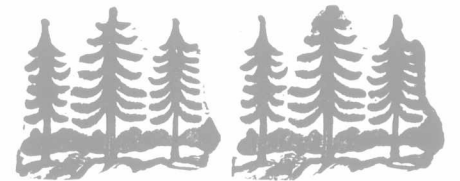
### OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN

has attained and retained its high reputation with the people because in every process of its production, from the buying of the wheat to the delivering of the Flour, it is attended to by the very best experienced millers. It is distinctly in a class by itself.

Try it for your next baking.

THE  
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.  
LIMITED,  
MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

## Dr. Wood's



## Norway Pine Syrup

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

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

### RELIABLE MEN WANTED

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

### WEDDING INVITATIONS.

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

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

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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



The Story of Caliph Stork.

An Old German Fairy Tale Translated by James Speakman, Penhold, Alta.

CHAPTER II.

Next morning, Caliph Chasid had scarcely breakfasted and got dressed, when the Grand Vizier appeared, in order, as commanded, to accompany him in a walk. The Caliph stuck the box with the magic powder into his girdle, ordered his attendants to stay behind, and departed with the Grand Vizier alone. At first, they walked through the ample gardens of the Caliph, but saw no living creature on which to try their experiment. The Vizier at last proposed to go further away to a pond, where he had often seen many animals, and especially storks, whose solemn demeanor and clatter always excited his attention. The Caliph agreed, and they found their way to the pond. There they saw a stork, stalking solemnly up and down, now and then making his clattering noise. High up in the air another stork was flying towards the same spot.

"I'll bet my beard, most gracious sire," said the Grand Vizier, "that these two longlegs will have a fine chat together. Suppose we change into storks?" "Well said," answered the Caliph, "but, first, let us consider once more how to become men again. Right! We bow three times to the east, and cry Nutabor; then I am again Caliph and you Vizier. But, for heaven's sake, don't laugh, otherwise we are lost."

While the Caliph was thus speaking, he saw the other stork float above their heads and slowly sink to the ground. Quickly he pulled the box out of his girdle, took a good pinch, presented it to the Grand Vizier, who also snuffed, and both cried, "Nutabor."

Then their legs shrivelled up and grew thin and red; the beautiful yellow slippers of the Caliph and his companion changed into clumsy stork's feet; their arms became wings; their necks rose out of their shoulders, and grew a yard long; their beards vanished, and soft feathers covered their bodies.

"You have a splendid beak, Mr. Grand Vizier," said the Caliph, after a long amazed silence. "By the beard of the Prophet, I never saw such a thing in my life before."

"Most humble thanks," replied the Grand Vizier, making a bow, "but, if I might take such a liberty, I could maintain that your majesty is almost more handsome as stork than as Caliph. But now, come let us listen to our comrades there, and find out whether we really understand stork language."

Meanwhile, the second stork had arrived on the ground. It polished its feet with its bill, preened its feathers, and approached stork number one. The two new storks hastened to get near to them, and, to their astonishment, overheard the following conversation:

"Good morning, Mistress Longshank, you are early in the meadow?"

"Best thanks, my dear Clatterbeak! I have only come to get a slight breakfast. Would you like a quarter of a lizard or a frog's leg?"

"Much obliged, but I have no appetite to-day. It is quite a different reason that brings me to the meadow. I have to dance to-day before my father's guests, and I want to have a little quiet practice."

And young Miss Stork stalked with funny movements through the field. The Caliph and Mansor watched her in amazement, but when they saw her standing in picturesque attitude on one leg, gracefully flapping her wings, they could hold in no longer; irrepressible laughter burst from their beaks, and it took them a long time to quiet down. The Caliph recovered first.

"That was fun," he cried, "not to be bought with gold. Pity that the silly birds were scared by our laughter, otherwise they surely would have sung for us, too."

But now the Grand Vizier remembered that they were not allowed to laugh during their transformation. Afrighted, he reminded the Caliph of this.

"By Mecca and Medina! that would be a bad joke, if I had to remain a

stork. Try to remember the silly word! I can't call it back at all."

"We must bow three times towards the east, and say, Nu—, Nu—, Nu—."

They turned to the east and bowed continually, so that their beaks almost touched the ground. But, oh, misery, the magic word had flown, and however often the Caliph bowed, however eagerly the Grand Vizier cried Nu—, Nu—, every trace of the word had vanished. Poor Chasid and his Vizier were and remained storks.

(To be continued.)

English "As She is Spoke."

Oh, why should the spirit Of grammar be proud, With such a wide margin Of language allowed?

Of course, there's a limit—"I knowed" and "I've saw," "I seen" and "I done it," Are rather too raw.

But then there are others No better than they, One hears in the talking He hears every day.

"Where at?" asks one person, Quite thoughtless. And: "Who," Asks another, "did Mary Give that bonnet to?"

Hear a maid, as she twitters: "Oh, yes, I went out With she and her fellow In his runabout."

And hear a man saying: "Between you and I, That block of Pacific Would make a good buy."

And this from a mother, Too kind to her boy: "I had rather you shouldn't Do things to annoy."

And this from a student, Concerning a show, Who says to the maiden: "Let's you and I go."

There's lots of good people, That's talking like that, Who should learn from we critics To know where they're at.

Are Wives Supported?

Food for Thought by the Average Husband.

Are wives supported? Before a definite answer is given it would be well to understand clearly just what is meant by the term "supported."

Wives are, in the great majority of cases, dependent upon their husbands' earnings for their shelter, food and clothes, but they are not "supported" in the sense that children are, or pensioners, or objects of public charity, writes Robert Webster Jones in the March Housekeeper. In the ideal marriage, husband and wife are equal partners. Two departments engage the energy and attention of the firm: the earning department and the home department. One is as important as the other. Each requires an expert, industrious, watchful manager if the firm is to be successful.

The manager of the earning department may bring home a pocketful of money every Saturday night, but without the intelligent and economic co-operation of the home-department manager, will find himself, ere long, a bankrupt. The money he earns is not all his. It belongs to the firm. In managing the home, superintending or preparing his meals, mending his clothes, to say nothing of caring for the children and performing the thousand and one arduous and nerve-wearing tasks that fall to the lot of the busy housekeeper, his wife is doing just as much for the success of the firm as he is, if not more. And if we mean by "supported" that she is an idle dependent, subsisting upon her husband's merciful bounty, then the term cannot in justice be applied to the average wife.—[March Housekeeper.

If You Only Knew

How vast is the adulteration of China and Japan teas you would not use them as a gift.

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CEYLON tea is Rich, Delicious and Absolutely Pure. Black, Mixed or Natural Green.

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

Our connections in all the Leading Live-stock Centers enable us to place your cattle to the best possible advantage and at the least possible expense. We make all arrangements to forward your cattle direct to Great Britain if desired, and Eastern buyers will be here in Winnipeg should you desire to sell while in transit. Our aim will be to get you the best price possible for all stock entrusted to us. Advances will be made in Winnipeg. Don't hesitate to write us for information. It will pay you. Correspondence solicited.

H. A. MULLINS,

Live-stock Commission Salesman and Forwarding Agent.

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

MABER'S GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

We are desirous of introducing our specialties into every home in the Great Canadian West. Order one or more of these lots, CARRIAGE PAID.

COMBINATION OFFER TEA, COFFEE AND COCOA

Our special Tea, Coffee and Cocoa are unequalled at anything like the prices we charge, but to give you a chance to try them, if you have not already done so, we make the following offer, freight or express prepaid to your station:

12 one-lb. tins Maber's Special Tea, 12 one-lb. tins Maber's Special Coffee, 1 ten-lb. box Maber's Special Cocoa; all for \$10.35

TRIAL OFFER

To prove to you that we are in a position under our Wholesale Selling Plan to sell you better Coffee at a cheaper price than you have ever had before, we will send you five lbs. assorted, whole roasted or ground, together with one lb. of Maber's Cream Baking Powder, and one bottle of Maber's Lemon Extract, express prepaid to your station, for \$2.00.

1 lb. Java and Mocha, 1 lb. Extra Golden Santos, 1 lb. Maber's Superb Blend, 1 lb. Fancy Rio, 1 lb. Maber's Baking Powder, 1 bottle Maber's Lemon Extract, express prepaid, all for \$2.00.

SAMPLE TRIAL OFFER

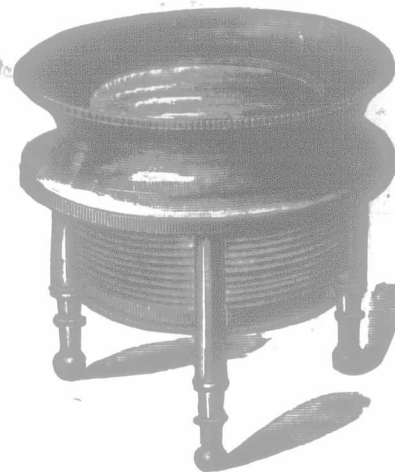
1-lb. tin Maber's Baking Powder, 1-lb. tin Maber's Java and Mocha Coffee, 1-lb. tin Maber's Black Tea, 1 bottle Maber's Lemon Extract, 1 lb. Maber's Cocoa, 1 package Maber's Jelly Powder, express prepaid to any station in the country, for \$1.60.

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suitable for examining insects, weed seeds and the many tiny wonders of nature, will be given to anyone securing one new yearly subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine at \$1.50 per annum. This is the cheapest and best weekly magazine available. It costs less than three cents per week. It is invaluable on the farm and in the home. Idle moments are well improved by showing this journal to neighbors unacquainted with its merits. We reward such services. Address

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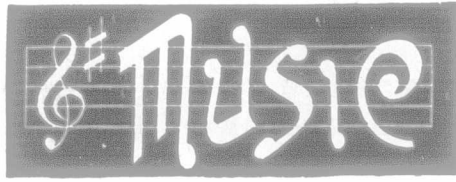
CALGARY, commencing on MAY 9th,

several carloads of registered Hereford bulls and heifers. This will be an excellent opportunity to get some good animals.

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**Mandolins.**  
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We can offer Guitars, Cornets, Flutes, Accordions, etc., at correspondingly low prices. The **IMPERIAL STRINGS** for all stringed instruments are the best made. Every article guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Send for catalogue, mentioning goods required.

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Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$1.00 per line per year. No card to exceed three lines.

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- F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn Station, Assa. A'erdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
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are rapidly cured by our reliable remedies. Don't go about with a blotched and pimpled complexion full of black-heads, but send for our **ACNETINE AND DESMA-NEVINE**. They will eradicate the trouble. A whole month's treatment for \$2.50, express paid. Write for particulars, enclosing 10c. for books and sample of cream. Over 12 years' experience in treating skin and scalp troubles.  
**GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**  
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**LADIES' WATCH AND OPAL RING Free**



Just your name and address, and we will mail you postpaid, 16 **Oriental Arabian Perfumed Lockets**, each consisting of a beautiful Gold Filigree Heart Shaped Locket, enclosing a medallion of Oriental Perfume, highly colored from millions of roses, the most fragrant and durable perfume in the world. These beautiful Lockets sell everywhere for 25c, and a peep into glad to buy. You sell them for only 15c, and you a certificate worth 50c free with each one. Return the money, and for your trouble we will give you this beautiful **Little Lady's Watch** with fancy gold hands, on which a large rose with buds and leaves is elegantly enameled in seven colors, and if you send us your name and address at once and sell the lo-lets and return the money within week after you receive them, we will give you **Free in addition to the watch** a hands-ome gold finished **ring** set with a large, magnificent **Fire Opal** that glitters with all the beautiful colors of the rainbow. Ladies and girls, write us today. You can easily sell the Lockets in half an hour and we know you will be more than delighted with these two beautiful presents. Address **THE HOME SPECIALTY CO.**, Dept 3336 Toronto.

**TO ARRIVE ABOUT MAY 1st AT CALGARY.**  
Pure-bred Registered  
**Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

from the celebrated herds of Benjamin and William George and George Fitch of Aurora, Ill., U. S. A., which will be offered for sale at private treaty in Calgary.



**TEACHER & PUPIL**

**Nature Study.**

THE MAKING OF AQUARIA.

By J. B. Wallis.

Very few things in nature study will prove of more interest than the making and stocking of an aquarium, and the study of some of its inmates. Even to well-informed people the wonderful amount and diversity of life to be found in a pailful of slough water comes usually as a surprise. It is a new world which is revealed, and to children it must sometimes appear like fairyland. What could be more fairy-like than the emergence of the glittering-winged dragonfly, with its body of dazzling blue or yellow, from its ugly larval disguise? Cinderella, after the touch of her fairy godmother's wand, showed no greater transformation.

It is not a difficult matter to keep an aquarium, nor an expensive one to have one made, and I should certainly recommend every teacher whose school is anywhere within reach of a slough to get something of the kind to brighten up the spring and summer work. The following hints may prove of service; all suggestions have been thoroughly tested by the writer:

In the first place, as to the construction of the aquarium—have nothing whatever to do with an aquarium with wood about it; they are simply a nuisance. The frame should be made of angle tin, and is very simple in construction; any practical tinsmith can make one in a very short time. Take a piece of sheet-tin, one inch in width, and bend it along the middle to a right angle. If the strip is the full length of a sheet, viz., 28 inches, the bottom portion of the frame can be made from the one piece, by cutting to the middle crease at three points, 9 in., 5 in., and 9 in., from the end and each other respectively, and then bending the tin at right angles at these points, cutting off any surplus tin, and soldering the joints. Then solder on uprights of the same width, angle tin, say 7 in. in length at the corners, and a band of tin around the top to keep the frame from spreading, and your frame is ready for glazing. The frame being 9 in. by 5 in. by 7 in., it will require one piece of glass a fraction less than 9 in. by 5 in., and two pieces, each rather less than 9 in. by 7 in., and 5 in. by 7 in., the amount deducted being according to the thickness of the glass used. Some allowance must also be made for the interference of the cement.

The cement I have found most satisfactory is one recommended by the U. S. Fish Commission, and is made as follows: Eight parts, by weight, of dry whiting; one part red lead, and one part litharge. Mix together intimately dry; then add raw linseed oil till the mass is of the consistency of stiff putty. Any handy boy can glaze a frame with a little care. The chief difficulty is to get the putty on perfectly, smoothly and evenly, so that the glass lies absolutely flat. To keep the glass firm until the cement sets, green twigs placed from side to side and end to end are perhaps best; but great care must be exercised in springing them in, as many glasses may be broken by putting on too great a pressure. In case of leaks apply more cement, and varnish the joints with copal varnish. This method of making aquaria is Prof. Hodge's, and I have thoroughly tested it, and found it eminently satisfactory.

After giving the cement a chance to set, you will proceed to stock the aquarium, and you need not wait until the cement is quite hard before doing so. Get perfectly clean sand, so clean that water runs off clean from it, and put from 1 1/2 to 2 inches of it on the bottom of the aquarium. Then get some pretty stones and shells, and you are all ready for the life. But what in the way of life are you going to put in? This is a momentous question, and on the whole,

I should say, use the aquarium for anything that may be brought, and bottles, or such receptacles, for purposes of special study. Ask the boys to get you some water plants, almost any will do, but the prettier the better. Make furrows in the sand, and bury the roots or lower portions of the water plants in them. Throw back the sand, and place stones so as to keep the plants in position. Shells tastefully arranged will add greatly to the beauty of aquarium. Then you will require animal life and water. Your boys will be only too glad to hunt you up strange water creatures, and a pailful of water from any slough will supply the necessary water for the aquarium. Siphon this water in, letting it run onto a small piece of board, so as not to disturb the sand and plants. Then put in the animal life. Do not be afraid you will not get enough, you will have too much.

Now, for the work you should do: First have general records or compositions written about the aquarium and its inmates. Anyone who brings something new has the privilege of telling about it. What better work can you have for composition? Next select certain creatures for study, and place them in separate vessels. Have feeding tests. Are the creatures useful or harmful? Notice their habits, how they swim and breathe, catch their prey, and many other interesting points. If the object of study has metamorphoses watch far these. See the marvellous change from the tadpole to the frog, from the larva to the mosquito. If the creature is an enemy, find his enemies, his weak points; if a friend, how can we best encourage and help him? Arouse the interest, stimulate the observation, and train the deductive powers of your pupils, and use the material so obtained for composition and drawing. Have no fear because you do not know much of these things. No one knows a hundredth part of what may be known. Learn with your pupils, and you will find a new world opening.

Good objects for study are the frog, mosquito, water snail, dragonfly, water tiger (the larva of a diving beetle), various beetles, the giant water bug, caddis flies, cray fish, and many others. If you don't know the names of what the children bring, you never mind. Perhaps some day the horrible-looking creature you have will suddenly burst out as a living jewel, with whose colors the humming-bird can scarcely compare, and you will then recognize it.

You will never regret the installation of an aquarium; but, finally, remember that after all it is but a means to an end. Get your pupils interested in the little water world; but the real home of their guests is the pond and brook, and there, after all, with the blue sky above, the trees and flowers around, the birds hopping from twig to twig and singing their thanks for the good things of life, and the lapping of the water, and the gentle sighing of the wind—there is the place to study them. Let your pupils see the reason that seems to underlie all things, help them to see better and more quickly, train mind and eye to act together, and you will find that in doing these things the lives of our little known water creatures will afford you endless material.

Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was interviewed in New York not long ago, by a young reporter, who insisted on treating him like a foreigner. The Montreal capitalist took it as a matter of course until the interviewer asked innocently: "Did you ever have anything to do with our American railroads, Sir William?" "The good knight's eyes sparkled as he answered: "Oh, yes. I served on both Alton and Illinois Central." "In what offices?" asked the scribe, with a pencil ready. "I sold books on Alton and oranges on the Illinois Central," said the president of the Canadian Pacific quietly; "but that was some little time ago."

None can have a Well-Balanced Constitution without taking

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

All people subject to Bilious attacks, or who suffer from Stomachic disorders, should never be without a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Their gigantic success and genuine worth are known all over the world, and the proof of their excellence lies in the fact that they are generally adopted as the Family Medicine after the first trial.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

by their purifying effect upon the Blood, cleanse and vivify the entire system, causing every organ of the body healthfully to continue its allotted function, thereby inducing a perfectly balanced condition, and making life a pleasure.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

maintain their reputation for keeping people in Good Health and Good Condition.

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

have stood the test of the most exacting experience through many years.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, England.  
Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising. TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

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

**FARM**—372 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 1 1/2 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

**FOR SALE**—I want one or two partners with \$5,000 to invest in cattle for one half interest in 750 acres of land, partly cleared, balance light alder and brush, in the Kamloops district, B.C. Ranch commands free Government range; bunch grass; will support 2,000 head of cattle. Good wagon road, abundance of water, finest climate in Canada. Address, Box 83, Vancouver, B. C. References required.

**GENERAL AGENTS**—Big profits; exclusive territory; continuing dividends on sub-agents. Every farmer, plumber, blacksmith, marble-worker or mechanic buys at sight. One agent made \$375 last month. Luther Bros. Co., 156 Ohio Ave., North Milwaukee, Wis.

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

**The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

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

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





# ARE YOU TIRED OF BEING FOOLED?

The number of "talking" machines that are being given away free with 10c. worth of something or other, or disposed of by various other "schemes," must certainly be bewildering to the readers of this paper. "How can they do it?" is a most reasonable question. Are they philanthropists, giving thousands of dollars to the good people of Canada for the privilege of filling their orders?—virtually giving something for nothing, (so they say)—or are they schemes to catch the unwary? The answer is in your hands. P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, used to say that "There's a sucker born every minute." Don't be deceived or misled by advertisements of this class. Charitable people who really are giving things away free are not paying large sums to advertise the fact. A word to the wise should be sufficient. Now if you really are interested in a talking machine—we mean a real talking machine that talks talk (not one of those little tin whistle things that are given away)—we mean the REAL GRAM-O-PHONE—the BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE—the kind that talks and sings and plays so plainly that you miss only the presence of the speaker, singer or musician—send us the coupon below with one dollar, or write us for illustrated catalogue, book of records, and further information.

We will cheerfully give you the information and catalogues, FREE—and that is all we can give you free. We are not philanthropists, and do not take you for objects of charity. We are a business firm of high commercial standing and repute, manufacturing the only instrument of its kind ever invented—one that is sold in every country in the world. We desire to put the public, who want value for their money, on their guard against fakers and imitators, and to tell them about an instrument that is artistically and mechanically perfect, which is made and sold on a commercial basis, and for which they will willingly pay. THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE is the only instrument of its kind—the flat disc. It was invented by Mr. E. Berliner (who also invented the Telephone Transmitter). Like all great inventions, it has many imitators, who impose upon the public, but the Gram-o-phone stands alone as the only perfect reproducer of all instruments, from full band to piccolo solo, as well as the human voice. The presence of performer or singer alone is wanting—so faithfully is every note and tone rendered. Royalty and the greatest musicians and singers own and use Gram-o-phones. Berliner Gram-o-phone Records (over 2,000 in number) are made specially for it by famous singers and musicians. From the full brass band of the Grenadier Guards to a piccolo solo, and from the swelling chorus of a grand opera to the simple Scotch or Irish ballad—every musical composition, ancient and modern, religious and secular, that is worth hearing, is on the list. Berliner Gram-o-phones and Records Only are Made in Canada, and instruments are sold with a 5-year guarantee.

Sold on easy payment plan if desired. Read Coupon carefully and cut out and send to us. Cash Prices for Berliner Gram-o-phones, \$15 to \$45. These prices include 3 seven-inch Records of purchaser's choice. Full catalogue of Gram-o-phones and list of over 2,000 Records sent free on request. Any Style of Instrument sold on the Easy Payment Plan at a slight advance over cash prices, with option of paying in full at end of 30 days for spot cash price. Cut out Coupon and mail it to us.

The BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE RECORDS (don't forget the dog on the back) are made specially for it by musicians who are masters of their instruments. Bands and Orchestral selections, Choral Pieces by full choirs, including the famous Papal Choir. The Band Selections have been made specially for the Gram-o-phone by the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, Godfrey's, Sousa's (plays only for the Gram-o-phone), and other famous American and European Bands, Civil and Military. Instrumental Solos on Piano, Violin, Banjo, Mandolin, Cornet, Trombone, Bagpipes, Clarinet, Piccolo, Flute, etc. The latest Songs as well as the old-time favorites—Religious, Patriotic and Sentimental airs—as well as Coon Songs, Minstrels and Comic Ditties. Plays Waltzes, Polkas, Two-Step, Schottische, Quadrille, Lancers, Jigs and Reels for dancing—never tires.

Manufactured only by  
**E. BERLINER,**

2315 St. Catherine Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

SEND  
"A" COUPON  
TO-DAY.

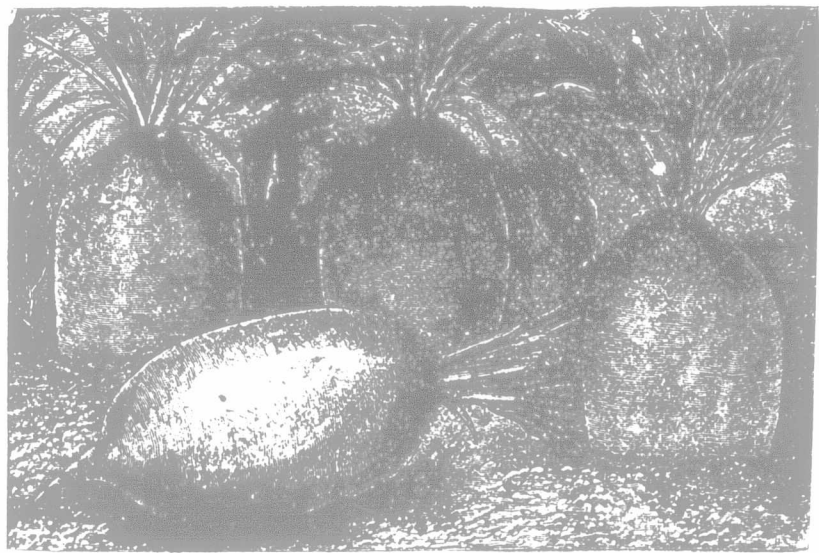
E. BERLINER,  
2315-19 St. Catherine St.,  
Montreal, Que.

Enclosed find one dollar in payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, type A, complete, with 16-inch japanned concert horn, and 3 records. If satisfactory after five days' trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory, I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....  
Occupation..... P. O. Address.....

Express Office..... Province.....

I you wish a spun brass horn instead of the japanned horn, enclose two dollars extra.  
Also send free of charge the following three records..... Far. Adv., W.



## Bruce's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel.

This grand Mangel, which we introduced in 1891, is without doubt the favorite with all cattle men at the present day, and there has been such an increase in the demand each successive year, that we have usually sold out entirely before the close of the season, though we estimated that we had ordered enough to provide for the increase each year. The large size of the roots, their uniformity, handsome shape; bright, smooth, yellow skin, flesh of the most solid texture, nutritious and splendid keeping qualities, make it the most valuable introduction of recent years. While in point of size they will not equal the best of the long varieties, yet in the yield per acre they have frequently produced as much, and in richness they far exceed the best long varieties, added to which they are much more easily harvested, about half of their length being above the ground. We have kept our stock fully up to the original high standard, and it will pay every grower to procure our grand strain of this unequalled variety. 1-4 lb. 10c; 1-2 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c; 4 lbs for 80c, postpaid. Write for our beautifully illustrated up-to-date catalogue (88 pages) of "Everything Valuable in Seeds." Free to all applicants.

Established 1850 **JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. HAMILTON, CANADA.**

# PAGE FENCES Wear Best

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

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

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

### GOSSIP.

Mr. R. Ness, Jr., of the firm of Robt. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que., has landed at Quebec with an importation of 21 head of high-class Ayrshire cattle selected by himself from leading Scottish herds.

Roland Craig, B. S. A. (Toronto), M. S. (Cornell), was in Winnipeg recently, en route to the Wheat City, where he will represent the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Craig has just returned from a lengthy engagement with the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, where he has had charge of some forestry work.

Jno. Graham writes us as follows: "I have just sold the handsome black four-year-old Clydesdale stallion, St. Pancras 11518, to five farmers in the Sidney district. St. Pancras is by Master Blantyre, dam Nelly, by King Darnley. I sold him right in the walk of another horse, that was a complete swindle, and engineered by an outsider, who got away scot clear with close upon \$2,500, and which was a total loss to the syndicate. I expect this black colt to do well with his new owners. Wm. Raynor is president and manager for the new company."

Kemble, the artist, was sketching the mountains of Georgia recently when he fell in with a particularly angular "cracker." The man posed for him in various positions, spending over an hour, and when Kemble asked:

"What do I owe you for your trouble?"

The mountaineer answered, "I reckon a dime'll be about right, suh."

The artist showed him the sketches and asked what he thought of them.

"Wall," was the drawing reply, "seems to me it's mighty puddin' business for a man to be in, but you must be makin' suthin' out of it or you couldn't afford to throw away money like this for jest gettin' a man to stand around doin' nothin'."

Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Que., writes: "I have just finished selling out my stock of imported stallions. Sold two Normans to Agricultural Societies, L'Islet and Kamouraska; one Clydesdale stallion, Black Guide, sire Baron's Pride, rising three, to Mr. Thomas Elliot, of Regina, N.-W. T. This is a colt of great size and quality of bone, one of the best imported last season. Garraru, by Up to Time, rising three, to the Agricultural Society of Northumberland, N. B. This colt took second in a large class at Ottawa. Prince Fauntleroy, by Lord Fauntleroy, goes to Wetaskiwin, Alta.; took third at Ottawa in a large class. Senator's Heir, sire Senator, by Baron's Pride, took first and sweepstakes at Ottawa, and sold to George Cockburn, Baltimore, Ont.; Percheron to E. Pope, Compton, champion at the leading shows last fall; Norman, Artemon, to the Agricultural College, Hartford, Conn.; Norman, Aristo, to O. S. Sanborn, Elmwood Stock Farm, Maine. This colt took first and sweepstakes at Ottawa for best carriage stallion. One home-bred Clydesdale stallion to E. Carbee, Alta.; one filly rising one year to James Wright, County Chateaugay, Que.; one Hackney mare, in foal, to Bell Bay, sire by Barthorpe Performer, to T. B. Macaulay, Esq., Montreal; Hackney stallion, Rydale Reversal, rising four, to E. Arnold, Grenville, Que. This horse was champion stallion at Sherbrooke last fall, and second at Ottawa in March. We have still Killarney, sire Baron's Pride, and a two-year-old by Durward Lely. They to stand for the season at home, Woodside Farm. Killarney is by the greatest stallion of his day, and from one of the best breeding mares in Scotland, owned by David Hood, Kirkcudbright. I am just leaving for Scotland and France to import a fresh lot for the coming year, and will be home by the first of July with as good a lot as money and judgment can get. This has been a very good year for the horse business, and it goes to prove that the best is the easiest sold. I attribute many of our sales to advertising in the 'Advocate,' the best agriculturist's paper in America."



# Manly Strength



## HOW TO REGAIN IT WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED

Manly strength—strength of brain and body, is nature's highest perfected work. With it man is success: without it failure. Nearly all men have been fitted with a constitution fit to build such a structure upon, but through foolish dissipations have wasted the material nature gave them. Men live too fast these days. The search for imaginary pleasure, trying to squeeze the happiness of a lifetime into a few years, exhausts the strength, and they are wrecked in man's grandest ambition—robust strength of brain and body. There are thousands of these weak, timid, puny men—half men—who can be made perfect specimens of manhood when the grand element that has been drained from their system is restored. This element is

Electricity. We know there is no strength, no vitality, in fact, no life, without it. This being the fact, can there be a more natural remedy? I say there is not, and tens of thousands of cures during my nearly forty years' practice in Electricity say the same. I have the greatest invention for self-treatment by electricity the world has ever known, and so sure am I of what it will do, that any man who needs it can have the use of my latest model Herculex

### Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

I don't ask one cent in advance or on deposit, but on request I furnish you the belt, and if you are well or satisfied in say two months, pay me my price—most cases as low as \$4.00. If not satisfied, return it and the transaction is closed. I have made a sworn statement to faithfully carry out this offer, and trust you will not confound it with the C.O.D. shams advertised, as I send no goods C.O.D. unless you so order.

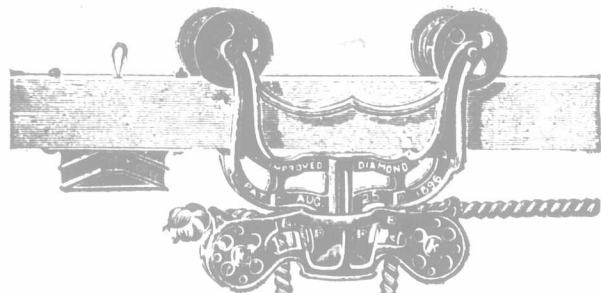
What would you not give to have your old vim back; to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladness, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You might as well have these blessings, for my offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you. I will give you the use of the best Electric Belt the world knows—and you probably know I am the father of the electric appliance system of treatment—and advice gathered from the experience of nearly forty years' success in my line. But this does not mean that I am giving belts away; but does mean you are not to pay one penny until you are cured. By this method I do tenfold the business and good I would were I trying to sell "a pig in a bag." It pays me and it pays my patients. Of course imitators imitate my goods (what good thing is not imitated?), but my great knowledge from long, successful experience is mine alone and free to my patients.

This offer is especially to men who want more strength and vitality, who suffer from impotency, drains, varicocele, etc.; but my belt also cures Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles, General ill-health, etc., and I give it on same terms. It is simply worn around the body while you sleep; in the morning you wake up full of strength and vim, prepared to face the world however you find it.

Call or write to-day and let me assist you to health and happiness as I have so many thousand others. I will at once arrange to give you my belt on terms mentioned above, and two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses. Free, sealed, by mail. Address,

**DR. C. F. SANDEN** 140 YONGE STREET { OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6.  
TORONTO, ONT. Saturdays until 9 p.m.

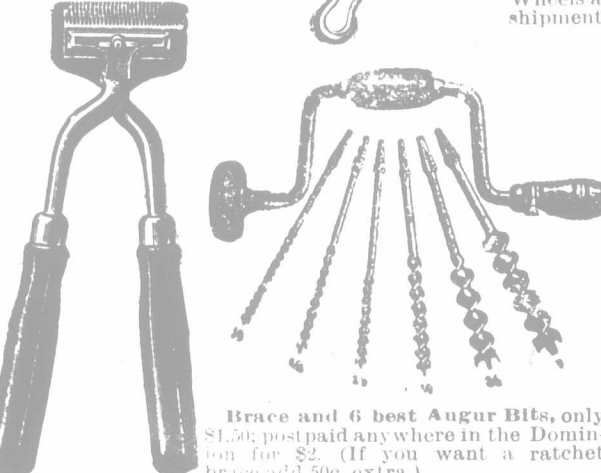
### "SEND FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST."



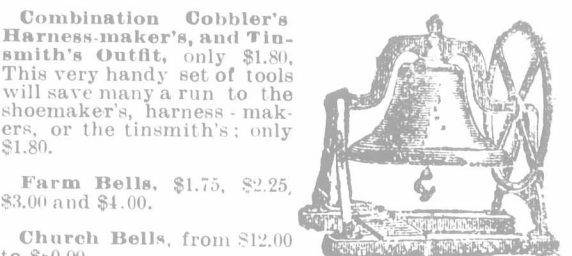
**Bicycles for Ladies and Gentlemen**, only \$10.00. For the small sum of ten dollars we can sell you a first-class second-hand wheel. These wheels are all up-to-date and fully guaranteed, nicely enamelled, and look as good as new ones. Last year we sold a vast number of them; this year we expect to sell a still greater number. We sell our wheels all over the Dominion. In many instances, when a wheel is purchased in a neighborhood, and is seen by the friends of the purchaser, we get a great many orders from that district, which shows how our wheels are liked. With each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are nicely crated for shipment without extra charge. Remember, many of these wheels are worth \$20, but to make a quick sale of them we are offering them at this very low figure. We advise customers to buy before the rush. Remember the price, only \$10.00.



**Haying Outfits**, from \$12.00 to \$25.00.  
**Horse Clippers**, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 each. Our \$1.75 horse clipper is a daisy. They are all postpaid at this price.



**Combination Cobbler's Harness-maker's, and Tinsmith's Outfit**, only \$1.80. This very handy set of tools will save many a run to the shoemaker's, harness-maker's, or the tinsmith's; only \$1.80.  
**Farm Bells**, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$4.00.  
**Church Bells**, from \$12.00 to \$50.00.



**Brace and 6 best Augur Bits**, only \$1.50; postpaid any where in the Dominion for \$2. (If you want a ratchet brace add 50c. extra.)

Remember, we have been in the mail-order business for nearly twenty-five years.

**WILKINS & CO., 166 and 168 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.**

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

#### Legal.

**OLD NOTES.**  
In borrowing money from a bank, say for nine months, you give a note for three months (the bank limit), which has to be renewed at the expiration of that time, then a new note is given, and so on every three months. Has the bank a claim on the old notes, or are they compelled to hand them over to the proper owner?  
Indian Head.  
Ans.—The bank is compelled to hand them over.

**GIVING UP ANIMAL.**  
A helps B to remove his chattels from a rented farm. B tells A that there is an animal yet on the farm that he could not secure, owing to it running loose, and that A is to have this as a remuneration of services rendered. When A goes for the animal, C, the owner of farm, refuses to allow A to take it, claiming B took more than belonged to him. Can A get possession, and by what means?  
Meaford, Man. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—Make perfect sale, B to A, then replevy in county court.

#### Veterinary.

**TONGUE LOLLER.**  
Colt keeps her tongue on top of the bit, and allows it to hang out of her mouth.  
C. J. M.  
Ans.—Your harness-maker will get you a bit made especially to prevent this habit.

**ECZEMA AND BRONCHOCELE.**  
1. Horse has numerous small scabs all over his body. They are easily removed by grooming; but soon reappear.  
2. Horse's breathing is seriously affected by enlargement of the glands of the throat.  
A. A. L.  
Ans.—1. This is eczema. Wash the body thoroughly with strong, warm, soft soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush. Give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning for two weeks, cease for one week, and repeat, if necessary, etc.  
2. The glands can usually be reduced by injecting into them the tincture of iodine, and applying, internally, once daily, compound iodine ointment. It is also good practice to give one dram iodide of potash twice daily every alternate week. In case this treatment fails, the glands can be dissected out.

**GOSSIP.**  
Magistrate—Have I not seen you twice under the influence of liquor?  
Prisoner—If you were in that condition, your Honor, probably you did see me twice.  
One day a well-known politician was enjoying a chat with a friend at a London hotel, when a strange young man came up and said:  
"Can I see you for a moment, Mr. Dash?"  
"Certainly," answered Mr. Dash, rising.  
The young man led him across the room and seemed to have something important to say to him. Arrived in a corner, the stranger whispered in the politician's ear:  
"I am on the staff of an evening paper, and I should like you to tell me what you think of the situation in the east."  
Mr. Dash looked a little puzzled at first, then he said:  
"Follow me."  
And, leading the way, he walked through the reading-room, down some steps into the smoking-room, through a long passage into the dining-room, and drawing his chair into a corner, behind the bar, he whispered:  
"I don't know anything about it."



**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**WHEN TAXES ARE DUE.**

When are taxes on real estate in Manitoba due? What is the penalty that attaches when sold for taxes, and the period of redemption, especially land under C. P. R. contract? T. B. H. Des Moines, Iowa.

Ans.—The taxes on farm lands in Manitoba are due on the 15th December in each year, and the same can be sold for arrears; but the owner can redeem at any time within two years after such sale. The purchaser at such sale must, during the third year after the sale, apply to be registered as owner of such land so purchased, and the owner of the land even then will have an opportunity to redeem until a certificate of title is issued to the tax purchaser. C. P. R. lands cannot be sold for taxes as long as the land stands in the name of the company; but the purchaser's interest in such land can be sold.

**PIGS DYING.**

Lost twenty-four hogs this winter with some trouble. Would eat well and drink well; fed on spelt and barley chop, dry and soaked, all they would eat. Pig would squeal just as if a dog was hunting it; would fall down, as if cramped, and die in a few minutes. Pigs were six and seven months old. J. A. M. Balmoral.

Ans.—I am unable to state the exact trouble from which your pigs died. The loss of such a number warranted you bringing in expert professional help, and from the few symptoms and sudden deaths you submit, would infer the presence of some contagious disease, or poison. You did not hold a post-mortem. The diet was not of itself sufficient to cause such a loss. Has there been any anthrax or hog cholera in your neighborhood?

**PRESERVING EGGS.**

I shall be glad to know if you can tell me the best way to preserve eggs at the present time and through the summer, so that they will be good and sound in the winter; also a simple recipe for buttermaking. O. K. Ft. Saskatchewan.

Ans.—The best method for preserving eggs for winter is by the use of water glass (sodium silicate), which can be got from druggists in a form resembling thick syrup (homemade). Take one part (say quarts or gallons) of water glass, and twenty parts of boiling water, and allow the water to cool; place the water glass and water in a vessel, and stir well together. Put the eggs to be preserved into a tub, or vat constructed for the purpose, and pour the solution over them until the topmost layer is completely covered. The water is boiled to destroy any germs that may be present in it. Before boiling eggs that have been kept in this solution, the shell should be punctured with a needle, otherwise the egg shell will crack as soon as placed in hot water. Eggs can be kept for long periods in the water-glass solution. Another satisfactory preservative is lime-water. You require half a bushel of fresh quicklime, fifteen lbs. of salt, one-quarter lb. cream of tartar and forty gallons of water. Slack the lime thoroughly, and add the water and salt, stirring all well. Dissolve the cream of tartar in a little water (pint), and add to the mixture, again stirring thoroughly. Then let the mixture settle, and use the clear liquid got by dipping or syphoning into a tank or vat, in which place the eggs, having them well covered, say two inches of the fluid above the eggs; keep in a fairly cool place at an even temperature. The water glass is the best solution; although lime water, as above, is very satisfactory.

2. Keep the cream clean and cool for three or four days; then warm up to encourage souring or ripening. When it has a slight acidity, churn, at about 60° F., until the butter is in a granular form; draw off the buttermilk, and wash the butter by rinsing with cold water; then salt to suit taste, and gather into a lump. Work into rolls or bricks, and keep cool. In making butter, there are many little things to be learned, which experience alone can teach. If possible take a few lessons from a competent maker. This is a study that requires object lessons.

**Sunshine Furnace**

**Easy to Shake.**

More than half the drudgery of tending a furnace is in the shaking down. Enough to break a man's back, and certainly no work for a woman, is the job of shaking down some furnaces.

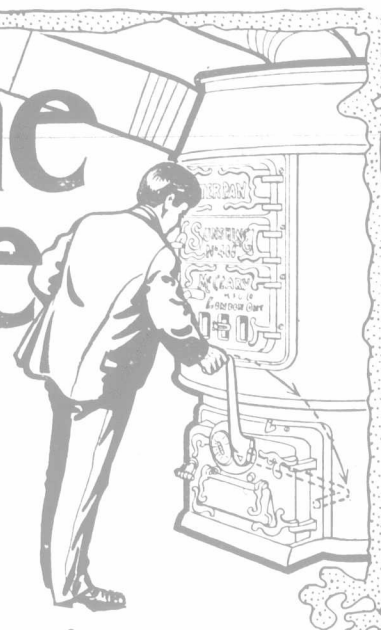
With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

Sold by all Enterprising Dealers. Write for booklet.

**McClary's**

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



**The Wagon-wise Farmer**



is a ready customer when he sees a point to his advantage. Offer him a proposition that will enable him to haul larger loads with less horse power and lead them with less man power. He'll see the point as quick as any man on earth. The **Electric Handy Wagon** equipped with low steel wheels and wide tires embodies every feature of wagon wisdom. Wheels of any size and width of tire. Neither shrink, swell nor need repairs. We also furnish any size steel wheels to fit any old wagon. Any width of tire. Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, Hero Fanning Mills, Hay Presses, New Model Harrow Carts, Lawn Swings, etc. Write for further particulars to **The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.,** Box 787. WINNIPEG, Man.

**BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.**

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



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

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

"Fruitland," Kamloops, B. C.

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

**Manager, Canadian Real Properties, Ltd.,** Box 185, Kamloops, B. C.

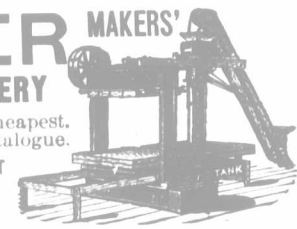
**HECLA HEATING**

in your home means well-ventilated rooms, an even distribution of heat, the absence of dirt and dust, a saving of fuel, and many other advantages described in our booklet "About Heating," which will be sent upon request.

**Clare Bros. & Co., Limited,** Preston, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

**CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY**

Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue. **BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,** 308 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.



**WE INSURE** against loss from Fire, Lightning, Windstorms, Hailstorms, or Death of Valuable Pure-bred Animals.

In every case we give a Policy absolutely guaranteeing **PAYMENT OF LOSS** within a stated time.

**THE ASSURED PAYS OUR PREMIUM AND WE ASSUME ALL THE RISK.**

**THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE: **BRANDON, MAN.**

**FRANK O. FOWLER, President. JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Mgr.**

The Pioneers in the pay-your-loss-promptly method of Hail Insurance.

**GRAIN**

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

**MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited,** Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

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

1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS  
1/2c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS  
1/2c FOR BUYING AND SELLING FUTURES

**Known as a Time and Money Saver.**

**PROPER PRICES.**

**Melotte**

**SATISFACTORY SERVICE.**

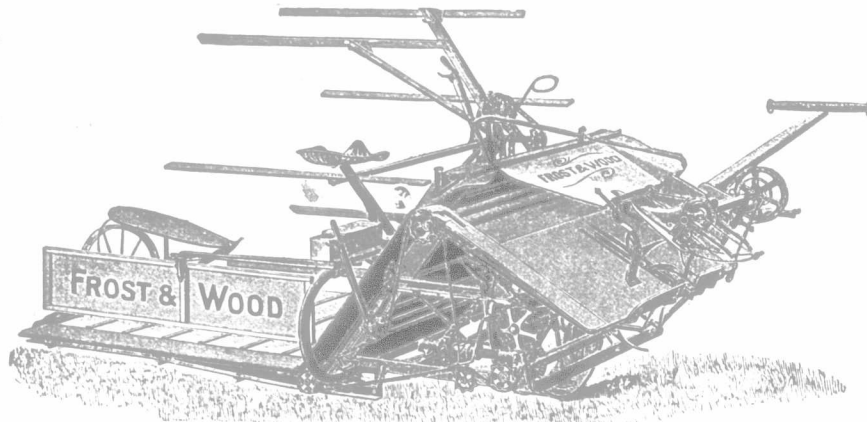
Address **MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,** 124 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

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



In  
**Frost & Wood Implements**

you get the best in material, design and workmanship that can be produced.



**The F. & W. No. 3 BINDER**

is better equipped than ever to conquer the heaviest crops in any part of Canada.

The No. 3 develops the greatest cutting capacity with the lightest possible draft.

The construction is simple and strong. The operation is easy and free from any inconvenience to the driver.

*We still have some memo books for farmers. Ask us for one.*

**The Frost & Wood Company**  
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST:

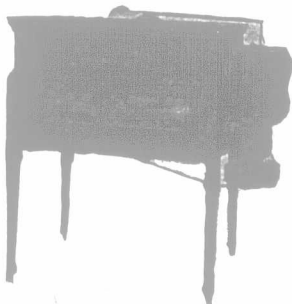
Princess St., WINNIPEG.

DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES:

BRANDON,

REGINA,

CALGARY



**Cyphers Incubators and Brooders**

Get started in a paying and increasing business.

Write now a postal card for full information, to



**ASHDOWN'S**

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

AND MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.**

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.

HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.  
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.

All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**ENGINEER PAPERS WANTED.**

Where can I secure license to practice as an engineer?  
Curt Hill, Assa. ENGINEER.

Ans.—Apply to the Department of Public Works, Regina, Assa.

**A WASTEFUL METHOD.**

Would you consider feeding wheat and beardless barley in the sheaf a wasteful method, provided turkeys and hens are kept to pick up what the pigs leave?

Lebrat, Man. D. C.

Ans.—The method is undoubtedly wasteful in principle. While a good-sized flock of poultry might consume almost all that a small number of hogs would leave, yet to keep any number of hogs profitable feeding in this manner would be out of the question, as the hogs would not be able to assimilate the grain which they ate, owing to much of it not being masticated.

**THE LAW OF THE ROAD.**

Kindly publish the law regarding teams meeting on the road. Must a man with a load give half the road to a man with an empty wagon or a buggy, or a bicycle?

Brandon. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The statute reads as follows:

In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or one or more other animals, meets another vehicle drawn as aforesaid, he shall turn out to the right from the center of the road, allowing to the vehicle so met one-half of the road.

In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle as aforesaid meets a person travelling upon a bicycle or tricycle, he shall, where practicable, allow the person travelling upon a bicycle or tricycle sufficient room on the travelled portion of the highway to pass to the right.

In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle as aforesaid, or on horseback, is overtaken by any vehicle or horseman travelling at greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the left and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass.

Any person so overtaking another vehicle or horseman shall turn out to the right so far as may be necessary to avoid a collision with the vehicle or horseman so overtaken, and the person so overtaken shall not be required to leave more than one-half of the road free.

In case a person travelling or being upon a street or highway on a bicycle or tricycle is overtaken by any vehicle as aforesaid or horseman travelling at a greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the left and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass, and the person so overtaking the bicycle or tricycle shall turn out to the right so far as may be necessary to avoid a collision.

In case a person travelling upon a highway on a bicycle or tricycle overtakes any vehicle as aforesaid or horseman travelling at less speed, or a person travelling on foot, the person travelling on the bicycle or tricycle shall give to the other person audible warning of his approach before attempting to pass.

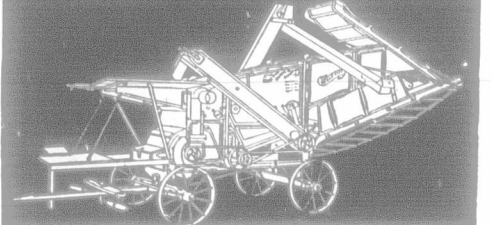
In the case of one vehicle being met or overtaken by another, if by reason of the extreme weight of the load on either of the vehicles so meeting or on the vehicle so overtaken the driver finds it impracticable to turn out as aforesaid, he shall immediately stop, and, if necessary for the safety of the vehicle, and if required so to do, he shall assist the person in charge thereof to pass without damage.

In case a person in charge of a vehicle, or of a horse or other animal used as a means of conveyance, travelling or being on a highway, as aforesaid, is through drunkenness, unable to drive or risk the same with safety to other persons travelling or being upon the highway, he shall incur the penalties imposed by section 637 of this Act (Chap. 100, R. S.).

No person shall race with or drive furiously any horse, or other animal, or shout, or use any blasphemous or indecent language upon any highway.

Every person travelling upon a highway with a sleigh, sled or cart, drawn by horse or mule, shall have at least two bells attached to the harness, or such conveyance.

**SMALL THRESHERS**



**Save All Your Grain.**

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

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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

**SILVER WYANDOTTES**—the beauty and utility of breed—my birds are well-known prizewinners; they are farm-raised and have free range. Eggs per setting, \$2. E. J. Brown, Boissevain.

**FOR SALE**—Eggs from pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jas. McFee, Jr., Headingy, Man.

**SCARLETT'S WHITE ROCKS**—No higher-bred strain, as my prizewinners show. For your wants correspond with E. Scarlett, Oak Lake, Man.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS** from best matings only \$3 per setting. Buy the best Grundy Rocks, always win at leading shows. Orders now booked. Three choice Cockerels for sale. G. H. Gundy, Box 188, Virden, Man.

**Stonewall Poultry Yards.**

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels, pairs and trios to dispose of; also a few Blacks, EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons (single and rose comb), Black Orpingtons, \$3 a setting; White Wyandottes, Barred and Buff Rocks, \$2 a setting. All good stock. My Orpingtons are as good as there are in the West. The other varieties are all prizewinners. Order early.

IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL, MAN.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from Indian Games Golden Wyandottes, and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 for 15. A few

**CHOICE BIRDS FOR SALE** including Wh. Wyandottes, B. Rocks, Indian Games, and Golden Wyandottes; also long distance homing pigeons. Write

S. LING, 128 River Ave., WINNIPEG, MAN.

America's Greatest Poultrymen. Our winnings for 1900 have been immense. Write for our 10-page circular, costing only a 2c. stamp. A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

**SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.**

Highest prices paid by  
W. J. GUEST,  
600 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

1898-1904.  
**PARTRIDGE COCHINS** and Blue-barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs from finest matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Box 517. A. E. SETHER, Brandon, Man.

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

**The CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.**  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.  
Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance.

**FEVER**

(lung, swamp and influenza) positively cured by NORTHWEST HORSE FEVER POWDERS. Price, 60c per package, prepaid. A. J. BROWN & CO., 291 Market St., Winnipeg, Man.

**HIGH-CLASS HERFORDS**

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

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



# The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$8,700,000  
REST - 3,000,000

Head Office: TORONTO, CANADA.  
London, England, Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

HON. GEO. A. COX, Pres. B. E. WALKER, Gen. Mgr.

**BANKING BY MAIL** Business may be transacted by mail with any of the hundred and eight branches of this Bank throughout Canada and the United States, deposits being made or funds withdrawn in this way with equal facility. Every possible attention is paid to out-of-town accounts and general farmers' business. Notes discounted, sales notes collected etc., etc.

### Branches in the Canadian Northwest:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| CALGARY, ALTA.<br>C. W. Rowley, Manager.           | MOOSOMIN, ASSA.<br>E. M. Saunders, Manager.          |
| CARMAN, MAN.<br>E. C. Complin, Manager.            | NEEPAWA, MAN.<br>G. M. Gibbs, Manager.               |
| DAUPHIN, MAN.<br>J. S. Munro, Manager.             | PONOKA, ALTA.<br>R. H. Brotherhood, Manager.         |
| EDMONTON, ALTA.<br>T. M. Turnbull, Manager.        | PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.<br>A. L. Hamilton, Manager. |
| ELGIN, MAN.<br>D. H. Downie, Manager.              | PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.<br>C. G. K. Nourse, Manager.    |
| ELKHORN, MAN.<br>E. M. Saunders, Manager.          | RED DEER, ALTA.<br>A. Scott, Acting Manager.         |
| GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.<br>H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager. | REGINA, ASSA.<br>H. F. Mytton, Manager.              |
| GRAND VIEW, MAN.<br>H. E. P. Jemmett, Manager.     | SWAN RIVER, MAN.<br>F. J. Macoun, Manager.           |
| INNISFAIR, ALTA.<br>H. M. Stewart, Manager.        | TREHERNE, MAN.<br>H. B. Haines, Manager.             |
| MEDICINE HAT, ASSA.<br>F. L. Crawford, Manager.    | WINNIPEG, MAN.<br>John Aird, Manager.                |
- MOOSE JAW, ASSA., Manager, R. A. Rumsey.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT at every Branch, Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.  
STERLING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE purchased and drafts issued payable in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or America.

### Who Owns This Stock?

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.W.T. Governments.  
This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

#### IMPOUNDED.

RAYMOND, ALTA. — Black-spotted steer, two years old, short tail.

Roan cow, branded N, inverted 4 bar under, on left rib.

Black milky cow, white spot on left hip, branded X, inverted 4 bar under, on left rib, two quarter circles, bar over, on right rib.

Red cow, about six years old, white spot on forehead, branded on left rib and hip (brand not given). W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

QU'APPELLE, ASSA. — Red yearling heifer, call, no brand visible. C. G. Saunders, poundkeeper.

#### LOST.

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA. — Since August 15th, 1903, dark iron-gray mare, four years old, about 15 hands high, about 1,100 pounds weight, white spot on forehead, branded G G monogram on right shoulder, gray pony mare at foot, same brand. George Griffiths (18-23-14 w 2).

MOOSOMIN, ASSA. — Since about December 12th, 1903, team of horses—black horse, weight about 1,000 pounds, branded J O on left shoulder, white face, hind foot white, clipped mane; black mare, weight about 1,050 pounds, white spot on forehead and nose, branded J O on left shoulder, mane clipped. Information leading to the recovery of the above animals will be rewarded. John R. Latimer.

CHEADLE, ALTA. — Brown pony mare, three white feet, no brand visible; brown filly, white face, no visible brand. W. S. Sall (36-21-26 w 4).

GLEICHEN, ALTA. — Since about March 1st, 1904, red two-year-old heifer, blind in both eyes, branded J, reversed L, quarter circle over, on right ribs. H. Scott.

BOWDEN, ALTA. — Since about October 15th, 1903, red steer, star on forehead, about two years old, no brand or mark visible. John Campbell.

AGRICOLA, ALTA. — Mouse-colored pony, three years old, about 700 pounds weight, spotted face, white spot on left hind foot. J. M. Brown (26-53-22 w 4).

COTTAM, BROADVIEW, ASSA. — Stallion, dark bay, three years old, white spot on forehead and nose, hind legs white, no brand. Louis Flammeau (S. W. 4-4-19 A-5 w 2).

WAPPELLA, ASSA. — Since August, 1903, two red or roan heifers. Roy Wilson (6-16-32 w 2).

WOLSELEY, ASSA. — Since last month, bay mare, about eight years old, 1,000 lbs., white on right hind leg; sorrel mare, about four years old, about 1,000 lbs. weight, white mark on forehead, cut on the right side of forehead. Charles Earnot (7-15-11 w 2).

DEHAMEL, ALTA. — Brown mare, weight about 800 or 900 pounds, no brand visible, hind feet white. R. W. Campbell (S. W. 4-34-15-20 w 4).

WELDON, SASK. — Since a year last July, gray bull, two years old, unbranded. J. C. Anderson (34-45-22 w 2).

WAPPELLA, ASSA. — Since August, 1903, two red or roan bulls. Roy Wilson (6-16-32 w 2).

LACOMBE, ALTA. — Aged black mare, no brand visible. H. F. Flewelling (24-40-27 w 4).

WELDON, SASK. — Since a year last July, gray cow, branded N on right hip. J. C. Anderson (31-45-22 w 2).

INNISFAIR, ALTA. — Since early in the winter, red steer, coming two years old, unknown brand on right ribs. S. Hornett (31-35-25 w 4).

BELLOCKSVILLE, ALTA. — Since January 19th, 1904, cream mare, ear split at point, branded circle M on high shoulder; blue cayuse gelding, bald face, appears to be about two years old, no visible brand. Edward Burns.

SHEHO, ASSA. — Since December, 1903, roan steer, two years old, right ear (Continued on next page.)

### For Spring Work

You should have your horses in the very "pink" of condition. They should be healthy and full of energy. You will get 50 per cent. more work out of your horses if you give them

### St. John's Condition Powders.

These powders have a wonderful Health and Strength producing action—the very thing you want at this time of the year. Sold by all dealers.

### 25 Cents a Package.

THE MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO.,  
Sole Proprietors, WINNIPEG, CANADA.

### HORSES FOR SALE

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

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

### LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY.

Address:  
GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

### IT SAVES TROUBLE

and annoyance many times to have

### ABSORBINE

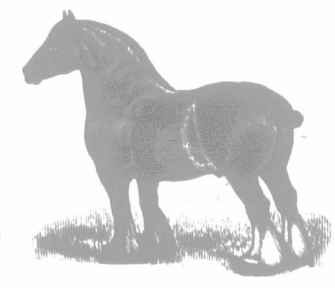


handy in case of a bruise or strain. This remedy is rapid to cure, pleasant to use, and horse soon ready for work. No blister, no hair gone.

**ABSORBINE** removes any soft bunch from animal or mankind. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, or of regular dealers. W. F. Young, P. O. F., Springfield, Mass. or **LYMAN, SONS & CO.**, Agents for Canada. MONTREAL

### FONTHILL STOCK FARM

50 SHIRE HORSES AND MARES to choose from.

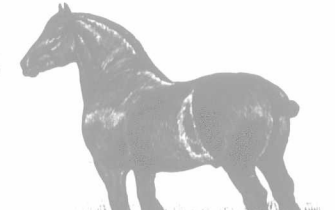


### MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

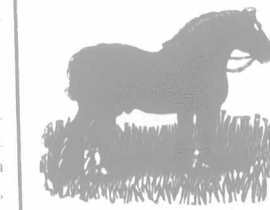
FRONTHILL, ONTARIO.

J. B. HOGATE, of the International Importing Barns, Sarnia, Ont., has landed in Regina a car-load of

Imported Clydesdale and Shire Stallions



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



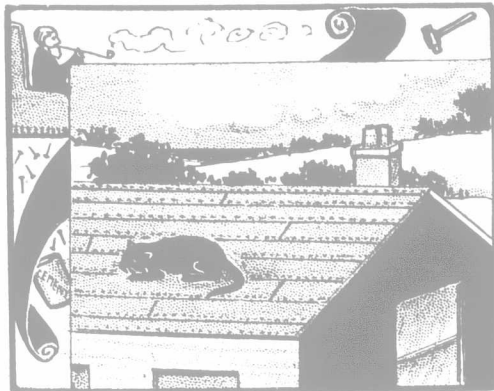
### Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

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

### W. S. CURRIE,

LIVE STOCK DEALER, Box 464, MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.

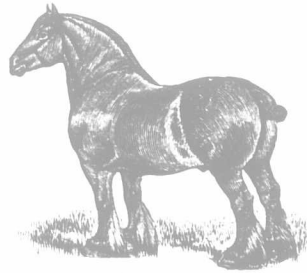


### Comfort and Flintkote Roofs.

You have the confidence that it's rain-proof. You know that a stray spark from a chimney will not set your house

ablaze. You will have a warmer house, for Flintkote is the most perfect of insulations against frost. You will have a permanent roof, needing only an occasional coat of paint. Is it cheap? Yes, permanency considered, it is cheap. Any bright man can lay it. We would like to send you samples. Write

MacKenzie Bros., The Flintkote Folk, Winnipeg, Man.



### FOR SALE: CLYDESDALE STALLION

FITZPATRICK 3951,

3 years old; bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is beautifully put up. Showy, of good disposition, and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, 44 Merchants Bank Building, WINNIPEG.

Or J. W. IRWIN, Box 223, EMERSON, MANITOBA.

### Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

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



**NEXT 30 DAYS ONLY**

We offer special inducements to buyers of

**First-class Stallions**

We have still on hand some excellent specimens of

**Clydesdales, Suffolks, Percherons and German Coachers**

To clear out our present stock, which includes several prize-winners at the Royal Show, the Royal Northern and the last International, we offer our horses at a reduction of 50 per cent. Come and see us, or write at once to

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**  
 JAMES SMITH, Manager.

**STOP! Farmers, Think.**

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF

**Winners! Winners! Winners!**

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

**Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.**

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."  
 PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**  
 OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**



**McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum**

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S.,  
 Inventor and Patentee.

Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900  
 Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
**WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED,**  
 637 Craig St. - Montreal.


Price, complete, \$5.00  
 Files per set of six, 2.25

Large number in use in Manitoba and N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.

**Blacklegine**

BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO** CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO



**Varicocele Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days**  
**Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.**

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure** Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case. FREE of charge. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.

**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.**  
 Correspondence Confidential  
 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

**Who Owns Th's Stock?—Conti. ued.**

clipped on under side, branded G D bar on right ribs. Albert Haw (22-30-10 w 2).

MANOR, ASSA.—Since about the 20th of May, 1903, roan mare, white stripe down face, white hind feet, has a foal, John Hammond (S. E. 4 36-7-34 w 1).

RED DEER, ALTA.—Bay gelding, about five years old, small star on forehead, white hind feet, indistinct brand resembling inverted U on left shoulder. C. Cruickshank (S. W. 24-38-27 w 4).

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**THOROUGHBRED.**

There has been considerable discussion in our neighborhood about the term, "Thoroughbred," as to whether it should be applied to Shorthorn cattle and other live stock of pure breeding. Kindly give us your opinions and reasons for same. Should the name be given only to the one breed of horses—the blood?

R. B.

Ans.—We have discussed this question several times before, but there is plenty of evidence that the term, Thoroughbred, is not always used in its correct sense. It is one of those words that have both a limited and general use and meaning. In its limited sense it is a term used to designate a certain breed of horses, the English running horse, not the mixed descendants of that breed, the American and Canadian trotters, but the pure-bred English running horse. There are also Thoroughbreds in Ireland, America and Canada, the pure-bred descendants of the English Thoroughbreds. From the very nature of this term it easily lends itself to a general use. Thoroughbred, standing for the oldest and purest breed of horses, is also a useful term to apply to any animal that shows outstanding merit, but is much more correctly used as a noun than an adjective. For instance: He is a real Thoroughbred; not he is a thoroughbred dog, or a thoroughbred horse. If, in the last case, the horse belong to the breed properly called Thoroughbred, there is no need for the word horse. We would give it as our own opinion that in its limited sense and strictly speaking, the term should only apply to a certain breed of horses. It should not be used synonymously with pure-bred or full blooded.

**GOSSIP.**

Elder Dippen—Brudder Smiff, what fa' yo' allus a-singin'?

Brother Smiff—Ter keep mah mind 'um dwellin' on mah thoughts.

A little chap in a country school wrote the following composition on heads:

There are lots of heds, red heds, bawled heds, and so 4th. Pa he's got one—it's bawled. Ma she's long heded. Pa he's bull heded and I'm red heded and level too. The smart end of a boy is his hed except when he's spanked, but the smart end of a bee is not there oh no. Pa says if a fellow has a hed he can get a hed in this world even if it is only a cabbage hed.

A man once berated his Hebrew debtor for not having included him among his preferred creditors.

"But I makes you a 'speshul creditor,'" was the answer.

"A special creditor? What's that?"

"Vy, a speshul creditor, mine friend, knows now that he gets nothings. The preferred, he von't know that for three years. Time ist money, ain't it?"

The school was celebrating Lincoln's birthday, and the principal had invited a distinguished citizen to speak to the pupils. He was one who had known the martyr President in his earlier life, and he talked freely of the struggles, the integrity and the high qualities of Abraham Lincoln, and especially of his sympathy with and fondness for the common people. Then, fearing that some of his young hearers might miss the force of his important point, he asked:

"What do we mean by the 'common people'?"

Slowly a small hand was raised and a childish voice answered:

"It's folks that ain't married."

**Spavin**

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

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



**Fistula and Poll Evil**

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

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

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

**BAWDEN & McDONELL**  
 Exeter, Ont.


IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived, and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

**Clydesdales & Hackneys**

We handle only the best of their representative breeds. We have on hand more good young stallions and mares than ever before. Large importation just arrived. Correspondence and inspection invited. Farm only ONE MILE from station.



**Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.**

**Horses**

A large selection of light and heavy horses of all descriptions.

Farm Teams and Fancy Drivers a specialty. CAR LOTS or SINGLY. No reasonable offer refused.



**W. L. CHRISTIE,**  
 HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

**JOHN WISHART** Portage la Prairie, Man.  
 BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

**Young MacNeillage** (1231).  
 For Sale, or will exchange for range horses, the draught stallion Young MacNeillage, five years old, weight 1,900 pounds.

**LEMON & CO.,**  
 Winnipeg, - Man.

**FOR SALE SHIRES**

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

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN,** HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

**D. FRASER & SONS**  
 EMERSON, MAN.

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

**HORSES:** Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.

**JAMES MORRISON,** - Elkhorn, Man.

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



GOSSIP.

Senator Depew, while acting as president of the New York Central road, was approached for a pass to Syracuse three years in succession by a man with the same pitiful tale of a mother's illness and the strong desire of the applicant to see her once again.

The cloud fell from Chauncey's face, a smile overspread his features, which remained until the pass was signed and handed over to the applicant.

Back in the 70's, when Dewey had command of a ship of the old Hartford type, he was lying in the harbor at Genoa. Visitors were allowed on board at all times except Sunday morning, when inspection took place.

"No, sir, I won't leave. I am an American citizen, and have a perfect right on this vessel. I pay taxes in America. I am on my own property; part of this ship belongs to me!"

A story is told of an eminent New York lawyer receiving a severe reprimand from a witness whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to gain his case it was necessary, if possible, to diminish the value of the witness' evidence.

"Well, sir, about twelve years ago you studied in Judge B——'s office, did you not?"

People who take things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes, says Tib-Bits. The man who walked in where he saw a sign "walk in," and who was ordered out, was a literal man, and so was he who went into a pawnbroker's shop and demanded 10 shillings because there was a placard in the window that read:

"Look at this watch for 40 shillings." "I looked at it," said he, "and now I want £2."

The most amusing incident we have heard is that of the countryman who, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign:

"Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

After reflecting for a few minutes, he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots. In a few minutes an angry-faced man opened the door.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bell-puller.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself?"

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

WILLIAM E. COCHRAN, E, Cayley, Alberta.

GALLOWAY BULLS

Ten two-year-olds, 10 yearlings, all low-set, deep, well-coated bulls, in hard, thrifty condition. Description and breeding given on application.

N. R. FERREY, St. Mary's, Cardston, Alta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

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

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

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM

HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH. ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake, Alta. RR station, Red Deer, C. H. CROCKER & SON.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

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

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

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

HICKORY GROVE Herefords.

Oldest Established Herd in America. Grand champion bull, Prime Lad 10811, heads the herd. We have for sale 30 young bulls of serviceable age, and 50 young cows, two-year-old and yearling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and see us, or write for our prices before you buy. m W. S. VAN NATTA & SON, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females. m

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS

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

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina.

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

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

TRADE NOTES.

When Senator Burrows was practising law in Michigan he went one day to a court in a small town. A country lawyer was arguing before an aged and solemn Justice of the Peace.

"Now," said the lawyer, if it pleases your Honor, the defendant says he paid the money to the diseased, but I am going to show you that the diseased never got the money. He didn't receive one cent, the diseased didn't."

"Say," broke in the Justice, "what is this man diseased of? Why don't you bring him here?"

"Because, your Honor, he is diseased of death."

FIVE COUPONS FREE.—If you are at all interested in earning a valuable premium, or, in fact, securing one free, do not fail to read the Blue Ribbon advertisement on the Ingle Nook page of this issue. By cutting off the corner slip and mailing it to the address given, you will not only receive five coupons, but an illustrated premium list, which is sure to be of never-ending value and interest. Blue Ribbon goods have achieved an enviable reputation all over the country, and our readers who have not used them are denying themselves the greatest satisfaction and pleasure.

Representative J. Adam Bede, the Minnesota wit, says one of the funniest incidents he ever knew of in the district of Columbia was about a negro servant. "We had a servant in our family," said he, "who early one week applied to get off the following Saturday. She wanted to attend a funeral."

"Is your friend dead yet?" she was asked.

"Oh, no," came the stolid reply.

"Well, how do you know the funeral will be Saturday?"

"Coz," replied this far-seeing servant, "he's done goin' ter be hanged on Friday."

NO. 1 HARD TEA.—The cup that cheers, but does not inebriate, is familiar at every meal, and bare and ungenial would the social board appear without the popular beverage. It is not always, however, that the cup is of the highest recuperating powers, and its flavor of the best; only when this is so do we enjoy to the full the delights of a good cup of tea. The real No. 1 hard tea, delicious in flavor and invigorating in effect, may be procured from the Regina Trading Co.'s store, at Regina. There is no doubt about its good qualities, and the price is such as to afford a source of saving in every household which uses this No. 1 hard tea.

Sir Archibald Geikie has just published his Reminiscences—a volume full of stories about the Scots. Here are some of them:

"Weel, Tam, are ye gaun hame wi' your wark?" was the invariable greeting of a doctor to a tailor of his acquaintance, when he met him carrying a bundle. Once the tailor saw the doctor walking in a funeral procession. "Weel, doctor, are ye gaun hame wi' your wark?" he asked.

Descending on the changes in life and work brought by time, a farmer said: "When I was young, I used to think my father hadna muckle sense, but my sons look on myself as a born idiot."

At a funeral in Glasgow, a stranger who had taken his seat in one of the mourning coaches, excited the curiosity of the three other occupants, one of whom at last asked him:

"Ye'll be a brither o' the corp?"

"No, I'm no a brither o' the corp."

"Weel, then, ye'll be his cousin?"

"No, I'm no that!"

"Then ye'll be at least a frien' o' the corp?"

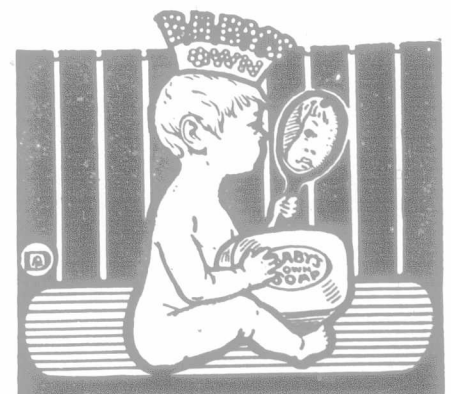
"No, that either. To tell the truth, I've no been weel myself, and as my doctor has ordered me some carriage exercise, I thought this wad be the cheapest way to tak' it."

He tells, for instance, of the Highlander who had been to Glasgow and seen that wonderful invention, the telegraph.

"What is it like?" his neighbor asked him. "If I trod on ma collie dog's tail in Oban," said Jack, "and it squeaked in Tombermore, that wad be a telegraph."

Then there is the story of the blacksmith who said to his minister:

"Ah, sir, if ye was ance richt drunk, ye wadna want ever to be sober again."



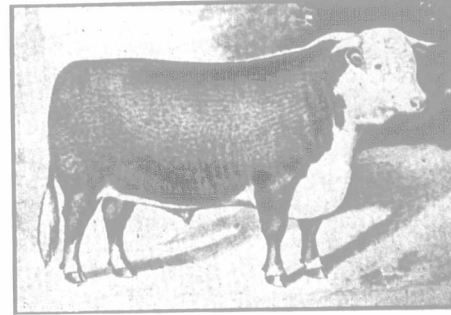
"King Baby Reigns" BABY'S OWN SOAP Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing A Safe Soap for a TENDER Skin A good Soap for ANY Skin Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. MONTREAL. There is no other just as good.

THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 10822, —1716—, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. W. H. HUNTER, om Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P. O.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS 100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. om H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE 30—ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS—30



30 bulls for sale, ages from 10 months, to two years old. J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

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

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to Harry V. Clendenning BRADWARDIN, MAN.

FOREST HOME FARM

GLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS,

Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.

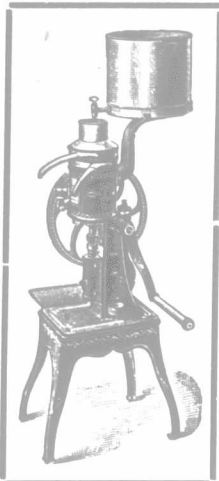
8 young bulls ready for service, some extra good ones in this offering; will price away down for next month. Boars ready for service. Sows old enough to breed. A choice lot of spring pigs. Our yard of Rocks is very choice. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per hundred.

Carman and Roland Stations, Pomeroy P. O. m ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.

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



# DE LAVAL SEPARATORS.



**THE KIND THE CREAMERYMEN USE.**

It is a well-established fact and illustrated daily that the other kind of separator cannot be sold for list price when in competition with the DE LAVAL.

The prospective purchaser does not require to determine DE LAVAL SUPERIORITY, the agent for the other kind does it for him by dropping his price.

Send for catalogue and pamphlet "Be Your Own Judge."

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y

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

248 McDermot Avenue, WINNIPEG, MAN.

### GOSSIP.

"Excuse me, sir, but can you tell me what railroad runs through Umpsqeamagogochuck?"

"They don't have many railways over there, and besides most of the tracks have been torn up during the war."

"War? There isn't any war there, is there?"

"Sure. The Japanese and—"

"There's no Japanese in Maine."

"Maine?"

"Of course. I want to go to Umpsqeamagogochuck to visit my sister."

The imported Guernsey cow, Hayes' Rosie, owned by Mr. F. L. Ames, Massachusetts, has made a year's record for a cow of the breed for milk and butter production in the Advanced Register, having given within the year, from April, 1903, to March 31st, 1904, 14,633 lbs. milk, with an average test of 4.92 per cent. fat, highest test, 5.95, in Jan., 1904, and containing 714.31 lbs. butter-fat. Hayes' Rosie dropped twin calves March 28th, 1903, and commenced her record on April 1st. In April, after starting her record, she became sick and fell off considerably in her yield, but rallied quickly, and gave 60 lbs. milk daily for some time.

Mark Twain was the man being spoken about.

"Ever hear of his trick with a book clerk, when he was a publisher?" asked one. "You know, the trade gives a discount on purchases to publishers, authors, friends of the proprietor, and all that. One day Twain saw a book in a store window and wanted it. He entered.

"How much is that book?" he asked the clerk.

"Well," said he, when he received an answer, "as I'm a friend of your proprietor, I expect the usual discount."

"The clerk told him he could have it."

"Also," said Twain, "I expect the publisher's discount."

"The clerk said this also would be granted."

"And the author's discount," went on the humorist.

"Again the clerk was acquiescent."

"Twain rattled off the several discounts to which, as author, friend and publisher, he was entitled, and finished by saying:

"And now, what is the price I am to pay for the book?"

"The clerk replied: 'Nothing, sir,' he said, 'but I and our firm owe you 18 cents.'

### SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30334 =; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

Geo. Rankin & Sons, HAMIOTA, MANITOBA.

### Greendale Stock Farm

Quite a number of young Shorthorn bulls and heifers; growthy, strong, vigorous. Also a few young Yorkshire sows.

FRED. W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW.

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

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

### SITTYTON STOCK FARM Shorthorns

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

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

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

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

EXTRA C-OICE  
**YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**

Reds and Roans—sure stock getters and in prime condition for service. William Minty, Foreman, CASTLE FARM, TEULON, MAN.

### THE RANCHO STOCK FARM

MANITOU, MAN.  
**SHORTHORNS**—Twenty young animals to pick from. Also some fine-saddle collie pups, either sex. Apply MANAGER, above address.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### SPRAIN.

Mare worked all winter. She stood five or six days in stable, and when taken out, the right front foot gave away. She had no strength in the fetlock, and it swelled. It is still swollen and weak. G. R.

Ans.—It is a sprain of some of the ligaments of the joint. Give her absolute rest; lather the joint well with cold water three times daily; then rub well with camphorated liniment, and in an hour apply a bandage moderately tight. Keep this treatment up until she recovers. V.

#### LUMP JAW.

Heifer has quite large lump under throat, quite close to the jawbone, but the bone does not appear to be involved. It is quite sore, and broke the other day, and is discharging a little puss. S. E.

Ans.—This is an actinomycotic tumor, a case of lump jaw, in which bone is not involved. The best treatment is to have the tumor carefully dissected out; the wound stitched, and then treat with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, until healed. Give the heifer, internally, one dram iodide of potash three times daily, and gradually increase the dose until her appetite fails, she refuses water, or runs tears from her eyes and saliva from her mouth. When these symptoms or any of them appear, cease giving the potash. V.

#### DISCOLORED URINE.

1. What is the best remedy for kidney disorder in horses? Urine is discolored.  
 2. Mare foaled April 24th. Mare and colt doing well. When may I put the mare to work? T. M. D.

Ans.—1. The treatment for diseases of the kidneys must, of course, depend upon the disease. Many diseases of these organs cause discoloration of the urine. I presume you refer to that condition in which there is a partial inactivity of the kidneys, and the urine becomes somewhat thick and milky in appearance. If this is the case, give one ounce nitrate of potash once daily for two doses. If this is not the condition, give particulars and I will prescribe.

2. The mare may, if necessary, go to work when the foal is three weeks old; but the longer rest you can give her, the better for both. V.

#### NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.

1. Three-year-old colt jerks his head; in fact, his whole body appears to be affected. He bows his head downwards sharply, and his bowels appear to be convulsed at the same time. He times easily, and is then worse.  
 2. Cow calved January 1st. She has shown constant heat for six weeks, but will not stand for service. J. R.

Ans.—1. Cases of this kind are occasionally met with, and in some cases are incurable. Sometimes the apparently nervous actions are due to irritation, caused by the bridle on the poll, or too long hairs in the ears. In other cases, there is actual nervous irritability. Clip the foretop off and mane as far back as the poll strap reaches; trim the long hairs out of ears. Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one ounce bromide of potassium twice daily.

2. Perpetual heat denotes disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. I would advise you to hold her for service, and, if she does not conceive, and constant heat continues, feed her for the block. V.

"A certain friend of mine," remarked Tring Bachelor the other day, "was entertaining some bachelor friends at his home one evening. The host's wife did not appear at the party, which was entirely a stag affair. After the high balls had held sway for an hour or so the topic of matrimony fell under discussion. Many views were expressed. The host when his turn came, pounded his fist on the table and said: 'Boys, when you get married, follow my example, and be a Julius Caesar in your own home!'"

"Just then there came a voice from upstairs: 'Julius Caesar, come to bed—immediately!'"

"And he went."

# Sharples Tubular Separators

## Tubulars Find Gold In Milk

Good butter is worth 20 to 30 cents a pound. Butter is worth only one cent a pound as stock food, yet farmers using gravity skimmers—pans and cans that leave half the cream in the milk—feel that half the cream to stock, then wonder why dairying don't pay. Can't find gold without digging. Can't make dairying pay big profits without getting all the cream.



### TUBULARS

Dig Right Down

to the paying level—squeeze the last drop of cream out of milk—make dairying pay. Tubulars are the only modern separators. The picture shows them. Write for catalogue G-186.

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

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

### SHORTHORNS

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

### SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Toppman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale. GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

### SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM.

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

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

### THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 30820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages. JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

### SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

### Drumrossie Shorthorns.

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

J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.

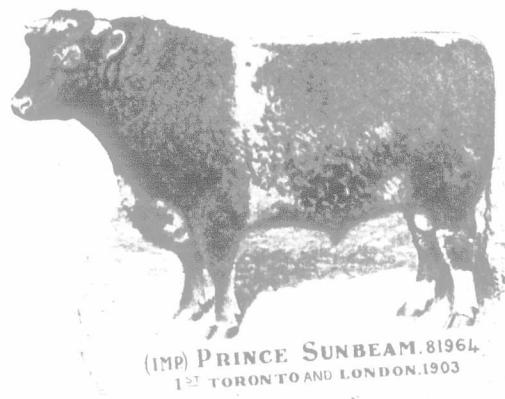
### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

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

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





TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

SPECIAL OFFERING:

Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Catalogue.

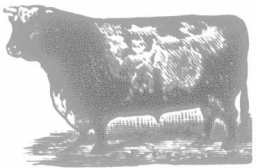
JAMES SMITH, W. D. FLATT, on Manager. Hamilton, Ont

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

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

Elora Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem Post and Tel. Office. Phone connection.

J. E. SMITH.



SHORTHORN BULLS, COWS and HEIFERS,

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

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

Prices and terms to suit. Write or wire

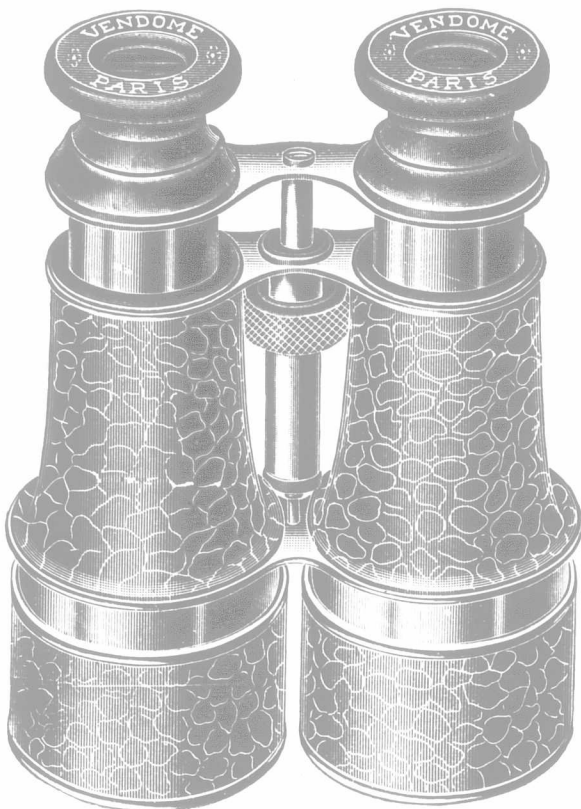
J. E. SMITH, Box 274, BRANDON, MAN.

A NUMBER OF IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

Advertisement for a 21-jewelled gold inlaid watch. Regular Price \$8.00, Special Price \$3.98. Includes details about the watch's quality and where to purchase it.

Regular \$10.00 DAY AND NIGHT FIELD GLASSES Only \$3.65 FOR FIELD OR MARINE USE

Buy direct from us and save the Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits



We offer you this High Grade Field Glass as the equal of anything you could buy from your local dealer at three times the price. It is an exceptionally fine instrument, perfect in workmanship, finish and optical construction, and we can guarantee it to give perfect satisfaction.

SEND NO MONEY

Just your name, address and the name of your nearest Express Office and we will ship the Glasses C.O.D. in a strong waterproof canvas case with leather carrying strap to your nearest Express Office where you can call and EXAMINE AND TEST THEM BEFORE PAYING ONE CENT.

THE NATIONAL TRADING CO., Dept. 3344, Toronto

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GOBBLER AND TURKEYS.

I have six turkey hens and no gobbler, having lost him during the winter. Will it be sufficient to take each hen away to a gobbler once in the season?

Weyburn, Assa. F. C. B. Ans.—Yes; once is sufficient in the case of turkeys.

FEEDING MILCH COWS—PLANTING TREES

I have four cows to which I am feeding a third of a gallon of a mixture of barley and oats, chopped, twice a day. Will it strengthen, fatten, or increase the supply of milk? I am also feeding a small quantity of hay. Am I feeding too much chop?

2. How and when should I plant soft maples from seeds and saplings? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No, you are not feeding too much chop; although for milk production, you would derive more benefit from the mixture if as much bran were added in equal proportion. The barley and oat mixture would tend to the laying on of flesh, which the addition of bran would tend to correct.

2. You can plant soft maples, either saplings or seeds, at any time now until the end of the month. It is important to have the ground in good shape. Plant according to directions as given on page 616, April 27th issue.

FOAL WEAK.

One of my mares, about 1,250 lbs., had her first foal the other day, after carrying the foal two weeks over time. The colt was very feeble, and only lived half an hour. It was a big colt and fat, but seemed not fully matured, as it was almost bald on its hind quarters. Its off-side eye was partly gunned up, and one ear was like a thin piece of skin, and quite limp; also no teeth showed through, not even the grinders, and, by the way, it had two splints on its fore legs. The mare had swamp fever for some weeks last October, and about eight days before she foaled she was slightly kicked under the abdomen by a two-year-old while out for exercise. She had not worked since October, only run out on fine days. What do you think would likely cause the feebleness of the foal, the fever at half time, the long labor, or the kick; also the immature eye, ear, etc.? The stallion used was a Clyde, and a big one. The mare being of phlegmatic temperament, do you think a Thoroughbred sire would likely give a vigorous, general-purpose horse. We have a first class Thoroughbred, about 1,300 lbs., imported here this spring, or would a German Coach, also imported this spring, about 1,500 lbs., do better, or would you stick to Clydes?

S. Qu'Appelle. PUZZLED.

Ans.—Am rather of the opinion that the mare had typhoid influenza, not swamp fever, which may account for the condition of the foal. Mares in foal are better at steady work right up to foaling time. Their foals are invariably stronger when the dam is kept in vigorous condition by reasonable work. Lack of exercise tends to general flaccidity (or flabbiness) in condition, which would be worse in your mare, as she is cold blooded; you state of a phlegmatic disposition. The weight is little indication to go by as to the sire to select. It depends largely on what you want to get, and the type of your mare. If the mare has much draft blood in her, you would be better to stay with the Clyde; that is, if he is vigorous and chambrimbed. The Thoroughbred you mention possesses substance enough; think the Thoroughbred would be preferable to the Coach, unless the latter had lots of quality and life; but, as we say above, we cannot prescribe a mate without knowing more about the mare; in fact, would want to look her over, and then look over the stallions.

A clergyman, having performed the marriage ceremony for a couple, undertook to write out the usual certificate, but being in doubt as to the day of the month, he asked:

"This is the 9th, is it not?" "Why, parson," said the blushing bride, "you do all my marrying, and you ought to remember that this is only the fourth."

A Lasting Cure of Itching Piles.

A Chronic Case of Unusual Severity and Long Standing Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Throughout Canada there are hundreds of cases similar to the one described below in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a positive and lasting cure for the most severe form of itching piles.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlin, for 30 years a resident of Bowmanville, Ont., writes:—

"For twenty long years I suffered from itching piles, and only persons who have been troubled with that annoying disease can imagine what I endured during that time. About seven years ago I asked a druggist if he had anything to cure me. He said that Dr. Chase's Ointment was most favorably spoken of, and on his recommendation I took a box.

"After three applications I felt better, and by the time I had used one box I was on a fair way to recovery. I continued the treatment until thoroughly cured, and I have not suffered any since. I am firmly convinced that the ointment made a perfect cure.

"I consider Dr. Chase's Ointment an invaluable treatment for piles. In my case I think the cure was remarkable when you consider that I am getting up in years, and had been so long a sufferer from the disease."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

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

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM. Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females. S. R. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES Glen Ross Stock Farm FOR SALE—3 grand low-set bulls, sired by Golden Flame—27,770; Golden Prince, 18 months old; Premier Prince, 11 months old; bull calf, 6 months old. A. & J. MORRISON, close by Homewood Sta., C.N.R. 6 miles from Carman, Man.

Pine Grove SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address on

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

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

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANON, Manager. on H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

We are offering 18 BULLS from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee—23831. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding. on FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

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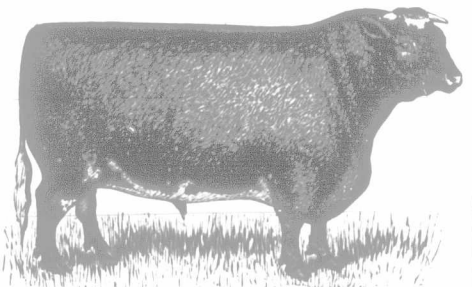
**Day's Aromatic Stock Food**



Saves feed by assisting stock to digest their food. A small dose in the usual food twice each day. It contains no drugs; purely aromatic.

3 LBS. 30c. 36 LBS. \$3.10.  
Ask your dealer or write us.

**The Day's Stock Food Co.,**  
STATION C. TORONTO.



**High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale**

3 imported bulls.  
4 bulls from imp. cows and by imp. bulls.  
The others from Scotch cows and by imp. bulls.  
21 Scotch cows and heifers, including 9 imp. animals.

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE** and Oxford Down sheep. Imp. Prince Homer at head of herd. Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from imported and home-bred cows; also a choice lot of young rams and ewes from imported sire. om  
**JAMES TOLTON & SON, Walkerton, Ont.**  
Farm 3 1/2 miles west of Walkerton Station.

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

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**  
Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

**Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.**  
A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 20367, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto. om

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.**

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address om  
**H. SMITH, Exeter, Ontario**

**Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep**

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865=, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit. om

**J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

Special offering at present: Young Yorkshire pigs, either sex; pairs not akin, and of right type. om  
**A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om  
**JAS. A. CRERAK, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.** Breeders of Shorthorns, Clydesdales, and Shropshire sheep. Present offering: Two bulls, 9 and 11 months. Stock always for sale. om

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,**

**BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales**  
85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering: 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om  
Farm 1 mile north of town.

**Lice, Mange, Itch,**

and other parasitic skin diseases, if they appear on an animal will surely spread to the entire herd. The remedy is the prompt use of a dip, wash or spray of

**Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant**

which never fails to cure when properly applied. Owners of large herds, breeders and State Experiment Stations know the value of this quick-acting, non-poisonous and economical promoter of healthy stock. It pays for itself many times over. Hog Cholera cannot secure a foothold when Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant is used as an external and internal remedy.

Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip and Live-stock Disinfectant comes concentrated. You add 50 to 100 gallons of water to each gallon of this Dip you buy. No other preparation necessary. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gals., \$12.50, prepaid, sold by dealers everywhere in sealed trade-marked cans. Valuable booklets sent FREE on the Preventive Treatment of Diseases Peculiar to Stock.

**West Disinfecting Co., Inc.,**  
14 East Fifty-ninth St., New York.

**Chloro-Naphtholeum Dip And Live-stock Disinfectant.**

FOR SALE:

**Shorthorn Bulls**

Two imported—a "Cruickshank Lavender" and a "Mary Emma"—bred in the purple, and individually as good as the breeding would suggest. Also two grand young bulls about ready for service. Yorkshire bears and sows from imported stock. Prices right. Come and see me. om

**RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT.**

**The Ontario Veterinary College, Limited.**

Temperance Street, Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Fee \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-27-09**

**FAIRVIEW Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. STOCK**  
**P. R. FOWLS, For Sale—Robbie o' Day = 22672 =, Sultan = 42642 =, and St. FARM. Valentine = 42641 =, both dark red; 4 younger bulls, ready for service, by Robbie o' Day. R. A. COX, Beresford, Mad. Two and a half miles from Beresford.**

**JERSEYS** For quick buyers, we are going to sell 15 bulls and 25 females. Owing to the natural increase of our herd and so many heifers coming into milk, we make the above offer. Stock of all ages. State what you want and write to-day to **B. H. BULL & SON, om C. P. R. and G. T. R., Brampton, Ont.**

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

**TREDINNOCK AYRSHIRES**

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—18 firsts, 6 seconds, 5 thirds, 9 fourths. In the Pan-American milk test, the 2 first Ayrshires were from this herd. Quality, size, milk and tests is our aim. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Price and particulars, apply to **om JAS. BODEN, Manager, St. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations on the farm, 22 miles west of Montreal.**

**"Nether Lea" Ayrshires.** Deep-milking Strains.

Three choice bulls, fit for service; 6 bull calves, from 2 to 10 months old; also choice heifer calves, from 2 months up. Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. per day. Write **T. D. McCALLUM, DANVILLE, QUE.** om

**Pennabank SHROPSHIRE and SHORTHORNS**

A number of extra good and well-covered yearlings of both sexes, sired by imp. Ruddyard ram. Also two extra nice young bulls. Prices reasonable. om  
**HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.**

**Holwell Manor Farm**

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**  
Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes, twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first-class stock. **D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont. om**

**BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns.** The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berkshire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine length of fellows; hard to beat; No. 1 feeders. **HUGH M. DYER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Mad.**

**GOSSIP.**

At the Sotham testimonial sale of Herefords at Chillicothe, Mo., April 26th and 27th, 90 head sold for an average of \$100. The highest price, \$650, was paid for the cow, Galatea.

Those who are interested in pure-bred poultry should look up the advertisement of the A. A. Fenn & Co., Dept. 2, Delavon, Wis. This firm breeds a long list of high-class poultry.

We can supply a herd register at seventy-five (75c.) cents, postpaid, which will enable the pedigrees of live stock to be kept in the extended form, as shown in article, page 610, issue of April 27th, on "Are Your Stock Well bred?"

Jno. Graham, Carberry, sold, recently, the newly-imported Clydesdale stallion, St. Paneras (11518). The syndicate is composed of Messrs. Raynor, Jno. Goggin, C. Babb, Jas. Smith, Mickelwright and Livingstone, who will have the horse kept in the Arizona district, near Carberry.

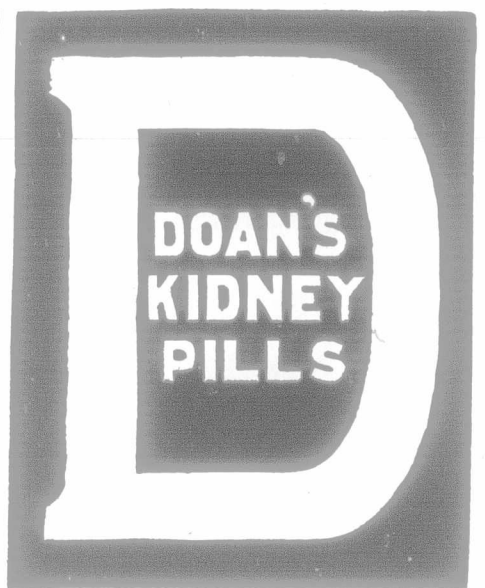
J. E. Chapman, of Beresford, Man., recently went through Winnipeg with a carload of Herefords, which he has just brought up from the States. The shipment consists chiefly of bulls. There was, however, a cow (278) in the bunch which is no discredit to this popular breed of beef cattle anywhere.

A third Percheron society has been incorporated in the United States, named the Percheron Register Co., with 500 shares, \$5 each, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. About 50 members have been enrolled, and the Society has been certified by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Treasury, as authorized to guarantee pedigrees of imported stock.

A cablegram received from Liverpool, announces the death on April 25th of Mr. Thomas Peers, a well-known Canadian cattle dealer, who was born in the vicinity of Weston, and for many years was actively engaged in the live-stock trade on the Toronto market. Mr. Peers, in connection with Joseph Wilson, it is said, shipped the first consignment of cattle from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, in the year 1886. Of late years he has been engaged in the wholesale commission live-stock trade in England, and was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On April 15th, Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ontario, shipped from Glasgow to Canada an extensive and valuable consignment of Large Yorkshire pigs. In all they numbered eighty head, forty being selected from the herds of the Earl of Rosebery, at Dalmeny Park; Sir Gilbert Greenall, Mr. Daybell, Mr. Armitage, the Earl of Ellesmere, and others. Two of the animals which came from Mr. Daybell were winners at the Royal Agricultural Society last year. These hogs will be in the great sale at Hamilton on June 15th, and are said to be the best lot ever imported by the Messrs. Flatt.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., changes his advertisement this week, and reports some progress in his bull sales. He writes: "We have recently sold some extra good young bulls of the true Scotch type as well as true Shorthorn character and finish, from several of which we have most satisfactory replies. The following may be quoted as one of the most pleasing of many. It is from the well-known firm of Messrs. J. H. & E. Snary, of River Bow Stock Farm, Croton, Ont.: "Having allowed Mery Morning time to straighten up after his long stay on the cars, we have given him a thorough looking over, and must say we are pleased with him. He is the best bull we have ever known to be in this part of Ontario. He is ahead of what Chief Captain was at same age; has plenty of size, and yet no coarseness, as is often the case with bulls with the size he has. We have used him some and he is a capital worker. You will remember Daisy Chief you sold to A. J. C. Shaw some years ago, he had the best hind quarters we ever saw on a bull, and we are sorry we did not use him more, as all his stock were good."



Are a sure and permanent cure for all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

**BACKACHE**  
Is the first sign of Kidney Trouble. Don't neglect it! Check it in time! Serious trouble will follow if you don't. Cure your Backache by taking **DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

**Are you thinking of going in for YORKSHIRES?**

If you are, get good foundation stock. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DALLMANY TUCK 2nd (imp.) = 1245=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

**Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Manitoba.**

**THE GOLD STANDARD HERD**



Of large English Berkshires. Nearly 100 of the finest spring pigs I ever had are now for sale, mostly March and April farrow. These are bred from a lot of prize-winning sows of the long, up-to-date bacon type, and sired by boars of the same stamp. Don't delay, send me your order to-day. They are growing fast; save express charges by ordering early. A few fall pigs still for sale. Address **J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.**

**Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORNS.**

The most select herd of Berkshires in North-western Canada. My brood sows are all prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibition. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog. Boars and sows of August, September, October and December litters. A few first-class sows to farrow in April, May and June. Booking orders for spring pigs. Order early and get the pick. **JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.**

**Tamworths Poland-Chinas**

I have 30 fall pigs for sale, from large, matured sows. If you want a pig up-to-date, I have them in this lot. Am booking orders for early spring pigs to be shipped when 2 to 3 months old. Remember, I pay express on all pigs.

**W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Manitoba.**

**T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,** Breeder of prize TAMWORTHS. 1903 litters all sold. Orders for spring litters booked now.

**MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES**

**CHOICE-BRED STOCK** now for sale; **PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.** Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

**C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLÉ, ASSA.**

**MAPLE LODGE BERKSHIRES.** Although leaving Willow Lodge Farm and moving to Brampton, we will still be in a position to supply the same type and breeding as large numbers as ever before. Have a few young hogs left, ready for service, and some fine young sows ready to be bred. Our young pig are coming in good form this spring. Am booking orders right along. Old customers, as well as new, will find me, after 1st April, at Box 191, Brampton. **WILLIAM WILSON, om Brampton, Ont.**

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