

**PAGES
MISSING**

am, who recent-
with Wm. I.
s, shipped two
week, and they
here Saturday
g includes the
arry B., 2.214;
ole Simon and
Bröwne, 2.254.

ARK FAIR.

St. Louis Fair
before a call
to attend an
Oregon, to be
ark Centennial,
t visit paid by
section of the
will be opened
that everything
g day.
the managers
\$40,000. Of
l for horses,
for sheep and
and \$1,500 for
sum, it is ex-
augmented by

mean quality
eron, a Scotch
Mr. Cameron
ns personally,
and has since
m the import-
am, Carberry.
7, we had the
e at a few of
ly Royal As-
ff, with right
legs white, a
at with bone,
that denote
stables were
ts and fillies,
ares, particu-
W. S. Park,
g, bay mare,
not four until
four white
an indication
hat she takes

ull, Sarcastic
photogravure
as purchased
y Husbandry,
the Holstein-
ember at the
ouis.
ased by the
sian Associa-
is as head of
Friesian test

was obliged
notice, it suc-
a group of fe-
ability. In
plete, it was
t sire, which
ull, Sarcastic
ull, he is per-
most noted
merica.

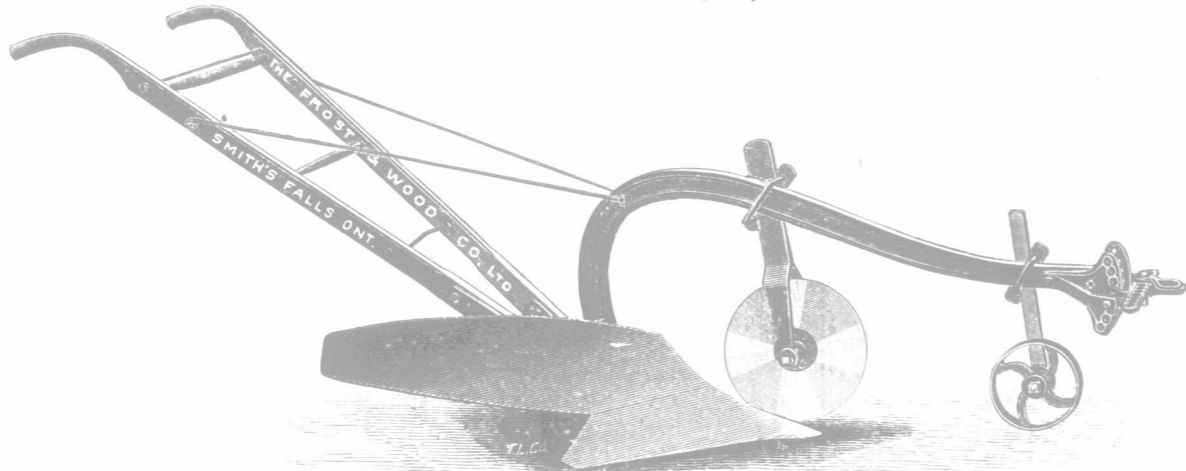
re two of the
s of any cow
otic, his dam,
16.42 pounds
ly record of
and 721.7
grandam on
r 5th, has a
unds of but-
of 17,043.4
unds of but-

acked by the
of his dam
dition to his
e has shown
ng offspring
roducers. Al-
age, he has
nine grand-
ed Registry.
s have been
which speaks
ness of his
the head of
stein-Friesian
the head of
He is a bull
y and char-

DOES
QUALITY COUNT
WITH YOU?
IF SO
WE
CAN INTEREST
YOU

THE Frost & Wood Company Limited

For over half a century we have been manufacturing plows. We have long since passed the stage when the building of plows was an experiment, but having profited by those years of experience, we are now building a complete and successful line of plows for use in all kinds and conditions of land. Once we sell a customer a plow he is always our friend—that is the best recommendation we can give you.



F. & W. COMBINATION PLOW EQUIPPED AS A PRAIRIE BREAKER.

The MOULDBOARDS on all our Plows are soft-centre crucible steel—a material specially manufactured for the purpose. The HANDLES on all F. & W. Plows are fitted by hand, and carefully adjusted before leaving the factory. The CLEVISSES and JAWS on all F. & W. Plows are of malleable iron. The clevis can be promptly adjusted to act either as a stiff or swinging clevis. Send for our Catalogue "F" and get acquainted with our line.

WINNIPEG



REGINA

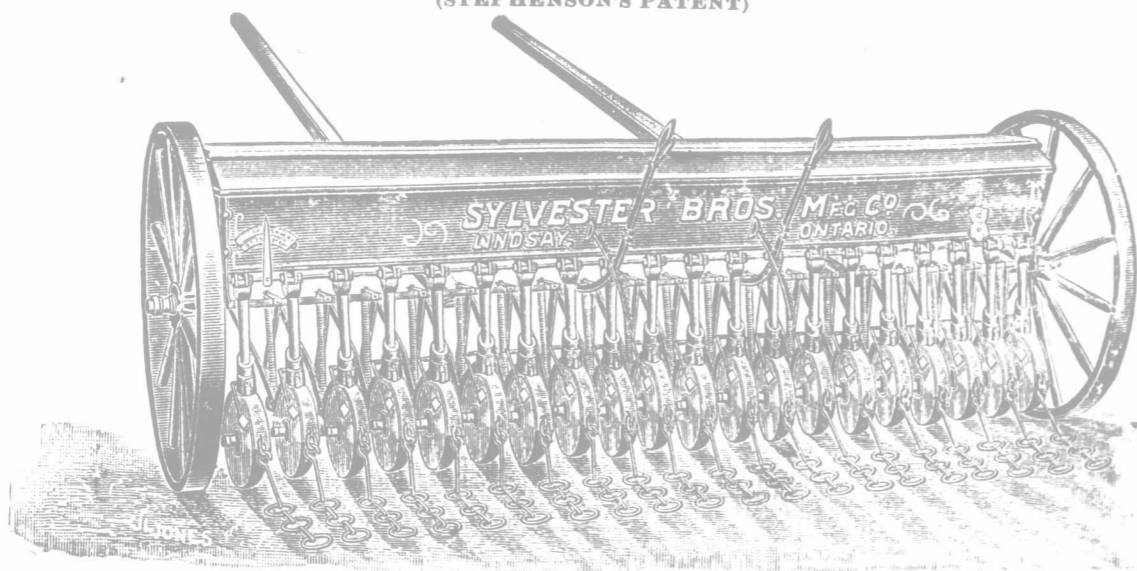
BRANDON

CALGARY

Head Office and Works, Smiths Falls, Ont.

The Sylvester Double-disc Drill

(STEPHENSON'S PATENT)



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

FARMERS—Use Sylvester Double-disc Drill, and get your seed in early and escape the rust and frost. SYLVESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., BRANDON, MANITOBA. Winnipeg Transfer Agents: H. F. ANDERSON & CO.

SELL YOUR WHEAT TO US

AND GET ALL THERE IS IN IT.

We handle consignments from farmers promptly and satisfactorily. Write us.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS,

KINGSTON.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

TORONTO.

Until recently represented by the late Edward O'Reilly, Esq.

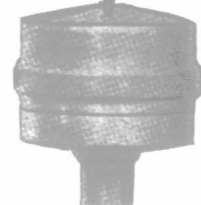
Advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate."

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



Our new plates make the

"Melotte"



a perfect machine. It lessens labor, because there are fewer pieces to wash after using than any other, and because it is the easiest turned, being easy work for a boy or girl to use our No. 1 capacity 400-lbs.-per-hour machine.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO.

Limited.

124 Princess St.,

WINNIPEG,

MAN.

Box 604.



VIRDEN NURSERIES



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

LANDS, FARMS

Several good farms and farm lands, improved, partly cleared, now on the market. Exceptional opportunities in CHILLIWACK VALLEY. Dairying, hop-raising, fruit and mixed farming. Particulars on request. Terms to arrange.

JUSTINIAN PELLY, CHILLIWACK, B. C. EDMONTON & ATHABASCA STAGE

Stage leaves Edmonton every Tuesday morning for the Athabasca Landing, carrying mail, express and passengers, arriving at Athabasca Landing Wednesday evening. Leave Athabasca Landing Friday morning, arriving in Edmonton Saturday evening. Good stock and conveyance. Good meals along the way. Stage connects with boats for the Lesser Slave Lake and all points north.

RATES, \$7. EXPRESS, 3c. POUND.

GEO. E. MACLEOD, P. O. Box 229, Edmonton

Special to Farmers

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

Have a nice half-tone engraving made of some of your pet stock. Write for samples and information. Mail orders is our specialty.

WM. A. MARTEL & SONS, Half-tone Engravers, Line Etchers, Photographers, 278 Rupert St., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM, BUSINESS, HOME,

or property of any kind, no matter where located. If you desire a quick sale, send us description and price.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 312 1/2 Bank of Commerce Bldg MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WE'VE GOT THE SEEDS RIGHT NOW

"As good as your money and will make you money."



Seed Wheat
Seed Oats
Seed Barley
Seed Peas
Squaw Corn
Eureka Corn
Essex Rape
Manitoba Wonder Potatoes, Etc.

OUR **RED FIFE WHEAT**

is the purest we have ever seen.

Also **Preston** Wheat.

RED CLOVERS and **ALFALFA**

of the strongest vitality.

Half freight rates from Brandon.


ORDER NOW

Catalogue for the asking.


A. E. MCKENZIE & CO. BRANDON
SEEDSMEN TO THE WEST. MAN.

WE LEAD THEM ALL IN QUALITY, IN CHEAPNESS, AND IN QUANTITY SOLD

Galvanized Steel Woven Wire Fencing



American Field and Hog Fence.



Hinge Joints and Tension Curves.

We call your special attention to our extra Heavy Fence, all Horizontal Wires No. 9 gauge.

If your dealer does not handle our Fences, write to us.

Made by **The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Limited,**
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.



GOING TO BUILD?

Get our quotations and samples of

READY ROOFING

THRESHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY,
P. O. box 703. 120 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

The Pioneer Limited

There is no train in service on any railway in the world that equals in equipment The Pioneer Limited train from St. Paul to Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

The railway company owns and operates the sleeping and dining cars on its trains, and gives to its patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere. The buffet cars, compartment cars, standard sleeping cars and dining cars of The Pioneer are the handsomest ever built.

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
365 Robert St., ST. PAUL.

The Siche Gas Co.,

208 Pacific Avenue. WINNIPEG.

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG.

Are the makers of the celebrated **SICHE GAS GENERATOR**, which is absolutely the **safest, simplest and most perfect machine** on the market. It is fully approved by the Board of Underwriters, and is admirably adapted for lighting of farmers' dwellings and outbuildings.

The cost of maintaining the light is about half that of coal oil; besides, it is an infinitely superior light.

Over 1,500 machines in daily use.

We shall be pleased to estimate for the lighting of your buildings and send you full information regarding our system.

H. A. KIDNEY, Western Manager.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE

REVILLON BROTHERS, Limited.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

When in the city, it will pay you to call on us and have your wants attended to. We lead the trade in

DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS and SHOES, CARPETS, GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

Our Ladies' and Fur Departments cannot be equalled.

REVILLON BROTHERS, LIMITED,
Cor. Jasper Ave. and 2nd Street. **EDMONTON.**

Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.


Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER,


Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half is all it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—cuts the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest it pulls weighs 200 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's simple to set and the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump machine, the L. S. L. Grubber and Hawk Eye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for Brochure to the East, Ill.

Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World.
Established 1884.



MILNE MFG. CO.,
886 6th St., Monmouth, Ill.

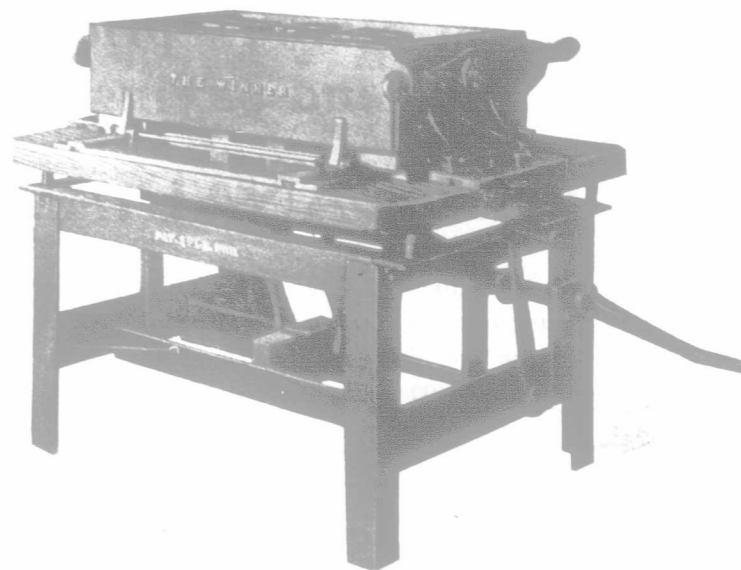


In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

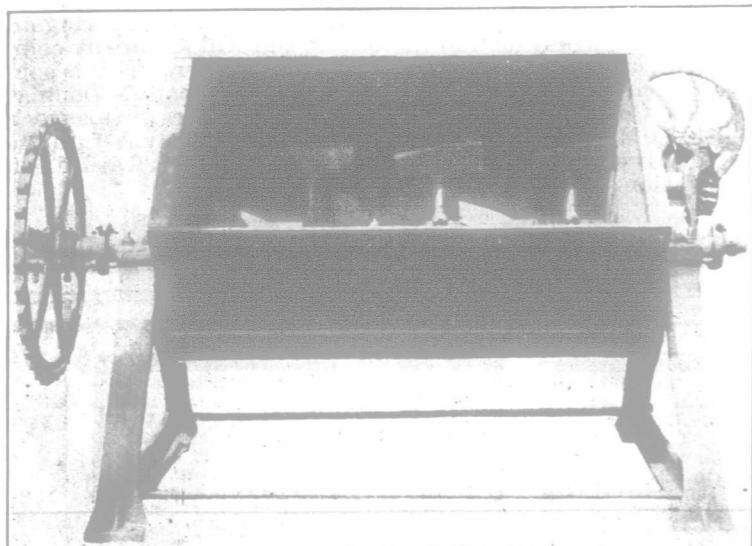
Winner Block Machine Co.

Manufacturers of

Hollow Block Machines



The Winner Block Machine.



Cement Mixer.

Concrete Mixers, Fence Post Molds and Sewer Tile Molds.

Our molds are all copper-lined to handle wet material. Complete outfit for \$1,220, consists of one engine, one mixer, two block machines, one fence post mold, and one sewer tile mold. We can start you in the block business for \$30.00 and upwards. Write for prices for any single article.

AGENTS WANTED

NILS ERICKSON, GENERAL MANAGER, 549 Main St., Winnipeg

SEPARATORS
WIND
STACKERS.
FEEDERS.
BAGGERS ETC.

ENGINES
PLAIN AND
TRACTION
THRESHER
SUPPLIES

WATERLOO MFG. CO. LTD.
WATERLOO-ONT.

**WATERLOO
THRESHING MACHINERY**

is well known in every Province of the Dominion to be the best, and will do the best work in all kinds and conditions of grain. If you are interested in this class of Machinery, write to-day for catalogue.
Engines, Plain and Traction, in sizes 14 h.p. to 25 h.p. Separators in sizes ranging from 33-42 to 40-62.

BRANCHES AT WINNIPEG AND REGINA.

FACTORY WATERLOO-ONT. BRANCH OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE WINNIPEG MANITOBA

British Columbia

Far Famed Okanagan

Kelowna, B. C.

Fruit and Agricultural Lands, Residential Properties for sale in lots of a size to suit all purchasers. Prices and terms putting it within reach of all. Also town lots. Apply to

Carruthers & Pooley

Real Estate Agents,

KELOWNA, B. C.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with

STEWART'S IMPROVED 1904 SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE Price in Canada **\$17**

For sale by all leading jobbers. The day of the old-fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with machine and get one pound of wool extra per head. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send to-day for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free, and will save you money.
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago.

DONALD MORRISON & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION.

416 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.

Licensed, Bonded.

Reference, Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch.

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

Invest in a low-priced, dividend-paying **OIL** Stock and watch your investments grow.
THE CANADIAN OSAGE PETROLEUM CO.

Only a limited number of shares for sale at 15 cents, already paying 8% dividends. With every opportunity of producing enormous returns, because our Oil Leases are situated in the heart of one of the richest Oil fields in America, which is now producing one-twentieth of the world's output. One year ago there were only forty wells, producing about 400 barrels daily in this district. To-day there are over 400 wells, producing 40,000 barrels daily. The Boston Osage Oil Company in this same district invested \$80,000.00 less than sixteen months ago, and already have \$105,000.00 back in dividends. Their shares originally sold at 25 cents, and to-day are being eagerly purchased at \$2.00 a share. Lease No. 64, less than a mile and a half from our Lease 67, brought in a 2,000-barrel well. The Oil is pouring out in torrents, and it was necessary to construct a dam across a deep gully to save the Oil.

The CANADIAN OSAGE PETROLEUM CO., situated in Indian Territory, is one of the most valuable investments on the market. We already have three wells producing over 200 barrels daily, with two more wells drilling, which, when brought in, should double or triple the present dividends, and there is plenty of room for over 200 wells. The Standard Oil Company's pipe line crosses our property, and they purchase our entire output at the wells, thus insuring an immediate market for our product. Our Oil Company commenced paying monthly dividends in December. This is considered one of the richest of 25 successful companies Douglas Lacey & Co. have promoted. Over 200,000 shares of this stock is held in Manitoba. Send your order immediately, before the stock advances in price. Fuller particulars forwarded on application.

Cut this out and mail to-day.
WILSON PATTERSON, 711 Union Bank, Winnipeg:
 Enclosed please find \$..... in full payment for Shares of the Canadian Osage Petroleum Co., at 15c. per share (par value) full paid and non-assessable.
 Certificate to be issued in the name of
 Dated....., 1915. Post-office address

1 THE most important development in the windmill business during the past year has been the production of the Trussed Tripod Tower, by the Aermotor Company. This tower stands in a class entirely by itself, far in advance of every other windmill tower. It has several strong, distinctive features which make its superiority self-evident. It requires no argument, no long talk, no elaborate explanation to demonstrate the merits of the Trussed Tripod Tower. One glance at this remarkable tower will reveal many points of excellence. A more careful examination will show other important features which are peculiar to this tower. And all its superior qualities have been clearly proven by the severe method of testing adopted by the Aermotor Company. The features which make this tower stronger and better than any other tower are protected by patents, and can be found only in the Aermotor towers. The strength of a steel tower should be in the corner posts. The Trussed Tripod Tower is almost nothing but corner posts and they are strong beyond belief. Each leg of the tripod is made up of three corner posts which are strongly trussed together and form a rigid column which cannot be buckled, twisted or broken down. There are no long girts or braces. There are no flimsy parts to be tinkered or adjusted. When the Aermotor Trussed Tripod Tower is once properly erected it requires no further attention. It is as solid as masonry, and as enduring as time. But strength and stability are not the only features of the Trussed Tripod Tower. The peculiar construction which gives it strength, also leaves the base free and unobstructed. There is nothing to prevent going freely to and from the pump. There are no girts in the base of the tower which obstruct the head or toes. This tower can be safely placed in a pasture or the stock through it without damage to the tower or injury to the stock. There is room in the tower so that a large watering tank can be placed beside the pump and the stock can get to it freely from every side. This is also the ideal tower for the door-yard or lawn where obstructions are objectionable. This tower will make one of the most graceful and attractive features of the finest suburban or country place. The man who has an Aermotor erected on a Trussed Tripod Tower will never need to tell his friends when they call that he has the best windmill outfit made, for they will recognize that fact as soon as they see it. This latest product of Aermotor genius is the most meritorious and most popular thing in the windmill business to-day. When once introduced into a neighborhood it makes the sale of any other towers almost impossible. It is the only tower of the kind; it is different from any other; it is better than any other. Aermotor productions have always been in advance of the times. They have always been so clearly superior that they have immediately won great popularity. The Aermotor itself, the first steel windmill, revolutionized the whole windmill business in just a few years. The first steel tower made by the Aermotor Company quickly drove the wooden tower out of existence. The latest Aermotor tower will just as promptly drive all other steel towers out of existence.

If you are interested in thoroughly up-to-date **WINDMILLS** and their machinery, we shall very much appreciate your kind inquiry.
E. E. DEVLIN & COMPANY, Winnipeg, "The Windmill Men of the West."

WIND WATER AND FIRE PROOF STANDS SEVERE FROST
ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING
 MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, ESPECIALLY TO WITHSTAND THE SEVERE CONTRACTION OF THE FROST.
 Send stamps for samples and booklet.
 Winnipeg, May 22nd, 1899.
 W. G. Fonseca, Esq.
 Dear Sir,—Replying to your enquiry, would say that the All-Wool Mica Roofing that you supplied us with four years ago has given satisfaction.
 (Signed) BLACKWOOD BROS.
W. G. FONSECA & SON,
 AGENTS FOR WESTERN CANADA,
 56 FONSECA AVE., WINNIPEG

W. G. Fonseca
CITY LAND COUNTRY
CALGARY, CANADA

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.
ANGUS McDONALD, Vice-President.
JOS. CORNELL, Secy. and Manager.
 Full Deposit with Manitoba Government.
 Licensed to Transact Business in Northwest Territories.
The Central Canada INSURANCE CO.
 Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.
 Fire Insurance. Hall Insurance. Pure-bred Registered Live-stock Insurance.
HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

TO FARMERS
 And others who may be interested:
 We have just received a large consignment of Strictly Northern-grown Vegetable, Flower (in 5c. packages), Agricultural and Grass Seeds, including the best-known kinds of Timothy, Brome Grass, Red, White, Swedish and Alfalfa Clover, Millets, Rape, and the sensational Early New Sweet Corn, Peep o' Day, which ripens ten days earlier than any other kind.
TIMOTHY—"Stirling." Choice, 4c. per lb. Kentucky Fancy, 9c. per lb. Canadian Fancy, 8c. per lb. Bromus Inermis, 15c. per lb. In 100-lb. lots.
THE MACPHERSON FRUIT COMPANY, LIMITED.
 Wholesale Fruits, Seedsmen, etc. WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$1,500 00 AWARD
 For the production of a hardy apple and plum. If interested, write for our catalogue of hardy nursery stock. Apple, crab and plum bushes, strawberry plants, ornamental shrubs and trees, hedging and wind-break trees, etc. Trees that will grow in Manitoba and the Territories. We carry a stock of bee-keepers' supplies. Address:
BUCHANAN'S NURSERIES, St. Charles, Man.

PENMANSHIP Stenography and Book-keeping. Write for complete course for home study in all three. Insures a beautiful hand. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

An Advertiser Can Reach more good buying people by placing his ad. in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE than by any other paper published in Canada.
THE WILLIAM WEID CO., LIMITED,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

TELEPHONES For Farmers
 The man who wants to know ALL about telephones for farm use should send for free book F-11, "Telephone Facts for Farmers." Address nearest office Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Co. Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.

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

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

VOL. XL.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

NO. 654.

WINNIPEG, MAN. APRIL 5, 1905. LONDON, ONT.

Editorial.

The Bugaboo of Getting Breeding Animals too Fat.

One of the doctrines propounded by lecturers in live-stock husbandry a few years ago was that fatness in cattle (and other live stock) militated against fecundity, and they invariably pointed to animals in the show-ring as cases in point. One of the consequences has been that many a breeder of live stock, both grades and pure-breds, keeps his cattle too thin, and has made this mistake, fatal to a breeder of beef cattle, through not being able to differentiate between flesh and fat, between good condition and obesity, and by breeding continually from stock lacking the heavy-fleshing tendency. It is rarely possible to get an animal too fat for breeding, provided reasonable and sufficient exercise is given, on the staple foods used by Canadian farmers, foods that are noted for flesh-forming rather than that of fat. Feeders of corn we exempt from such statement. Our observations, made in individual herds, on farms, at public sales, the local fair, and, excluding the prizewinners, at the big shows, is that breeding live stock on Canadian farms, speaking generally, is not overly fat, neither does it carry an over-plus of flesh. A writer in the Live-stock Report has the following to say on the same topic:

"The question of what degree of fat or condition is permissible and non-injurious in breeding animals is a much more difficult one than at first appears. It has been usual to condemn all tendency to overload with fat, and even to denounce anything other than the perfectly muscular condition, but we have to ask ourselves whether such objections are in every instance based upon common sense and science. Let us argue the point cursorily with the purpose of directing thoughtful attention to the subject.

"Excessive fat in any animal may justly be considered the evidences of a condition bordering upon disease. Under normal circumstances, such as those in which animals naturally lived, fat never gathered to excess in the tissues of the body, for adequate exercise, repair of tissue and provision of heat and other necessities of living utilized all of the constituents of plant food, and included those which go to make fat. If, under normal circumstances, an animal became fat, that condition was evidently due to inability to exercise adequately, while nutrients were in excess of the requirements of the insufficiently exercised body, hence became stored up as a surplus in the tissues. Such a condition naturally would be most likely to occur in the old animal, and might be deemed the precursor of decline and even decay in vital vigor. Where it existed, muscle evidently would be less developed or would have its fibres invaded by fat. On cutting through the muscular walls of the heart of such an animal, fat would be found displacing muscle fibre to the certain detriment of the normal function of the organ. This condition would indicate fatty degeneration, which is the evidence of functional derangement, and necessarily means unhealth from the start, and actual disease in the advanced stages of obesity. In young animals fatty degeneration would mean early decadence of constitutional vigor, characterized by sluggishness and imperfect excretion. In old animals we might under such circumstances naturally expect sterility as a result.

"Applying these theories to the case of the beef-bred animal, it would appear that early maturity and propensity to lay on fat has come from the continued mating of animals affected by fatty degeneration. This degeneration has become a fixed characteristic of such animals, and, as repeated top-crossing intensifies fixed characters, pure-bred representatives of obese animals possess the propence to transmit the tendency to become fat at any early age. This tendency we incline to consider a desirable one in our beef cattle, and it is further intensified by intentional pampering. The inordinate fattening of show cattle serves as an every-day example.

"Plainly, any effort directed to the absolute elimination of fatty degeneration in our beef cattle would lessen early maturity by increasing constitutional vigor, and the effect of such work would in time be to reestablish normal conditions, and thus reconstruct our beef cattle on the old basis of muscular development and ability to range wide areas of spare pasture for a living. It would seem, then, that a somewhat fat condition is necessary in every breeding animal of the beef breeds if early maturity and propensity to fatten fast are to be maintained, and this is doubtless true. The art of the breeder and feeder must, then, of necessity, endeavor to carry the fattening process to a safe degree, and not overstep it; to build up frame of adequate size before fattening commences; to prevent the stage of fattening that tends to sterility in adult bulls; to breed heifers before fattening prevents coming in heat or barrenness; and to so manage adult cows that obesity does not unduly reduce milk flow or cut short the prolificacy of the animals.

"This assuredly is a difficult matter facing every breeder of beef cattle, and that many partially fail in the work is evidenced by early impotence in bulls, by early barrenness in cows, and the fact that so many heifers prove shy breeders if not got in calf by the time they are eighteen months of age. The excessive feeding of corn is doubtless the chief cause of such failures, and the proper use of nitrogenous foods, along with adequate exercise, would appear to be the surest preventive of degeneracy."

At the stock-judging meetings at Brandon, Prof. Grisdale, quizzed whether such an animal was too fat to breed, stated "that so long as the animal bred it could not be said that it was too fat to breed."

Insure Your Crop Against Smut.

There remains no doubt in the minds of farmers to-day that smut, either the common wheat smut (*Ustilago tritici*), the bunt or stinking smut of wheat (*Tilletia tritici*), or smut in oats (*Ustilago avenae*), can be prevented by treating the seed with bluestone (copper sulphate or blue vitriol) or with formalin (the solution of formaldehyde gas in water). There is also the hot-water treatment, which has been pronounced upon by several authorities, but may be dismissed for the present. Mr. Bedford, in reporting an experiment with treated and untreated seed wheat, reports that twenty per cent. of the untreated crop was destroyed by smut, the bluestoned seed being free of that disease.

The crops of the last year or so have been comparatively free from this disease, due to the grain pickling that has been done, yet it must not be forgotten that eternal vigilance is necessary to keep free of this serious menace to the growing and marketing of high-grade wheat and oats.

There is no surer method of insuring your crop against smut than by treating your seed wheat with bluestone or formalin, and the cost of the chemical and the time necessary to do the work

are very small as compared with the risk run with non-treated seed.

Smutted wheat is bad enough if the harvest and threshing season happens to be dry, but should those busy times be damp, woe unto the man whose wheat is smutted. Because smut has not been very prevalent recently is no reason for abstaining from the use of bluestone. Insure against smutty wheat, and to do so pickle the seed.

More on the Moisture Supply.

A discussion of phenomena of moisture rising in the soil, has been carried on in the *Stonewall Gazette*, the presentation of the case taking the form of an argument between Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Argyle, and the Editor of the paper. The point at issue between the two authorities appears, from the mass of evidence produced, to be whether evaporation at the surface of the soil or capillary attraction below the surface is responsible for the movement of moisture from the subsoil upwards. Mr. Campbell claims that the moisture rises in the form of a vapor, and that if a dust blanket is maintained at the surface evaporation is checked, and consequently moisture is retained under the blanket. The editor argues that the movement of moisture to the surface is due to capillary attraction, and that the dust blanket interferes with the process just at the point where evaporation would remove the moisture from the soil to the atmosphere. Each of these gentlemen entirely discredits the action of the natural phenomena that the other supports, but it seems to me that if they would each concede a point they would both have a more correct theory. The editor, for instance, says: "Evaporation is not a force; it is a vapor, and its name suggests weakness." Now, surely he does not wish his readers to believe that the process of converting water into vapor is vapor? In this case he seems to have confused the process and the product. Evaporation is a process of nature, the force required for the operation of this process being heat, and the product vapor. But, to the question: Mr. Campbell says that evaporation causes water to rise in the soil, and that the dust blanket checks evaporation, although moisture continues to rise; therefore we must assume that some other force is operating to raise the moisture to the blanket. The editor, says moisture rises in the soil in a manner analogous to that by which it rises in tubes or straws. But suppose the tubes are full, moisture does not stop rising, for the reason that evaporation begins to act, and removes the moisture at the surface, thus making room for more to rise by capillary attraction, molecular movement, osmosis, or whatever the name of the force or forces may be which act to raise water from a point beyond the direct influence of evaporation. To my mind, both Mr. Campbell and the Editor of the *Gazette* are right, but only partly so, and by combining their theories both would have a more intelligent grasp of the subject.

"AQUEOUS."

Remember Clover Competition.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW A PLOT OF CLOVER, IN ORDER TO COMPETE FOR THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" MEDALS. AS ANNOUNCED LAST OCTOBER, FOUR SILVER MEDALS WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE BEST CATCH OF RED CLOVER, ONE ACRE OR OVER, IN MANITOBA, AND THE FOLLOWING YEAR A GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST CROP. PREPARE NOW FOR THE COMPETITION, AND INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR LAND BY DEMONSTRATING THAT IT WILL GROW CLOVER.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WALTER E. GUNN, BUSINESS MANAGER.
A. G. HOPKINS, D. V. M., B. Agr., EDITOR.
T. S. JACOBS, B. S. A., ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

OFFICES:

IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BANNATYNE AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 15 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.
9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Horses.

All Standard-breds will Not Make Coach Horses.

"Within the American trotting strains there is much that is desirable in any horse. There is the refining influence of the track, the toughening of cord and muscle, of they and sinew, the courage and the 'gimp.' That we want to retain. But with it we do not want and must not have the dragged and dragging hocks, the wasp waist, the overturned neck, the weedy bone, the ragged hips, the often sowl-like ear, and the ever-present inability to put up the knees except when at a high rate of speed. These are characteristics of a great many trotting-bred horses, and before a breed of coaches can be evolved from the trotting horse they must be bred out of him. Just how momentous a task this promises to be those who are familiar with the horses shown in the last decade alone know.

"That anyone ever deliberately set out to breed real coach horses with the American trotter alone, and succeeded even in part, is not known. The dealers themselves will tell you that. The scarcity of coach horses of trotting-bred origin on American farms, the utter inability of the dealers to find such animals, save once in a while, shows that if any such attempt has been made it has failed signally of results."

The above from a U. S. contemporary is worthy of note by Canadian farmers anxious to breed a light horse or two. It has been pretty clearly shown in the breeding of light horses for a remunerative market, that the breeds worthy of consideration are the Hackney, French Coach and Thoroughbred. In stating the above it cannot be denied that other breeds contain individuals that may be used with profit. Such only sustains our contention. Neither can it be denied that in the three breeds mentioned are specimens unfit to breed to anything; selection in either case must be rigidly applied. The idea in mentioning the three breeds, used in this order, is that better results will follow the use of such breeds, and the idea sought to be proved is more surely attained; the value of the three breeds

to the farmer for the purposes mentioned is in the order they are placed. It is well known that the Hackney-Standard-bred cross is a valuable one to produce good harness horses, if judgment in the mating is used. Speaking generally, it is only waste of time, mares and money, for the farmer breeder to bother with any other of the lighter breeds of horses, outside the Hackney, French, Coach, or Thoroughbred.

A Day with a Surgeon.

The wonders of the surgeon who operates upon human patients are constant topics of conversation, but critical and delicate operations upon the horse are less numerous. Something, however, of the immense possibilities of a practice of this kind is being realized in the West, where horse-flesh is so valuable, and where it has been said the horse is considered one of the family.

Apropos of this subject, a few weeks before seeding time, a most successful veterinary surgeon announced that he would visit a small town in South-eastern Assiniboia for a day, and would be prepared to operate on horses for all diseases that could be cured by surgical means. The occasion was considered propitious for the relief of a large number of long-standing and chronic diseases. Navicular arthritis, sometimes called "contracted hoof," seemed to have baffled many attempts of previous treatment, and several horses were brought in for the surgeon to examine. Disorders in the teeth were also very common, and it was plainly evident that from the feet and teeth originated most of the ills to which horseflesh is due.

The surgeon began his day's operations by examination of a horse that had steadily failed in flesh, although having a good appetite. This horse had no evidence of disease, but an examination of his mouth showed that his grinders were not wearing true, and that the outside edges had become sharp and pointed, like saw teeth, cutting into the cheek very time he attempted to masticate. Nor was this all that caused the poor brute to suffer. One of the molars for some reason was growing faster than the others, and had worn down its opposite to the level of the jaw, and was gradually penetrating this also. Without any further preliminaries, the surgeon attached his powerful double-thread extractors to the offending member and cut it off, the horse scarcely showing a symptom of pain. The other grinders were then filed off smoothly, and the suffering animal was pronounced all right. Several other horses having teeth in all degrees of imperfection were brought forward, many requiring nothing more than filing, while others, which were interfering with mastication, had to be extracted. One very serious case of decaying teeth was brought in. The front molar in the upper jaw had decayed at the root, but the top remained sound. This gave rise to putrefaction at the root, and an escape for the pus had been formed upwards to the nasal channel. Through this canal a thick discharge had been running for two years. Without a moment's hesitation the doctor removed the affected tooth, which had by this time nearly decayed to the surface. This at once made an opening at the bottom of the cavity through which the pus could escape and drain; nature could then effect a cure.

Early in the day cases of the navicular disease were ready for the operation that would stop the benumbing pain that always accompanies this complaint. The symptoms of the disease are quite evident and characteristic. The horse has a "stilty" action in front, strikes his toes, the horn of the hoof becomes dry, brittle and contracted about the head, the muscles of the chest shrink, the horse lies down frequently when not at work, and several other indications are given of pain in the fore feet. Very little can be done by way of treatment for this disease, for the reason that its seat is within the hoof, but by a clever operation all sensation of pain in the foot is removed. Before operating the patient is thrown, and the hind legs secured, one nostril is then stuffed with cotton, and chloroform administered through the other nostril until the animal is unconscious, which may be from ten to twenty-five minutes. The surgeon then, after taking antiseptic measures, makes a short incision on the inner side of the forearm, a little above midway between the knee and chest. He then examines for the nerve that conveys sensations from the foot to the brain. It is here that the greatest care is required, for the nerve, artery and vein are very similar in appearance, and lie quite closely together, and if the artery or vein were severed, instead of the nerve, all the surgeon could do would be to make some plausible explanation and bear the humiliation of having his patient bleed to death. The operator, therefore, is careful to secure the nerve and make a test before he severs it. Then he removes about an inch from the lower severed end to prevent any

possibility of union. After both fore legs have been operated upon, the chloroform is removed and the animal released.

Nerving, as it is called, in the forearm, is a comparatively new operation. Formerly, the nerve was severed in the neighborhood of the fetlock joint, but it was found that the operation at that point frequently interfered with circulation, which set up fatty degeneration, and eventually resulted in the loss of the hoof.

On the surgeon's day several operations of nerving were performed, and all were most successful, the cure being instantaneous, but the patient required a few days to regain its normal action.

Another operation performed by the surgeon, which very much resembled that for navicular arthritis, was that of severing a portion of a tendon to prevent stringhalt. In this operation, the animal is thrown and secured, but not chloroformed. A small tendon which operates one of the muscles that flex the hock was located below that joint, and a small portion of it removed. Very little pain is experienced in this operation, the tendon being near the surface, and not so sensitive as is a nerve. A complete cure is not always effected at once, for the reason that the surrounding tissues frequently adhere to the tendon and prevent it relaxing after being severed.

Among the patients brought in was a fine-looking gray gelding, sound in every way, except that on the outside of his nigh fore fetlock there was growing an immense double cancerous wart. This growth was of about the same consistency as liver, and was continually bleeding. It gave the animal considerable pain and annoyance. Here, again, the horse was thrown, and a sharp knife removed the wart, and cut away any traces of its growth. Such an operation necessarily caused considerable bleeding, but the searing iron soon stopped the flow of blood.

Spavin and sidebones, both of which troubles cause severe lameness, the former in the hind and the latter in the fore leg, demanded considerable of the surgeon's time. The treatment of these was to touch the enlarged parts five or six times with a red-hot iron, and afterwards shave the hair off and apply a blister. Firing, as it was done by this operator, was not the severe operation that some veterinarians frequently make it. The patients were not even thrown, and after the first flinch did not even notice the treatment. Firing, to be effective, need not extend into the flesh. All that is required is to burn the outer skin, so that the blister may be more effective.

In the course of the day, two cases of hip-joint lameness came under the care of the surgeon. The seat of the disease is in the hip joint, the juncture of the thigh bone and the cavity in the pelvis. It is located behind and below the hip bones. When a horse is suffering from lameness in this joint, he shows disinclination to put his foot to the ground. He swings, rather than flexes, his leg, and the muscles of the affected limb become shrunken. The treatment consisted in putting a seton over the joint. This operation was performed by making a small incision below and above the joint, then a large seton needle was inserted at the upper incision and removed at the lower one, thus, as it were, putting a stitch of linen under the skin. This linen is saturated with antiseptic solution daily and pulled upwards or downwards, as the case might be. By the action of the seton the parts are stimulated, thus effecting a cure.

With several such cases as enumerated above to treat, and numerous prescriptions to write, the surgeon was kept employed until nightfall, but his work was by no means done then, for during the day he had consented to visit several farms in the country to pronounce upon cases that were unable to travel to town for his treatment. Forty miles were traversed during the night, and upwards of a dozen suffering equines and bovines received the benefits of professional treatment, so that when the veterinarian retired in the small hours of morning it was with the satisfaction of having exhausted his strength in bringing health and comfort to a large number of faithful but suffering brutes. The above is a short review of what one veterinary surgeon did in one town. In the hundreds of towns throughout the country similar work might be done if veterinarians would attain the necessary skill in operating, and horse owners would look more carefully to the health and comfort of their stock.

English Shire Horsemen Determined to Improve the Breed.

At the recent show of the English cart horse breed—the Shire—culling by a veterinary and selection ordeal was very severe. In the two-year-old class, with eighty-nine entries, it was a case of "many are called, but few are chosen," only twenty-four getting a chance to parade before the judges; and in the class for four years and up to ten years, over 162 hands, only twenty-one were allowed forward out of sixty-one entries. In yearling fillies, twenty-five out of fifty-seven stood the selection ordeal.

Our Scottish Letter.

During the past fortnight we have been much occupied thinking about horses. The three weeks shows in London begin in the last week in February with the Shires; then come the Clydesdales in the first week of March, and the Thoroughbreds and Hunters in the second week of the same month. As if this were not enough, we have had thrown in the Blacon Point Clydesdale sale at Lanark, on 9th inst., when thirty Clydesdale mares and fillies made the magnificent average of £152 3s. 7d. The last great Clydesdale sale was held at Montrave, Fifeshire, on 8th April, 1892, when twenty-nine Clydesdales of both sexes and differing ages made an average of £149 15s. At Blacon Point sale the highest price was 500 gs., or £525, but at the Montrave sale there was the record made of 1,000 gs., or £1,050, for a two-year-old filly. The demand for Blacon Point mares was remarkably steady, and in spite of the blizzard which continued almost without intermission while the sale lasted, bidding was lively, and all offered were sold without reserve. The family which sold best was that of the renowned Macgregor mare Royal Rose, a celebrated winner, bred by Mr. William Graham, of Edengrove, Penrith. She was bought at his dispersion sale some years ago at Carlisle for 320 gs., and on Thursday three of her daughters made the splendid average of 350 gs., or £367 10s. apiece. The highest price of the day was £525, paid for one of these—Lady Primrose 16370. This mare was got by the good horse Prince Pleasing, better known as the Chicago champion gelding, Archie, and she is sure in foal to the champion Baron's Pride 9122, whose produce sold throughout the day for very high prices. The second highest figure was 440 gs., or £462, paid for the Cawdor Cup mare Royal Ruby, got by Baron's Pride, out of Royal Rose. The third highest price was 400 gs., or £420, paid by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestown, Dollar, for the black mare Chester Princess 16371, own sister to the good breeding horse, Pride of Blacon 10837. Cedric Princess 15274, a Cawdor Cup winner, also like Lady Ruby, made 315 gs., or £330 15s., her buyer being Mr. Wood, Dramdykes, Carlisle. This family made good prices. Her full sister sold for 180 gs., or £189, and two of her daughters made 105 gs. and 141 gs., both young and very promising. The four made the fine average of £194 10s. apiece. The dam of Cedric Princess was a Cedric mare, bred by Col. Holloway, Alexis, Ill., and one of four great mares retained by Mr. Smith as a nucleus of a further stud at Blacon Point. The other three are Royal Rose, Orphan Princess, the dam of Chester Princess, and Jean Macgregor (a grand breeding mare by Macgregor) dam of the famous filly Teanie Deans. Fifteen brood mares made an average of £211 6s. 7d. Four three-year-old fillies made £112 12s. 3d.; seven two-year-old fillies, £92 1s., and four yearling fillies, £75 1s. 6d. There is still plenty of money in good Clydesdales, and the best pay best.

Before leaving Clydesdales, I may mention that Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., has recently had shipped to him two solid, big, heavy horses. They will be about due by this time, and are pretty certain to maintain the reputation of Mr. Colquhoun as a stallion owner. Mr. David McLay, of McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis., sailed to-day with some choice specimens of the breed, which are pretty sure to do well for the firm in the States. Three of these and two of Mr. Colquhoun's horses were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Castle Douglas. Mr. McLay's fourth horse was bought from Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, who always keeps good horses about him.

The London Hackney Show this year was attended by visitors from all parts. It was worth going to see. Quite a number of the best exhibits were sent up by Scotland, and, in particular, the champion stallion of the show. He is owned by Mr. Iain Ramsay, of Kiltalton, Islay, and is named Diplomatist. He was got by that grand breeding horse, His Majesty, and was, I believe, for a time, located on the other side of the Atlantic. He was reserve stallion champion last year, the winner then being also from Scotland. The reserve this year was Mr. Benson's Copper King, a beautiful horse, got by Mathias, the stud horse at Mr. William Scott's farm of Thornhome, Carlisle. This distinguished sire is a son of the renowned champion mare, Ophelia, a good sort, and the only London champion mare which proved an unqualified success as a brood mare. Mathias was sire of several very fine driving horses at this show. Last year Mr. Scott exhibited the first of these in what was known as the Mathias gelding, now famous in the United States as Radiant. He was first in the big class last year, and again Mr. Scott won the same class with another son of Mathias, named Thornhome Performer. This is simply a superb harness horse, whose rare color, style, size and action form an unusual combination of merit. In another harness class, Mr. Scott was second with the brood mare Bryony, and he was third with her in a mixed class of harness mares and geldings. There is something unusually attractive

for harness purposes in these Mathias geldings and mares. They show a rare degree of the best points of harness horses. In the pony classes, the championships both went to Scots-bred ponies. The champion pony stallion was Little Ruby, a phenomenal mover, bred by Mr. Alexander Morton, of Gowanbank, Darvel, and got by his stud horse, Ruby 1342, out of the ideal pony mare, Little Woman. Three gets of Ruby were exhibited, and they secured the honors won by Little Ruby now detailed, second in the brood mare class with Beada, and first and reserve championship in the Pony driving section with Pinderfield's Ruby. Another Hackney bred at Gowanbank, and named Lord Ossington, won the stallion class not exceeding 14.2 hands. He has exceptionally true Hackney action. The champion pony mare was Merry Polly 8250, bred by Mr. R. H. Walker, of Hartwood, West Calder, a pioneer Hackney breeder in Scotland. She is now owned in England, and is a model pony type. The three-year-old pony stallion class was also won by Scotland, the animal being Horace Junior, bred by Mr. James McMeeken, Dumbreck, Ibrox, and the owner, Mr. W. S. Miller, The Moorings, Dumbreck. He was got by the great Sir Horace, one of the best pony stallions ever foaled.

Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, was buying Hackneys at London, and succeeded in securing a few good ones, with which he sailed to-day. One is Rillington Grandee 7581, a particularly nice, well-made and well-colored horse, which ought to be popular as a harness sire in Canada. An interesting feature of the London Show was the class for stallions in harness. It was won by a superb harness horse, Walden Squire John, a son of the famous Gentleman John, which stood nearly topsman as sire of the right kind of harness horses. This class for stallions in harness filled well, and amply justified its institution.

The Thoroughbred and Hunter Show is a function by itself. The Thoroughbreds are a queer breed of horses, if the samples one sees at Islington are typical. A straight-goer in front was scarcely to be seen. Some were strong, big horses, but the mystery of judging these stallions is beyond me. The Hunter championships were all won by Mr. Stokes, Market Harboro', a popular hunting-horse owner. "SCOTLAND YET."

The Future of Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach Horses.

Under the above heading, the Farmer and Stock-breeder says:

There is a time now and again in the history of every breed of horses when a question arises as to what is to be its future—what is to be the policy of breeders, and how far is that policy likely to be crowned with success, the Cleveland Bay and the Yorkshire Coach horse are breeds which, by their very character, frequently come in for this kind of review—more frequently perhaps than most other breeds—and the present seems a time particularly fitted for an inquiry into the present position and future prospects.

The time was when most of the fashionable carriage work was done by one of these two breeds, but that time has long gone by, and though there are still some who use the Cleveland Bay or Coaching type in their carriages, their numbers have been gradually falling off for some time, and they get fewer year by year. Then, for some reason which is not easily found, the foreign trade in both breeds has fallen off to an extent not hitherto dreamed of. The falling off in trade has indeed become so considerable that it has materially affected studbook returns.

That the foreign trade will revive may be reasonably expected, though whether it will ever reach its former dimensions may well be questioned. That the demand for either Cleveland Bays or Yorkshire Coach horses for fashionable harness purposes will ever materially increase may, however, reasonably be open to question. For the powerful type of harness horse which these two breeds represent the motor car is a dangerous rival; and there is also the fact that showy action, the snap of the knee, which the Cleveland Bay and the Yorkshire Coach horse do not possess in a very marked degree, is essential in the fashionable harness horse in these later days, and is more considered, perhaps, than any other point.

ADAPTABILITY FOR CROSSING.

The adaptability of the Cleveland Bay and, though perhaps in a less degree, of the Yorkshire Coaching mare for crossing with other breeds—though it is doubtless an excellent thing for the owner of Cleveland or Coaching mares when, as now, the trade in the pure breeds is not in a very satisfactory condition—is not an unmixed benefit for the breeds, which have suffered from it in the past, as they are in some measure suffering from it now. Farmers, and it must be understood that the bulk of the best mares are in farmers' hands, naturally, in such times as these, look for the readiest profit, and consequently we find that many good Cleveland Bay mares are being mated with Thoroughbred sires, with the intention of breeding weight-carrying hunters, whilst some Coaching mares are mated with Thoroughbreds, and

not a few to Hackneys, with the object of breeding high-class harness horses. Both the hunters and the harness horses generally turn out well and bring good prices, and the temptation is great to continue a practice which has been found for many years to have a satisfactory financial result.

[In Canada the two breeds under discussion have proven, except in rare cases, extremely disappointing when bred to the common farm mares, which doubtless accounts for some of the falling off in foreign demand.—Ed.]

Developing Action.

I have a pair of Hackney fillies, three and four years old. How should I train, exercise and care for them in order to develop action? A. M. B.

The art of developing action in horses, in order to get the best out of them, cannot be acquired all at once. It requires practical experience and great patience, and it is quite possible that if a man without experience should attempt to do it, simply acting from instructions, he might practically spoil horses that under different handling would have made good actors. The peculiarities of each animal must be studied, and the animal treated accordingly. This applies particularly to the weight of shoes to be worn. Most horses act better with heavy shoes, but some require much heavier than others, and the trainer must study and experiment with shoes of different weights in order to ascertain just how the subject should be shod, in order to enable him to do his best. Then, again, a horse that does not go straight in front, that either paddles or rolls, can be improved by careful shoeing, and the trainer should understand these points, and be able to give the shoeing-smith instructions.

On general principles, in order to develop action, it is necessary to shoe with rolling-motion shoes, both fore and rear, and the shoes must be of that weight which suits the individual. It is usually safer to commence with a shoe of about one pound weight in front, and, say, twelve ounces behind, and as the animal becomes accustomed to going, gradually increase the weight, until, in some cases, nearly twice this weight is worn. Exercise is usually given on the lounging rein, and the practice of exercising through deep straw, snow or water, reaching about to the knees, causes him to flex both knees and hocks, and gets his feet high, and at the same time tends to develop shoulder and stifle action, and increases the length of stride. He should be given exercise twice daily, but should never be given sufficient to tire him, or cause what is sometimes called "leg-weariness," as a tired horse will not act well. Trotting horses in a stream of water about the depth named has given good results, but where this is not convenient straw does well. Some recommend logs or other solid objects, but I do not like it, as if the horse makes a mistake he may bump his leg sufficiently hard to cause lameness, and possibly leave a permanent blemish. It is claimed that if he hits himself and it hurts, it will cause him to go higher and not hit again, but I am of the opinion that such radical measures are better untried, and that action had better be gradually developed in safer ways. When the trainer has not the time or the inclination to train the horses on the line, but wants to do the training in harness, he should get them shod as stated, and drive them with Liverpool bits, with a little curb, sufficient to cause the mouth to be slightly drawn towards the breast. He should drive them a little twice daily, make them drive up well all the time, teach them to walk well, and, when trotting, keep them well in hand, and bearing slightly upon the bits, and never, under any circumstances, drive far or long enough to tire them.

Stumbling.

The horse that stumbles should not be whipped for the accident. He may stumble because he is badly shod. He may have a nervous disorder that occasionally causes him to lose control over one or another part of the nerves that are used in his complicated work of walking, trotting or running, while pulling a load or holding it back. Whatever may be the cause of his stumbling, whipping the stumbler will do no good. The horse does not stumble for pleasure or through design. Stumbling is painful to him. Just why he should be tortured with a whip after his whole nervous and muscular system has been wrenched in a stumble and a struggle to keep his feet, no one can tell. The whipping comes after the accident. The horse does not understand that the stinging lashing is a warning to him not to stumble again. He regards it merely as an added torture.—[Farmer's Guide.]

First Read, Highest Valued.

I like the "Farmer's Advocate" better than ever since it started weekly. It is the best paper I get for the farm. I could not do without it, and I always look at it first when I get my mail.

Yours very truly,
WM GILLIES.
Pigeon Bluff.

Stock.

Training Pointers and Setters to Work on Prairie Chicken.

Before going into the question of training, it might be advisable to make a few suggestions for the benefit of the novice as to choosing a young dog for field work.

He should be a well-bred, upstanding, sound puppy, with good legs and feet—good feet especially. He should have lots of courage and dash, and be keen to run when turned loose. A puppy like this which is keen, almost verging on wildness, will probably take longer to train, but will heat the more quiet and slow puppy which you have to encourage to get out and run. If your puppy appears to run wild and crazy do not be discouraged, but let him go, and he will cool down by himself without being checked.

Some people get a young pointer or setter, and keep him chained up—if they are extra careful with him—for fear he might learn some bad tricks, such as killing hens, chasing rigs, etc., and keep him in that way until the shooting season comes in, without even talking to the dog, except perhaps when they feed him, when they might say "Good dog," or something like that; then when the shooting season opens they take their dog out and expect him to work and point birds, simply because he is a pointer or setter, as the case may be. The consequence is that they are very much disappointed, and many a good dog is spoiled in that way, which is a great mistake. A young dog should never be chained up, as he not only gets no chance to learn anything, but is very liable to ruin his build by straining at the chain—to say nothing of the cruelty. He should be kept in an inclosure, and taken out regularly for exercise. Setters or pointers should be taken in hand as soon as they are old enough—say from six to nine months old—and trained at home, and should be well under control before they are worked on birds at all. This is sometimes called "yard-breaking," and it will be found that a puppy, if he is well yard-broken, will be much more easily handled in the field than one which has been kept tied up and hardly knows his name.

To yard-break a puppy he should be handled every day and put through a course of training to teach him obedience and certain signs which he must learn to obey in the field, such as answering the whistle promptly, standing steady when you raise your hand above your head, and running in the direction which you direct with either hand. This can better be done in a large yard, which is fenced in so that the puppy cannot get out, as they will be more likely to obey you if they cannot get away too far. When the puppy has become fairly obedient and has learned these simple tricks, it will be well to take him out on some open piece of ground and put him through these manœuvres every day before feeding. It is a good plan to get some liver and boil it well, so that when cold it will be quite dry and may be cut up into small pieces and carried in the pocket as a reward for him when he does well. Some trainers teach the puppy to drop when the hand is held above the head, in order to teach them to drop to shot or to wing, but the objection to this is that when working afterwards on birds the dog will be inclined to drop on a point, an attitude which is very objectionable when he is working in long grass or scrub, as it is sometimes difficult to see him when he drops, and you are apt to lose him, which will put you to some trouble

and annoyance, so it is better that he should stand steady to shot and to wing. Another thing to be done while yard-breaking is to get the puppy used to a gun, so that he will not be gun-shy. To do this one should be very careful at first; a good plan is to get someone to stand some distance away and fire a light charge while you hold the puppy and make much of him. When the shot is fired, if the puppy shows no sign of fear, you may try it a little closer, but be very careful to increase the firing gradually until you see that he is not afraid. If you fire a shot too close to a puppy at first, and give him a chance to run away without

severe with him at first, but give him a chance to learn, and after he understands his work he will feel just as badly as you do if he makes a mistake, and a little scolding is all that is necessary. Do not whip a dog if you can avoid it, as it is apt to cow him and make him too careful, and a dog that potters and crawls on his belly when drawing on birds is no good. He should run boldly up, locate his birds and stand steady. If a dog has been properly handled from a puppy, and has not had a chance to learn any bad tricks, it is seldom necessary to whip him. Of course, a good deal depends on the disposition of the dog. Some dogs are very headstrong, and will persist in doing wrong in spite of being scolded, in which case it will be necessary to punish him; if so, the main thing is to be sure that the dog knows what he is being punished for, and do it in such a way that he will not forget it, and yet not cow him. Never lose your temper in training a dog; or, perhaps, I should say, if you do lose your temper do not let the dog know it. Be firm, but kind, and always make the dog do what you tell him to; the same rule might apply to children.

If your dog takes two or more seasons to train thoroughly, he will, in the majority of cases, make a much better dog than one that is trained in one season. If a young dog points a gopher or a meadow lark, do not whip or kick him as some do, but simply call him off and walk on, as he cannot be expected to know what you want him to find until he has had a chance to learn, and when you begin to shoot chickens over him he will not take notice of anything else. If you should whip him for pointing a gopher he will most likely be afraid that he is doing wrong when he points a chicken, and will expect the same treatment, consequently he is apt to leave his point and come to heel. This is called "blinking," and is a very bad fault, and one that takes a long time to get over.

A dog should be taught to work in company as well as by himself, and must not be allowed to show jealousy by stealing the point from the other dog—that is, running in ahead when the other dog is pointing birds, but should take second place if the other dog finds birds first, and should either stand where he is or come in behind the dog that is pointing and stand steady; this is called "backing," and there is nothing nicer than to see a dog acknowledge the other dog's point and take second place of his own accord. It is very easy to teach the dog this if he has been well yard-broken.

C. W. YOUNG.



A Type of Animal Beauty—A Pointer at Work.

giving him a chance to learn what is the matter, he is very liable to be gun-shy for the rest of his life. When your dog is thoroughly yard-broken and the season is far enough advanced so that there are lots of good, strong, young birds, take him to where he may find them, turn him loose, and use the word "hold-up" to him, and encourage him to run as fast as possible and carry his head high. If he finds a covey of chickens at the first start-off and points them, as he may do, all well and good; if he should get excited and run in and flush the birds and chase them, do not say anything to him, but let him run until he is tired, when he will find that he cannot catch them by that means and will begin to try some other way. Then is the time to watch him. When he has chased five or six times or more he will begin to slow down, and on drawing on birds he will begin to consider what is best to be done, and will probably stop. Then is the time to speak to him quietly and hold up your hand to steady him. This is where the advantage of yard-breaking comes in, as he will understand what you mean by holding up your hand, and as you do not have to shout at him you will not disturb the birds. When



A Popular Type of a Sportsman's Dog—A Setter in the Field.

the dog stands, walk quietly up to him and snap a line onto his collar, to prevent his running in when the birds rise. After standing for some time, encourage him to walk ahead of you, still keeping him on the line, and flush the birds, making him stand steady as each bird rises. After repeating this a few times he will know what is needed of him, and you can try him without the line. After you have killed a few birds over him he will understand the work, and will take a great delight in it.

If the young dog makes a mistake do not be too

A Manitoba Man Champions the Cause of the Cotswold.

Having had a little experience in mixed farming, I wish to give my testimony regarding Cotswolds and Shropshires for the Manitoba farmer. I may say here I had to sell out a few years ago, as the last year I had them I got 15 killed by the wolves, being badly situated on the creek. The last year I showed at the fair—two ram lambs—I took first for long-wools, they being Cotswolds. A dispute arose some way about Shrops, which took first over mine. I was asked if I would let my lambs be weighed. Of course I did, and the Shrops weighed 71 and 67, while mine went 103 and 98 pounds. This was about the 19th of July. I have often met the same results with clipped sheep at the butcher's, mine regularly going from 72 to 85 lbs., while the Shrops ran from 48 to 60, a fair showing, I think, for the Cotswolds on mutton. For the wool, I have clipped 51 lbs. off three sheep. Did ever a Shrop man do as well? It is said that there is the difference in quality. We are in the Northwest, where the prices are all the same, so I will allow your many readers to judge for themselves. If you feed the Shrops, fat to come near the weight of the Cots, the public can't eat it, and we must cater to the tastes of the people. I advise everyone I come across to go in for the Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and Yorkshire pigs, if they want to make money. I. M. Man.

The Birmingham Bull Sale.

At the annual spring show and sale of Short-horn cattle at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on March 9th, there were 696 entries, 537 of which were bulls, and 159 females. Of the latter, practically all were purchased for home herds, the top price being 100 guineas, for Mr. J. Colman's two-year-old heifer, Ada, purchased by Mr. R. P. Cooper. Of the 537 bulls, 352 were sold, the average price being \$258, and the highest price \$2,887, for Mr. Jolliffe's eleven-months Primrose Earl, by the Duthie-bred Primrose Pride, by Pride of Morning, purchased by Mr. Rodger for South America, and the same price for Mr. Roland Ward's Clapton Reliance, purchased by Mr. McLennan, also for Argentina. Thirty-four animals made over \$500 each—thirty-three bulls and one female.

Renews Subscription with Pleasure.

Enclosed find \$3.00 to cover my arrears and renewal subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate." I will say this for the paper: I think it is the best farm paper in Canada, and wish it a wide circulation. Yours very truly,

T. E. MCKOWN.

Sheep on a Wheat Farm.

Recently a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had the pleasure of visiting one of the few farmers in the grain-growing section of Assiniboia who keep sheep. The owner of this farm is the well-known ex-tenant of one of Lord Polworth's farms in Scotland, Mr. John McQueen, of Carjevale. Living upon the large holdings of the Old Country aristocracy, Mr. McQueen must have imbued that width of ambition that finds its best fulfillment on the prairie, for when we visited him, he casually remarked that it would take his six four-horse teams about six or eight weeks to complete the seeding. But it was the flock of some six hundred sheep that we were particularly interested in, for wheat fields extend on every side in South-east Assiniboia, while sheep are a comparative novelty. After a visit to the house, the laird remarked with that characteristic Celtic brogue, "We'll just take a turn round the folds."

The folds consisted of a large open shed looking south, surrounded by several stacks of good wheat-straw and one of oat sheaves. The location of the folds is on a dry knoll, with water conveniently near. In the flock of high-grade Ox-fords are some six hundred head. In the summer they have the run of a quarter section of rough land, and are herded in day time by a boy on a pony, assisted by two dogs. At night they are folded to protect them from wolves. Beside the pasture they are given the run of the large summer-fallows, where they keep down all weeds after the first plowing, and help considerably in fining the soil. After harvest the stubble fields are at their service, and they make good use of their opportunities. Weeds are eaten off and every stray head of grain is discovered and converted into mutton. When the harvest is off neighbors frequently ask to borrow the flock to clean their fields, but there is generally sufficient to do on the home acres until the snow falls.

When the winter has fairly come, the wether lambs having become fat on the stubble, are killed, the carcasses being frozen and sold in small lots during the winter. Older ewes, if in order, are treated similarly, or are penned up and fattened on small grains, screenings and oat sheaves. During winter the main flock have the run of the straw-stacks about the fold and about thirty oat-sheaves twice a day are given to the five or six hundred head. The sheaves are spread around on the deep straw which accumulates from the stacks and the sheaves. On this fodder the sheep come through in splendid health, and drop their lambs in late April and May. In such a large flock it has been found best to allow each ewe only one lamb, for then she will always keep it; if she has two and one should get away, it may be a day or two before ewe and lamb meet again, and then probably the ewe will not own her lamb, and it grows up a runt, getting feed wherever it can. In fall the ewe lambs are kept in a separate fold, so that they will not be bullied by the older sheep.

From the above it will be seen how cheaply sheep can be kept, and of what assistance they are in keeping down weeds; yet it is strange that so few are raised, when the only reason for it is that the wolves bother them. With a large flock this is easily remedied by keeping a boy to herd them, but with flocks not sufficiently large to warrant the employment of a boy all the time, a little more trouble is experienced. However, there are many large farms on the prairie where large flocks might be kept, and their presence would add greatly to the annual returns from the soil, and would be equally profitable in good and bad wheat years.

South Devon Sheep.

There are two distinct breeds of longwooled Devon sheep recognized in Great Britain, namely, the Devon Longwool and the South Devon. Quite a keen contention exists between the breeders of the two as to which is the best. A brief history and description of the Devon Longwool breed was given in the March 22nd issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," with a cut of a shearing ram of that breed. We now present an engraving of a South Devon ram lamb, reproduced from a photograph recently received from England.

Breeders of South Devons have shown commendable enterprise by organizing an association and establishing a flockbook on up-to-date lines, the first volume of their flockbook, issued in 1904, showing a list of 154 members, and particulars of the history of 129 recorded flocks, with a number of others waiting for inspection, which is said to be a record unequalled in the starting of a flockbook for a breed in England. A rigorous system of inspection has been instituted, and no South Devon sheep is registered except those having the Society's trade-mark, followed by the owner's flock mark, tattooed in its left ear by the official tattooer. The editor and secretary is Mr. W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

The dates of the foundation of some of the flocks given in the first volume show that they were established early in the last century, some dating from 1836 to 1840, while many have been

founded in the last twenty years, and for some it is claimed they were founded fully one hundred years ago.

The breed is found principally in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and is described as one of great robustness of constitution, large, symmetrical, and well grown, with plenty of bone and muscle, vigorous, thrifty, equally adapted to grazing or the fold, a rapid feeder, with early maturity, responding readily to liberal treatment, and being able also to thrive and to do well on hard fare if needful. The fleece is of a long staple of lustrous wool, curly, dense, and with the head well covered, much resembling the Cotswold in that respect. The head and legs are white, and the ears are often spotted, the main color being white.

The claims of the breed to early maturity and rapid growth are shown by the results given in the fat stock shows, a pen of wether lambs, exhibited at Smithfield, 1902, showing an average daily gain of 11.46 ozs. per day from birth, while the yearling wethers of the breed gave the highly-satisfactory daily gain of 7.57 ozs.; while a pen of lambs at Smithfield in 1904 showed an average live weight of 244 lbs., and an average daily gain of .86 lbs., being the greatest gain shown by a pen of lambs of any breed exhibited at the show.



South Devon Ram Lamb.

Farm.

The Percentage System of Grading Grain.

In the Grain-dealers' Journal, of some time ago, an article under the above heading, written by a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture official, Carl S. Schofield, is published. From the said article we make a few excerpts for the benefit of our readers.

The existing system of the commercial grading of grain is the result of an evolution of less than half a century, and, like most of our social and commercial institutions, the present condition is in no way permanent, but is still subject to change. The widespread realization of this fact is one of the most hopeful signs in connection with the present status of the grain inspection business. The amount and nature of the changes which it is to undergo in the near future must be largely the result of those forces with which it comes in direct contact.

A careful survey of the field at the present time shows that the dissatisfaction so frequently expressed with the grain inspection departments under whatever control is in a measure well founded, but the question still remains, "How shall this condition of affairs be remedied?"

Reduced to its simplest terms, the commercial grading of grain consists in its classification according to value for manufacturing purposes. This classification has nothing whatever to do with agricultural or botanical affinities; it is purely a technological question. The one thing to be considered by the grain inspector is: What is the relative value of any given sample to the ultimate consumer? This should be the question in the mind of a grain inspector, and the uniformity and accuracy of his work depend very largely upon the methods that he uses.

It is a mistaken popular idea that experience is the chief requirement for successful grain inspection. It is taken for granted that an inspector can learn all he needs to know solely by practice in examining samples of grain. This belief has considerably hampered progress towards uniformity and efficiency in the grain-inspection departments of the United States, and before any material improvement can be made it must be recognized by all concerned that grain-grading is just as much subject to accuracy and definiteness as is any other kind of analysis. Practical experience is a highly desirable qualification for any position, but unless this experience is of a nature to be continuously instructive it cannot be regarded as an especially valuable asset. Too often the experience gained by young men growing up in grain-inspection departments is not such as to teach them much about the uses to which grain is put, or the reasons for rating one sample high and

another one low. The grain inspector's school is the railroad yard and the elevator. He has but accidental contact with the miller, and all he learns of the needs or desires of the consumer of the grain is what filters down to him through superior powers, in the form of protests and appeals, which are likely to be considered as chronic fault-finding and but lightly regarded.

Under existing circumstances grain inspectors merit little blame for discrepancies in their work. With but scanty knowledge of a rational basis for the commercial classification of grain, with no regular means of knowing the needs or wishes of the consumers of grain, with practically no apparatus for even the simplest definite test of the quality or condition of grain, it is certainly remarkable that they succeed as well as they do.

It is not that the grain inspector's work is particularly difficult or complicated. It is rather that in the nature of the case he has been busy doing his work the best he could without very seriously considering the rapidly changing conditions around him. Meanwhile the technology of milling and brewing has been progressing by leaps and bounds. Specialized machinery and industrial chemistry have combined to reduce cereal manufacture almost to an exact science. Methods of testing each kind of grain for special purposes have been evolved and are in constant use by the miller or brewer, but the grain inspector knows of these things only by hearsay.

It required the initiative of the late Mr. S. H. Stevens, flax inspector of the Chicago Board of Trade, to show in a practical way that grain could be graded on a percentage basis with accuracy. He showed that flax could be graded accurately on a percentage basis, and he showed it so plainly that his method was at once adopted in Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis, the only markets in this country where flax is extensively graded. Further than this, Mr. Stevens pointed out in a very lucid report to the Chicago Board of Trade that other grains could be accurately graded as well as flax.

During the past three years the whole subject has been carefully investigated by the Department of Agriculture. This investigation has shown that the remedy so earnestly sought is likely to be found in changing the methods of inspection, without of necessity changing the system of controlling the inspection. As is so frequently the case, the results attained in other lines of work help to solve the problems presented here. An instance decidedly in point is that of testing milk for buttermaking purposes. Before the discovery of the Babcock milk test it was impossible to buy milk at butter and cheese factories with any satisfactory way of discrimination. Milk rich in butter-fat brought quite the same price as milk very poor in this valuable constituent. There was no inducement offered the farmer to keep those breeds of cows that gave milk best suited for buttermaking, and as a consequence the factory operator was forced to pay to all his patrons the same price. This worked a very considerable hardship to the more progressive, and resulted in continual dissatisfaction.

Just such a condition of affairs exists to-day in the grain business. There is not now, nor can there be under the present system, any material inducement offered to the farmer who produces grain slightly better, either in quality or condition, than his neighbor. Grain buyers have no good means of determining with accuracy whether one sample of grain is materially better than another. If a buyer at a country elevator wishes to keep peace among his patrons, he must either pay them all the same price for their grain, or be able to show just why he pays one a higher price than another. Without some means of accurately testing the quality of grain or of stating the differences that may exist, a buyer is unable to make these distinctions, and, consequently, he must take the grain as it comes, and pay an average price for all.

It is to be greatly regretted that the impression has gone abroad that the grading of grain by the percentage system is a difficult or complicated task. Such an impression appears to prevail. It is assumed, in fact, that this accurate grading can be done only at large terminal points where expensive apparatus can be assembled. This is a great mistake. The operation of grading grain accurately is no more complicated than that of weighing it accurately, and the entire apparatus for accurate grading by the percentage system can be assembled at no greater price than the ordinary wagon scale. With this apparatus in his office, any country elevator buyer can grade his grain quickly and accurately. He can tell how much moisture it contains, the percentage of damaged grain it contains, and equally well he can measure the various factors which indicate its quality for manufacturing purposes. The lines separating the commercial grades of grain are not at present drawn so closely that a test need be made of every sample of grain submitted. About a majority of the samples there is no question to be raised—they fall naturally into the different classes and grades recognized by the larger markets, but it is those samples that are close to the line that cause the continual dissatisfaction, and it is for these that the percentage system of analysis is so urgently needed.

Suits New Settlers.

Your paper is full of useful information, especially to a new settler. Yours truly,
Lloydminster, G. H. PICK.

Alfalfa Growing.

Bulletin 101, of the Indiana Experiment Station, gives the following concise rules for growing alfalfa clover. The conclusions reached are from the results of a large number of experiments and wide observations, and as the principles apply equally well in the more northern prairie country, we submit them to the consideration of our readers.

SOIL AND SITUATION FOR ALFALFA.

The beginner in alfalfa culture should be careful to select a piece of ground that is well suited as a home for the crop. It will do best on deep loams with rather open subsoils and deep, natural drainage. Numerous reports show that good results can be secured on almost any fertile soil, provided that it has good drainage. Where natural drainage is imperfect, deep, artificial under-drainage may, to a large extent, take its place. Good drainage is absolutely necessary for alfalfa, because, for its best development, the roots must be permitted to penetrate deeply into the soil. It will not thrive with its roots in standing water. Lands subject to overflow are unfit for alfalfa. As a rule alfalfa should never be put on low bottom lands where grasses naturally do well, because the situation is likely to be too wet. High situations are therefore preferable. The only high lands not suited to alfalfa are those having either a hardpan or a very gravelly subsoil.

Alfalfa does not reach its best development until three or more years old. For this reason the situation selected for its growth should be one in which it can be left for a number of years. For the same reason the crop is not suited to an ordinary rotation.

The soil for alfalfa must be free of weed seeds, and a fine, deep seed-bed must be provided. Alfalfa plants while young are delicate and easily smothered by weeds. Clean culture is therefore necessary. The seeds are small and must have a fine seed-bed in order that germination and early growth may be facilitated. Since the crop is to remain in the same situation for a number of years, it will pay well to give careful attention to the preparation of the soil. A full stand of plants is essential, and to secure that, as well as a strong, early growth, a good seed-bed is necessary. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. A good seed-bed can usually be prepared after corn or some other cultivated crop that has been kept clean.

The time of seeding alfalfa does not seem to be very important, so long as there is sufficient moisture to give the plants a good start. Usually, however, it will be best to sow some time before corn planting, in order that the plants may develop a good root system before dry weather begins. After it is once well established the crop can stand very severe droughts.

The seed may be sown either alone or with about a half seeding of oats or beardless barley. Where the ground is free of weed seeds it will usually be best to sow alone, but where weeds are likely to be troublesome a nurse crop should be used. In either case about 20 pounds of good seed per acre should be used. The seed may be sown broadcast and covered with a light harrow. If a nurse-crop is used, this may be drilled in the ordinary way, and the alfalfa sown on top and lightly covered with a harrow or weeder.

The nurse-crop should be cut for hay soon after it heads out, so as to give the alfalfa the full possession of the soil before the hot weather sets in. If the nurse-crop is allowed to mature, the alfalfa will be shaded too long and will not develop sufficient strength to bear the sudden exposure to hot weather. In several instances successful stands of alfalfa have been secured by sowing in standing corn at the time of the last cultivation.

INOCULATION.

Alfalfa, like all other legumes, requires for its proper development a certain species of bacteria to work upon its roots and gather for it nitrogen from the atmosphere. If these bacteria are not present, the alfalfa will have to depend for its nitrogen upon the supply in the soil, which is usually not sufficient to insure a thrifty growth. In nearly all cases where alfalfa is grown for the first time, inoculation is necessary, and should not be neglected. This inoculation may be effected by means of soil from an old alfalfa field where the bacteria are known to exist, or by treating the seed shortly before sowing with a pure culture of the alfalfa bacteria. If alfalfa soil is used, at least one hundred pounds per acre should be applied. Larger quantities will give quicker results. It may be sown by hand while the seed is being prepared, or at the time of seeding. On soils not rich in nitrogen, a dressing a farmyard manure will give excellent results in giving the alfalfa a vigorous start until the bacteria become established.

TREATMENT OF THE GROWING CROP.

If the alfalfa has been sown alone, the field should be clipped with a mower as soon as the plants are about six inches high. This clipping is necessary, not only to check weed growth, but to strengthen the young alfalfa plants. The clipping causes the plants to branch out and grow

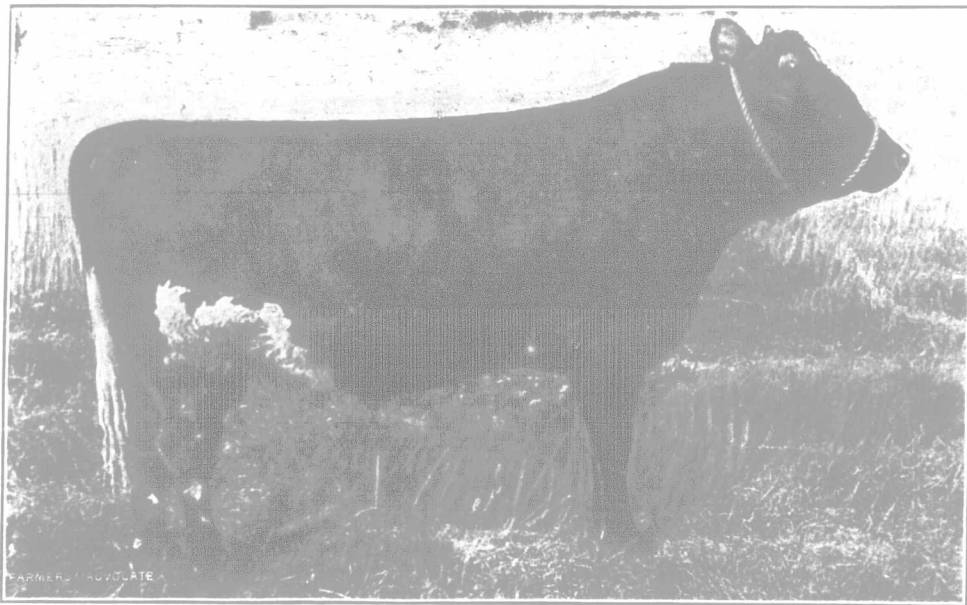
with renewed vigor. This treatment should be repeated several times during the summer. Every clipping will strengthen the growth, and it should in no case be neglected, because neglect may mean failure.

Where a nurse-crop is used this should be made into hay at the proper stage, and the clipping continued at intervals as in the case where no nurse-crop is used. The clippings should generally be left on the ground.

After the first season the alfalfa, unless it is used as a pasture, should be cut for hay every time about one-tenth of the heads are in bloom. After each cutting, if the ground is dry, it will usually be well to go over the field with a disk harrow. This is practiced by some of the best growers with excellent results. The disking splits the crowns and strengthens the growth. The disk must be set at a small angle, so as not to cut off or tear out the plants. By some this disking is done in two directions, crossing each other at right angles.

PASTURING ALFALFA.

As a rule alfalfa should not be pastured the first season, and but lightly the second. At no time should it be pastured closely. By close pasturing the crowns of the plants are injured. Horses and sheep are more likely to do damage in this way than are cattle or hogs. On account of injury to the crowns from tramping, it should not be pastured when the ground is soft. As has been already stated, alfalfa makes excellent pasture for all kinds of live stock, being very nutritious and healthful. With cattle and sheep care must be taken to avoid bloating. The animals at first should be turned in for only a short time each day until they become accustomed to it, and when the alfalfa is wet, as after a rain, there is still greater need of care. It is wise to be a little more careful than with clover.



Count Cecil.

Shorthorn bull. Born September, 1903. Bred and owned by A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Why Waste the Manure?

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

When driving through the country in spring you will often see great piles of manure around the farm stables, in some cases almost hiding the buildings; and if you have occasion to go into those stables you will find them in a filthy state. The snow that has been covered with the manure takes a long time to thaw, and in consequence the ground between manure and stable gets worked into a regular bog. How different it is when you go into a barnyard where the manure has always been drawn direct from stables to field? You will generally find as much difference inside the stable as you did in the yards. For myself, I always draw the manure direct to the field. If possible it is spread on wheat stubble, and the ground so treated sowed with oats, which are cut green and fed to the milch cows. The next year it is again seeded to wheat. I try to plow about four inches deep, and always use a sixteen-inch riding-plow. After seeding the manure is spread on ground to be summer-fallowed. I find that green manure covers twice as much ground as an equal quantity would if it were rotted, with a difference in crop in favor of green manure. I find the greatest time and labor saver in handling manure is in the way the stable is laid out. If you can drive through with a team and sleigh, and load the manure with the first handling, it reduces the labor one-half. If more farmers took the "Farmer's Advocate" there would not be so much manure wasted, for it would show them the error of such a practice.

J. N. DUNLOP.

Try Some Clover.

REMEMBER THE OPEN COMPETITION FOR THE BEST CROP OF CLOVER IN MANTOBA. SOW THIS SPRING, AND TRY FOR THE GOLD MEDAL.

One Farmer's Method of Handling Manure.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In reading your valuable paper in reference to manure, I would like to give you a plan of taking care of same. I keep my horses and cows in same stable—say 14 head—and we clean out stable every day, and mix manure all together, just outside the door, into a big heap, and all the wash water is carried out to it and put on, also all the wood ashes from three stoves all winter. In three weeks it will be all of a ferment. Then I draw out to field, and what has not started to ferment I throw into the place I have taken out the hot manure, and in less than a week it will be in the same state as that taken out, and in this way I have not much manure to draw in summer. I spread the manure on the stubble at time of putting out, and then in spring I run the harrows over it. I do not think we will make a mistake in putting it on the land, unless the weed seeds are not killed, and if that is the case the other method is preferable; that is, drawing right to the field and spreading and burning in spring to kill the weeds. I have had 23 years' experience in the Northwest Territories, and I find we can learn something of manure every year to better advantages, but I must say to get the best results from manure takes too much labor in the West, where labor is so scarce.

In the article referred to, with the seven years' experience, and letting it accumulate in a big pile, care must be taken to see that it does not burn (fire-fang), as I consider if let to get to that blue stage it is useless on the farm, as all the substance is evaporated into the atmosphere. I find the best way to avoid that is to stir it up—say every other morning—and mix the fresh with the hot manure, and you have success.

I find that the ashes help to rot the manure, also the soap-suds from a washing day. I followed market gardening in Toronto for ten years before coming out here, and we used to put on at least ten loads to the acre. To get good results from one acre of root ground I would say 15 loads to the acre. I put this quantity on one acre 15 years ago, and have not put any on it since, and took a good crop of roots off it every year since.

W. B. DICKIN.

Blackwood.

[Note.—The effect of mixing ashes with manure is to liberate ammonia, by evaporation of which nitrogen is lost to the atmosphere. Water prevents "fanging,"

and may be used to advantage, but keep ashes, lime and other alkalis away from the manure heap. Apply these separately to the land.—Ed.]

Dairying.

An Old Country Appreciation of Dairy Commissioner Ruddick.

The Creamery Journal, of London, England, makes the following comment on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, as Dairy Commissioner for Canada: "The Canadian Department of Agriculture was fortunate in being able to call to the service of the dairy industry so well equipped an official as Chief Commissioner J. A. Ruddick to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. J. W. Robertson. The former gentleman became Chief Dairy Commissioner on the first of the year, having charge of dairying, cold storage, transportation of perishable products, etc. The heads of the extension of markets and fruit divisions of the Agricultural Department will report to the Dairy Commissioner. The position of Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada is undoubtedly one of the most important in the dairy world. Mr. Ruddick has risen from the bottom of the ladder by force of merit, and not by "pull" or influence, as is so often the case in such appointments. In the different positions which he has accepted since the day, twenty-three years ago, when he took charge of a cheese factory, it has always been a case of the position seeking the man. The new commissioner expects to visit Great Britain during the coming summer."

A Candid View of the Dairy Situation.

If we wish to get at the real cause why dairying in Manitoba has not made more progress, we must go to the root of the matter. We must go to the producer. We might build fine creameries everywhere, and with all expenses in connection with their operation paid in advance, it would still be impossible to manufacture butter without milk.

If it is desirable to build up the dairy industry, it cannot alone be done through the elevation of the buttermaker or his profession, although, in general, that might help, as he would then in turn assist in filling the producer with enthusiasm and knowledge of the business, without which he is sure to make a failure.

It has been the history of all new countries, that not until he was driven to it would the farmer milk cows. For the above reason nearly every country must pass through a reaction in its process of evolution. It takes several years to get into dairying properly after the farmer finds it necessary to do so, and that time is sure to come to every farmer who follows the business. If he would work into it before being driven there, his pocketbook would not suffer so much loss.

At the present time our land in Manitoba is rich in available humus for plant-food, and it will doubtless stand more wheat cropping than any other land in the world, but it is sure to become depleted in time. This is what we must guard against. It does not necessarily follow when we say that a farm is "worn out" that it has lost all its fertility. It may still be rich and not produce well, because the plant food is not present in an available state. When we continue to crop the same land with wheat year after year, it is sure to become depleted. When once the land is run down it takes a long time to build it up again. Some of the once very fertile farms in the New England States would not now sell for what the buildings cost, simply because they have been cropped with the same grains year after year.

We who are interested in the development of the Northwest, wish to see it advance steadily, with no setbacks. In order to make steady advancement, it will be necessary not only to raise wheat, but to raise other grains and carry on what is called a rotation of crops, feeding many of them to our dairy stock, converting the raw material on our own farms into the finished product.

In getting a successful start in the dairy line, it will be necessary to select a good dairy sire of dairy form. I will not say that it is necessary to select a sire from the dairy breeds. There are dairy animals in all breeds.

Of course, if we are looking for a dairy animal, we are more apt to find it among the dairy breeds, but we must first learn to know a dairy animal before we can point with any assurance as to what is best to place at the head of our herd. It is not enough that a bull intended for use as a dairy sire have only a good dairy form. He must come from a line of good milk-producing cows. When we find a sire containing these qualifications it is then necessary to know that he has the ability to reproduce them. He must be prepotent, as we say. His daughters must demonstrate their ability in the production of milk. In my opinion there is no cause more fruitful of failure than an attempt to feed and milk cows not intended for dairy use. We go through all the work; we see the grain disappear, and we do not get the results in the pail.

If we have been faithful to our trust and given the cows good care, we will notice that they have converted the food into fat. Since we are not looking for beauty, fat is of no use to us, and therefore we have not gained our point. We have fed the food and have not gotten the results. We are discouraged, and the result is we are ready to say that dairying does not pay. But if we go at it in the right way it will pay, and pay well. It is not necessary to take a pencil and figure on the proposition. It has already been solved. The now successful and rich farming districts in Eastern Canada, as well as the most valuable farms in the States, have gone through this experience.

In 1890 the first creamery was established in Minnesota. In about ten years the number had grown to a total of 681 creameries, 73 cheese factories and 52 skim stations. The total amount of butter made in creameries during the year of 1901 in Minnesota was 63,726,808 pounds, which sold for \$13,909,897.76, and the creamery industry has been growing every year since that date. If we visit farmers that have been keeping from ten to fifteen cows for the past ten years, we find them with a bank account. What better proof do we want that there is money in the dairy business. There is a steady income every month. The farmer can purchase cheaper for cash; he has always a little money on hand, and can take advantage of sales, etc. The farmer also has a little money on hand if he wishes to subscribe for additional agricultural papers, and it is a fact that where cows are kept for dairy purposes we find a class of farmers who are readers.

Parkdale, Man.

GEO. P. GROUT.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Sow Clover.

ANYONE WHO CAN DEMONSTRATE THAT RED CLOVER CAN BE GROWN ON HIS FARM, INCREASES THE VALUE OF HIS LAND BY AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. THIS IS A DIRECT AND SIMPLE METHOD OF INCREASING ONE'S CAPITAL, AND IN ORDER TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN THIS CROP, THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE" NOW REMINDS ITS READERS OF THE OFFER MADE IN THE OCTOBER 5th, 1904, ISSUE, OF FOUR SILVER MEDALS, TO BE AWARDED IN FOUR DISTRICTS OF MANITOBA THE COMING FALL, FOR THE BEST CATCH OF RED CLOVER, ONE ACRE OR MORE IN EXTENT, AND A GOLD MEDAL THE FOLLOWING YEAR FOR THE BEST CROP OF RED CLOVER IN THE PROVINCE. LET US HAVE A LARGE ENTRY LIST AND A GOOD COMPETITION. SOW CLOVER.



English-bred Jersey Bull.
A Prizewinner at many Shows.

Poultry.

About Turkey-Raising.

Hatching and rearing poults in most cases requires less labor and equipment than hatching and rearing chickens. On farms where the flock has a wide range it is often best to leave the work almost entirely to the broody turkeys. Under certain conditions it is an advantage to confine the breeders during all or part of the laying season. This enables one to obtain all the eggs laid by the turkey hens and to gather and protect them from the weather and from birds of prey, until the layers become broody.

On extensive ranges where large flocks are kept, it is next to impossible to herd and control the turkeys as one would like. On some farms where the group numbers less than a score, the owners find it convenient and profitable to leave the individuals of the flock pretty much to themselves, and allow them to select their nests and hatch and rear their young as best they may.

Turkeys usually begin to lay just before the grass starts, and if left to themselves, each will select a quiet spot where she is not likely to be disturbed to make her nest. If the flock gets most of its food by foraging, some of these nests may be located quite a distance from the farm buildings where the flock had its headquarters during the winter. To counteract the tendency to range widely before setting, some turkey-raisers prefer to feed the flock a fair ration of grain each day. If this custom prevails, it is necessary to feed each turkey that is sitting after it becomes broody, but if the ration is given at the same time each day the sitters will leave their nests and be present at the proper time.

The nests should be found if possible before the hen begins to sit, and visited when she is absent. Turkey hens are not always particular to select a nest with sides high enough to hold the eggs, though they seldom locate them where water will collect during heavy rains. If it is necessary to build up the sides of a nest, it should be done with twigs, leaves and dry grass from about the nest, and leave nothing to suggest that man had been there, or a timid turkey may desert it and seek a new location where the nest would be harder to find.

Sometimes the poultryman can control the location of all or part of the nests by placing decoy nests, containing china eggs or hen eggs, in obscure places. Barrels, turned down on their sides, or boxes partly hidden under piles of dry brush or placed in a thick growth of shrubbery, each containing a nest of dry leaves or grass and

two or three nest eggs, will often prove too much temptation for the hen, and she will lay and later sit therein. Half-inch holes should be bored through the bottom of these nests at the lowest point, to allow any water that is driven in by storms to escape without causing trouble. New barrels or boxes will be suspected and avoided by a majority of the turkeys; old ones are better for this purpose. Other nests may be constructed in out-of-the-way places by shaping a slight depression to hold the eggs in a cushion of dry leaves, grass and pieces of wood.

Some turkey hens will lay more eggs than they can cover when they become broody. The extra ones can be removed before the turkey begins to sit and placed under a broody domestic hen, or used to fill the nest of any turkey that may not have a full complement. Those set under hens may be put under the turkey mother as soon as hatched and dried, provided both turkey and domestic hen hatch at the same time. If two or more hens attempt to incubate the same nest of eggs, one should be removed and confined for a few days, after which she will soon lay again. It is not often that a broody turkey can be moved and induced to sit on a new nest. It is not advisable to confine the sitters to the nest. They should be permitted to leave the nest at any time to search for food; the eggs will not suffer. After the turkeys begin to sit they should not be disturbed. If the nest is a good one the eggs will remain where they belong and in good condition.

Parties ask if turkey eggs hatch well in incubators. As well as any eggs; but you cannot raise turkeys in brooders, as nothing but a turkey hen is competent to raise poults. They can be raised with domestic hens, but not with so complete success.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

From Layers We Get Layers.

Breeding poultry by selection on the farm is usually considered more trouble than profit, but an actual test usually reveals the fact that in most farm-bred flocks a few of the hens are doing most of the laying, while a large part of them lay only occasionally, and frequently not a few of them do not lay at all. Everyone knows that there are cows and mares that do not breed, but few ever stop to think that there are hens that do not lay. Another thing seldom thought of is that a male bird hatched from the egg of the hen which lays only once in a week or two will lower the egg-producing record of the whole flock upon which he is used. One would not expect the calves from a Galloway bull to milk as well as those from a Holstein. It is commonly expected that the progeny of the Leghorn cock will lay better than those of a Buff Cochon, but the fact that two cocks of the same breed, one from a good-laying hen, the other from a poor layer, will produce pullets of very different laying qualities, is lost sight of. It should be equally apparent that pullets from the few hens which do most of the laying will lay better than those from the poor layers. It costs very little to build a breeding-pen to accommodate from six to ten hens. A little observation will discover the good layers. If no one is about the coop enough to notice which hens are doing the laying, a safe conclusion may be arrived at by the activity and foraging qualities of the different fowls. The latter is always moving, always at work; the hen which stands about does not lay. The male bird may be selected for the same qualities—he inherits them from the laying hen. The cock which is always scratching for the hens, always quick and alert, should go into the pen to produce layers, whether he has as great size and as beautiful feathers as some of the others or not. It is well to keep an eye on the laying pullets, and use as breeders the yearling hens which laid best in their pullet year.

W. I. THOMAS.

Minn.

Events of the World.

Canadian.

The new Ontario Legislature was opened at Toronto on March 22nd.

Hon. Arthur Peters has been elected Premier of P. E. I. by acclamation.

The Canadian Government has decided to erect a Marconi wireless station on Sable Island.

France is to import large quantities of salmon spawn from Canada to stock the French rivers.

The Royal Society's medal has been awarded to Howard Kennedy, a fisherman, of Canso, N.S., for life-saving.

Hon. S. N. Parent has resigned his position as Premier of Quebec, and Hon. Lomer Gouin has been sworn in in his place.

British and Foreign.

MOUNT Vesuvius is again in eruption.

One hundred people have been burned to death in a factory at Brockton, Mass.

Samaa, the capital of Yemen, has been seized by the Arab insurgents in the Province.

Russia has raised an internal loan of 200,000,000 roubles, to be used for war purposes.

Jules Verne, the famous novelist, is dead, from a stroke of paralysis at Amiens, France.

The British steamer Harborton, carrying coal to Vladivostok, has been seized by the Japanese.

Fearful riots, in which many people were killed, have occurred between the Tartars and Armenians at Baku.

Russian soldiers in Lamenta, Russian Poland, fired into a crowd of peasants, killing ten and wounding fifty.

A man carrying a bomb was arrested near the palace of Grand Duke Alexis recently. The Grand Duke has left Russia.

The plan of double-tracking the Great Siberian Railway has been abandoned, owing to the scarcity of available laborers.

The French commissioner, De Segonzac, sent to Morocco to investigate the commercial conditions there, has been seized by the Arabs.

Three hundred Chinese were burned to death or drowned during a fire which spread among a number of river boats at Hong Kong recently.

The Dowager Empress of China, who is seventy years of age, is seriously ill. In event of her death stirring events will likely take place in China.

A volcanic island has emerged near Formosa from the sea, in the Rukin archipelago. It contains a boiling lake at one end, beneath a peak 240 feet high.

The Moscow secret police force has discovered a strong branch of Russian revolutionists, equipped with printing presses, and revolutionary literature, bombs, and infernal machines, ready for export.

An anti-foreign movement, directed against Russian subjects in Persia, has broken out. A general uprising of the Asiatic tribes under Russian rule may be a possibility, now that news of the Manchurian reverses is being circulated.

The retreat of the Russians continues, the Japanese hotly following and harassing their rear guard. Field Marshal Oyama has notified the Chinese Governor that he will be in Kirin by April 10th. Russia's chief anxiety is for Vladivostok, her remaining stronghold in the Orient, which is being rapidly made ready for siege, in anticipation of an early investment by the Japanese. The garrison of 26,000 is being daily reinforced. A despatch from Tamatave, Madagascar, stated that Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron had sailed, destination unknown. It was suspected that his immediate purpose was to effect a junction with Rear-Admiral Nebogoff, whose squadron had been reported as sailing rapidly southward through the Indian Ocean. The London Times thinks he may next be heard from in the neighborhood of Chagos Islands. Last advices to hand tend to confirm the suspicion that General Linevitch's communications have been intercepted by a Japanese flanking movement. Official and private telegrams intimate that the Japanese were between sixty and seventy miles from Kwangchengtze, along the railway, but did not disclose the whereabouts of the flanking columns. The estimated difference between General Linevitch's present effective force and the aggregate number of men in Manchuria at the beginning of the war and forwarded since is almost half a million. In St. Petersburg the number of unemployed is increasing; mill owners, having lost confidence of permanent employment, are closing up their establishments. It is rumored that Russia has intimated to Japan negative conditions of peace, viz., no surrender of territory and no indemnity. No reply had at that date reached the Russian Government. The Japanese loan was over-subscribed in London and New York; subscriptions have also been received from Chicago and Canada. The Social Revolutionist Party of Russia has passed sentence of death upon the Czar, the Dowager Empress, and thirty high personages.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Thomas Conant, of Oshawa, who will be remembered by "Farmer's Advocate" readers as a valued contributor of articles pertaining to forestry and tree-growing in general. He also contributed to the "Farmer's Advocate" interesting articles on his travels in various parts of the world.

Field Notes.

A versatile journalist in Chicago terms a certain class of stock "scenery-fed cattle."

An irrigation scheme is on foot in Arizona to build a ditch to cost \$1,000,000.

Prices and demand for horses on the Chicago market this spring have been unprecedented. All classes sell quickly.

From reports received so far there are indications that the past winter has witnessed as few losses on the range as any season in recent years.

The convention of representatives of agricultural societies in the Territories, at Regina this week, will try to place the local fairs on a firmer basis.

Veterinarians in the eastern parts of the Territories will endeavor to form an association this week at Regina.

It is claimed that gold has been found near Emerson, and that there are evidences of diamonds in the Lake Superior districts. Next!

The C.N.R. expects to have its road completed from Port Arthur to Edmonton by October. Work is now proceeding from the Elbow, near Saskatoon, westward through Battleford.

Fourteen hundred British and Scandinavian emigrants are en route for Canada, on the Canadian steamer Lake Champlain, and 1,500 on the new turbine steamer, Victorian.

Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster General, has again refused to entertain the idea of establishing rural mail delivery in Canada, on the ground that the system is too expensive in the United States.

Many carloads of second-hand work horses from Ontario have been sold throughout the grain-growing sections the past few weeks, but fortunately the average was upheld to a certain extent by a few good general-purpose and agricultural teams.

Fourteen hundred Ontario people left Toronto for the West on the Homeseekers' Excursion, March 21st. Upon the same day 400 English immigrants arrived, and many were engaged as farm help immediately, by farmers who were waiting in the depot.

The clauses of the Northwest Autonomy Bill, now before the Dominion Parliament, have been modified so as to practically uphold the educational system which at present obtains in the Territories. Hon. Mr. Sifton has signified his acceptance of the bill as it now stands.

The double disc drills are having a good sale this year, and, like all new devices, have both supporters and knockers. An observant farmer remarked that he preferred the shoe or the hoe drill for fallow land and fall plowing, and either the double or single disc for stubble.

The Dominion Government has authorized a qualified bacteriologist to investigate the cause of swamp-fever in the West, and any assistance that can be given by those whose horses are affected will be thankfully received. Horse owners should avail themselves of the assistance of the bacteriologist in the attempt to better understand this troublesome disease.

A Blyth subscriber writes, expressing great satisfaction with the new combined threshing and cutting machine perfected there. He also asks that Mr. Hall, who wrote an article for the "Farmer's Advocate" last year, on "The Progressive Threshing Co." run on the co-operative plan, would give our readers further particulars as to its management and success.

Indian Territory Oil Fields.

Probably the greatest sensation which has ever been created by the development of an oil district can be credited to the companies which have jumped in during the last year, to advance the oil interests of the Indian Territory.

It hardly seems true, but it is nevertheless a fact, that only a year ago the Indian Territory had but 40 wells, producing about 400 barrels a day, but at the present time has about 420 wells, from which over 40,000 barrels are secured daily.

The importance of this Territory can be gauged by the following Associated Press despatch, which was recently sent to the leading newspapers of the country:

"Yesterday's declaration of a dividend of only \$7,000,000 for the quarter by the Standard Oil Company disclosed the fact that the trust is expending \$25,000,000 to connect up the new Indian Territory oil fields with its transcontinental tank line. This will give the company an uninterrupted flow of oil from Indian Territory to the Atlantic, saving millions yearly in transportation. The river of oil is fed at intervals through branches from the oil fields along the route."

Stock-judging Classes.

The speakers sent out by the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture to conduct stock-judging classes all report the meetings very popular and well attended. Interest in horse-judging was particularly keen, while a large number also showed a desire to become familiar with the characteristics of other classes of good stock. Evidently the grain-growers in the older parts of the Territories are thinking more seriously of the advantages of stock-raising as a means of insuring a constant income, and as a preventive of financial loss in years when wheat should prove a failure from rust, drouth, or other causes.

The Manitoba Summer Fair Circuit.

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture announces the following list of fairs and dates as comprising the circuit which will be served by competent judges:

Carman, July 6-7; Morris, July 10-11; Crystal City, July 13-14; Elkhorn, July 17-18; Virden, July 18-19; Carberry, July 19-20; Westbourne, July 21; Hartney, July 18-19; Melita, July 19-20; Deloraine, July 20-21; Cartwright, July 18-19; Pilot Mound, July 19-20; Morden, July 20-21; Shoal Lake, August 8; Strathclair, August 9; Oak River, August 10; Hamiota, August 11.

The D.-M. of A. stated that this was the first time this scheme had been adopted in Manitoba, and that it was being adopted to ensure first-class judging at all the fairs. The judges would be the best obtainable, and would not necessarily be from Manitoba. No experiments will be made in the selection of judges, but men of recognized ability will be chosen. In each class the judges will be men who will be able to give reasons for their decisions.

[Note.—A similar system has worked well in Iowa and Wisconsin, where the bulk of the fairs were served with judges from the ranks of the agricultural college graduates, and with good satisfaction to the fair boards. A significant feature is that the men so used as judges were practically all "short-course" men; i.e., had taken a two years' course of four months each, and had gone back to their farms to work.—Ed.]

Revision of Agricultural Society Prize Lists.

A week ago we referred to this important question, and threw out a few suggestions, more especially referring to the horse classes. With regard to the cattle sections many alterations can be made, with benefit in the average society prize-list, it not being forgotten that certain districts call for special attention. In the first place the beef breeds of cattle should be listed as follows: Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Devons, Sussex, and West Highland; the name Durham is obsolete, and should not be used instead of Shorthorn. The dairy breeds should also be listed as follows: Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, etc. The Red Polls, Dutch-Belted, Polled Durhams and others will have to be classified to suit the local conditions.

It would be well to insert a proviso in the rules, calling for registration certificates for all pure-bred stock, and that same should be issued by the Canadian National Record Association, to whose care the particular breed belongs, or by approved British Record Associations. It should also be insisted that all grade cattle exhibited be the get of pure-bred bulls, or that only the get of such be eligible for prizes. The grade cattle section should be divided into two, where the conditions warrant such divisions, viz., grades, the progeny of pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds, and grades, the progeny of pure-bred bulls of the dairy breeds. We would suggest that no Government grant be given to any society offering prizes for grade entries, either of horses, cattle, sheep or swine. In the local fair prize-list there is no necessity for making a section for bulls or cows over three years, neither at a county show or big shows, like Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Victoria. In the local show list the money should not be wasted, by making a class for calves of calendar year, and one for under 12 months; such is all right for a big show, but, we submit, limits competition at the local show, and is generally inserted to meet the wishes of a particular breeder, and no society can afford to let the impression get abroad, especially when the impression is a just one, that the prize-lists, etc., are constructed to accommodate the entries of one or two, who may or may not be directors. Fortunately, this is not common, but occasionally it happens, and it is better to avoid rather than court trouble in this way. Local societies are easily wrecked.

In arranging the prize-list classes, it is well to encourage the good sire, and liberal progeny prizes should be offered; in fact, at many shows the prizes for bulls might be limited to bull any age, and good big money offered.

In the local show list, the class for fat cattle should be cut out entirely, as such stuff is never shown, and the money is never earned. We would suggest that those associations holding summer fairs should hold a winter seed fair and show of fat cattle, bacon hogs, dressed poultry and butter.

In the pig classes, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites might with profit be grouped together. Canada is a bacon-hog country, and the tide has set so strongly in favor of the three bacon breeds—Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths—that no local society can afford to pay out money to attempt either to turn the tide or bolster up hogs of the lard type. It has been suggested also that when a sow and litter is called for said litter should not be over eight weeks old.

In the dairy sections, the big prizes should be for butter packed or made to meet the market demands, in the form of 14, 28 or 56 lb. boxes, tubs or crocks, and pound bricks. Rolls or pats of butter should be discriminated against in the list. Doubtless a careful inspection of many lists would suggest many feasible and commendable alterations. The suggestions made by the "Farmer's Advocate" are given without bias, and the idea has been kept constantly in front that the agricultural societies are educational institutions, aided by Government money, and as such must be kept up-to-date, and free from any tendencies to benefit the individual at the expense of the country, without an adequate return by that person, in the way of education along agricultural lines.

Shorthorn Records Go to Ottawa.

A special meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Toronto on March 24th, to consider a proposal by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the removal of the pedigree records and registrar's office to Ottawa...

The proposal as amended and adopted, on motion of Hon. John Dryden, seconded by Mr. Robert Miller, provides that the association shall have full control of its records, the appointment of its officers and registrar, for whose salaries it shall provide, as well as for the printing of its hordbooks...

It was stated by the representative of the Minister of Agriculture, that letters of application to the registrar for entry forms and the return of certificates of registration will be free of postage...

The Ogilvie-Hunter Ayrshire Sale.

The initial biennial sale of Ayrshire cattle, belonging to the W. W. Ogilvie estate, together with a draft from the herd of Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., held on March 22nd, at the Ogilvie farm, at Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, was largely attended...

Short Interviews with Advertisers.

No. 6—W. J. McMARTIN.



WINNIPEG CEILING & ROOFING CO.

Coming into a new field we were undecided as to the best way of creating a demand for our roofing, sidings, ceilings, etc. After trying a number of publications we have come to the conclusion that the "Farmer's Advocate" is the best medium there is for our purpose...

No. 7—A. E. HINDS & CO., WINNIPEG.



The way in which the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" covers Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia is a source of constant surprise to us.

It is certainly a magnificent advertising proposition. WE HAVE MADE MORE ACTUAL SALES THROUGH IT THAN THROUGH ANY OTHER MEDIUM.

Inquiries come into our office from every part of Western Canada.

Through your journal the merits of the London Fences have become known far and near.

Markets.

Winnipeg.

Wheat.—Thompson, Sons & Co. say: The improvement in sentiment in the wheat markets, noted in our last week's review, continued up until Tuesday of this week, and resulted in a fair advance in prices over the low points touched in the middle of last week...

cult to hold wheat up to present values, but on the other hand, a crop failure even over a moderate extent of territory would be the signal for sharp advances. A good demand for wheat and flour is generally reported, but this is curbed or stimulated according as the markets move downward or upward...

A comparatively large quantity of wheat is in the hands of the trade, but as soon as lake navigation opens, which will probably be not later than four weeks from now, there will be a shifting of a large part of the burden, and a considerable increase in the trade activity is expected.

Butter—Creamery, steady, at 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c; dairy grades, same as last week, except for slight increase in price of bricks, according to quality, 20c. to 24c.

Eggs—Market slumped under rush of fresh stock; wholesale, at 12c. to 13c.

Millfeeds—Steady, at former prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Creamery, steady, at 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c; dairy grades, same as last week, except for slight increase in price of bricks, according to quality, 20c. to 24c.

Eggs—Market slumped under rush of fresh stock; wholesale, at 12c. to 13c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Good stuff in demand, and scarce, at \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Sheep—Muttons are steady, at \$3 to \$3.50, off cars, Winnipeg.

Hogs—Quite large numbers coming forward; top price, 5c. for selected weights, 160 to 220 lbs.

Montreal.

Prices higher all round, and the butchers bought sparingly, preferring to wait for a larger run. Prime heaves sell at 5c. to 5 1/2c; good, 3c. to 4c; common, 2 1/2c. to 3c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.25 to \$6.30; poor to medium, \$4 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.25 to \$5.50; good to choice, heavy, \$5.40 to \$5.50; rough, heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.35; light, \$5.20 to \$5.42 1/2; bulk of sales, \$5.35 to \$5.45.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$5.75 to \$6.25; fair to choice, mixed, \$5 to \$5.50; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.70.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Live cattle are quoted at 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2c. to 8c. per pound; sheep, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- A Type of Animal Beauty—A Pointer at Work ... 494
A Popular Type of a Sportsman's Dog—A Setter in the Field ... 494
South Devon Ram Lamb ... 495
Count Cecil ... 496
English-bred Jersey Bull ... 497

EDITORIAL.

- The Bugaboo of Getting Breeding Animals too Fat ... 491
Insure Your Crop Against Smut ... 491
More on the Moisture Supply ... 491
Remember Clover Competition ... 491

HORSES.

- All Standard-breds will Not Make Coach Horses ... 492
A Day with a Surgeon ... 492
English Shire Horsemen Determined to Improve the Breed ... 492

- Our Scottish Letter ... 493
The Future of Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach Horses ... 493
Developing Action ... 493
Stumbling ... 493
First Read, Highest Valued ... 493

STOCK.

- Training Pointers and Setters to Work on Prairie Chickens ... 494
A Manitoba Man Champions the Cause of the Cotswold ... 494
The Birmingham Bull Sale ... 494
Renews Subscription with Pleasure ... 494
Sheep on a Wheat Farm ... 495
South Devon Sheep ... 495

FARM.

- The Percentage System of Grading Grain ... 495
Suits New Settlers ... 495

Contents of this Issue.

- Alfalfa Growing ... 496
Why Waste the Manure? ... 496
Try Some Clover ... 496
One Farmer's Method of Handling Manure ... 496
DAIRYING.
An Old Country Appreciation of Dairy Commissioner Ruddick ... 496
A Candid View of the Dairy Situation ... 497
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Sow Clover ... 497
POULTRY.
About Turkey-Raising ... 497
From Layers We Get Layers ... 497
FIELD NOTES.
Indian Territory Oil Fields; Stock-judging Classes; The Manitoba Summer Fair Circuit; Revision of

- Agricultural Society Prize Lists ... 498
Shorthorn Records Go to Ottawa; The Ogilvie-Hunter Ayrshire Sale; Short Interviews with Advertisers ... 499
MARKETS ... 499
HOME MAGAZINE ... 500 to 506
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.
Seizure for debt ... 507
Storage of hay ... 511
Responsibility for debts contracted in U. S.; collecting wages ... 513
Right of way ... 514
Miscellaneous.
Feed for working horses—wheat chop; stretching wire—garget; annual loss of hair in cattle ... 516
Poultry book wanted; grain shipper soaked; adjusting draft ... 514
Veterinary.
Occult lameness ... 511
Abortion in a mare; an indefinite case for diagnosis; a skin disease ... 513



Life, Literature and Education.

A poet must sing for his own people.—Stedman.

To a poet, nothing can be useless.—Johnson.

God's prophets of the beautiful These poets were.

—E. B. Browning.

Next to being a great poet is the power of understanding one.—Longfellow.

Canadian Poetry.

Feeling that a broader knowledge of Canadian literature is necessary to a quickly-developing country such as ours, we have thought that a list of the later publications of our Canadian writers might be interesting and profitable to a great many of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" readers. The following catalogue of poetical works has been kindly supplied us by the Wm. Briggs Co., Toronto.

Sea Murmurs and Woodland Songs—Mrs. J. N. Faulkner.

Canadian Crystals—Rev. Thos. Watson, Chas. Mair's Poems.

Song Waves—T. H. Rand.

A Day's Song—J. Stuart Thomson.

In Bohemia—Mrs. T. Sterry Hunt. Poems of the New Century—Rev. R. S. Jenkins.

Flower Legends—Alma F. McCollum. Poems of J. A. Tucker.

Songs of the West—Marion E. Moodie.

Circle of the Year—Miss Sanderson.

Between the Lights—Mrs. Isabel McKay.

Rhyme Thoughts for a Canadian Year—Mrs. A. L. Jack.

Woven Thoughts—Mrs. R. C. Guerin.

At Minas Basin and Other Poems—Theodore H. Rand.

Behind the Arras: A Book of the Unseen—Bliss Carman.

Canada: A Metrical Story—Chas. Campbell.

The Dread Voyage and Other Poems—W. W. Campbell.

Estabelle and Other Verse—John Stuart Thomson.

The House of the Trees—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

In Various Moods—Stuart Livingston.

John St. John and Anna Grey: A Romance of old N. B.—Margaret Gill Currie.

Jubilee, Patriotic and Other Poems—Robt. Awde.

The Lion and the Lilies: A Tale of the Conquest in Six Cantos and Other Poems—Chas. Edwin Jakeway.

Lorenzo and Other Poems—J. E. Pollock, B. A.

Mabel Grey and Other Poems—Lyman C. Smith.

Ministry of Flowers and Other Poems—Mrs. Norton.

Morning Songs in the Night—Walter A. Ratcliffe.

Motley: Verses Grave and Gay—J. W. Bengough.

My Lattice and Other Poems—Fred Geo. Scott.

Poems and Pastels—Wm. Edward Hunt.

Recreations—Rev. E. A. Stafford, LL. D.

Rural Rhymes—Eric Duncan.

Songs of the Common Day—Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Songs of the Pines—James Ernest Caldwell.

This Canada of Ours and Other Poems—J. D. Edgar, M. P.

The Unnamed Lake—Fred. Geo. Scott.

Wayside Echoes—Sophia V. Gilbert.

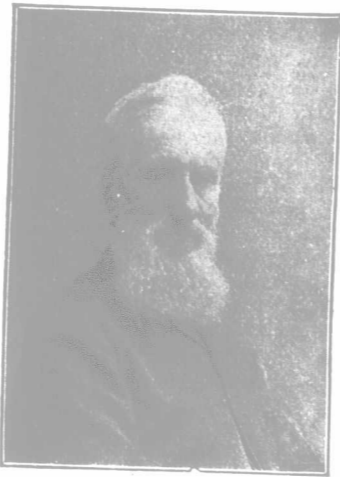
Robert Elliot's Poems—(Edited by John Dearness, M. A., and Frank Lawson).

Treasury of Canadian Verse—T. H. Rand.

Songs of the Great Dominion (out of print)—Lighthall.

"The Man Who Rose from Nothing."

The following poem was written by Alexander McLachlan, a well-known Canadian poet, who spent the greater part of his life in Canada, and died at Orangeville, Ont., in 1896. His poems, many of which are very beautiful, have been collected into three volumes, "Lyrics," "The Emigrant," and "Poems and Songs." "The Man Who Rose From Nothing" voices a good deal of sturdy Scotch ambition and Canadian independence in a very few words.



Alexander McLachlan.

Around the world the fame is blown
Of fighting heroes, dead and gone;
But we've a hero of our own—
The man who rose from nothing.

He's a magician great and grand;
The forests fled at his command;
And here he said, "Let cities stand!"
The man who rose from nothing.

And in our legislative hall
He towering stands alone, like Saul,
"A head and shoulders over all,"
The man who rose from nothing.

The gentleman in word and deed;
And short and simple in his creed:
"Fear God and help the soul in need!"
The man who rose from nothing.

In other lands he's hardly known,
For he's a product of our own;
Could grace a shanty or a throne—
The man who rose from nothing.

Here's to the land of lakes and pines,
On which the sun of freedom shines,
Because we're men on all our lines,
The man who rose from nothing.

Silence as a Weapon.

A war correspondent, writing from Manchuria after the fearful rout at Mukden, throws a great deal of the responsibility of the terrible defeat upon the looseness with which the military secrets were guarded. Every Russian plan, he says, was generally known for days, sometimes weeks, before the time fixed upon for its accomplishment, and coming military manoeuvres were discussed by the pettiest subalterns in the army with a freedom at such a time little short of criminal. On one occasion, for instance, a Russian officer was overheard explaining a certain line of fortifications freely in the presence of two or three Chinese, who turned out afterwards to be spies. Upon the Japanese side, on the other hand, not one outside of the select circle of generals in high command knew a single detail of the hidden springs upon which the great movements of the campaign were to revolve. Absolute silence toward the rank and file, censorship of the press, these were two of the mightiest mortars in the Japanese artillery.

Not only in war, however, is the habit of babbling a foolish, if not an utterly disastrous one. There are some people in this world who never seem to be able to keep anything. Do they meditate a piece of business, they must straightway inform all their friends and neighbors about it. Do they hear a piece of news, their tongues immediately itch until it has been passed on to every one within button-holing distance. Now, the one practice is as foolish as the other. In the latter case, should the news prove unfounded, it is sometimes as inconvenient as embarrassing to be obliged to retract one's words. As to the former, it is surely very unwise to air one's private affairs before the public. In the first place, the public seldom sympathizes. It simply looks on with curiosity, and if the venture prove a failure there are always enough daws to stand around and flap their wings and cackle. Occasionally, too, the babbling man runs up against a shark who manages to checkmate his little attempt, and, possibly, to take advantage of the very plan which the other has hatched. In such a case the ousted one has, at least, come into possession of a bit of wisdom, and wisdom so learned is seldom forgotten. Discretion, however, is the better part of valor, and it should be remembered that prudence is by no means to be confounded with secrecy, an attribute, which, somehow, seems to be taking an unenviable reputation to itself nowadays. The silent tongue is the prudent tongue.

Occupation and Longevity

What occupation in life offers man the best prospect of long life? The question is often asked.

Dr. Schofield, late lecturer and examiner of the National Health Society, has in his book "Nerves in Order" given a table of longevity which supplies an answer.

Evidently the Christian ministry is the most healthful of all occupations. Clergy, who head the list, live more than twice as long as the average members of other profes-

sions. Nonconformist ministers die a little faster.

The complete list works out thus in order of longevity: Clergy (55 per cent.), dissenting ministers, farmers, agricultural laborers, grocers, lawyers, drapers, coal miners, watchmakers, artists, shoemakers, bakers, clerks, chemists, green grocers, tailors, doctors, butchers, painters, musicians, cab and bus men, sweeps, publicans, metal miners, hawkers, London laborers, barmen.

Descent from the good stock, temperate habits and small, but assured incomes, are factors in the long life of the clergy.

Farmers would show up better if they spent less money in drink.

Grocers owe their higher death rate to the spirits they consume.

Lawyers would be better off if it were not that after 45 they die off more quickly.

Drapers die largely from consumption, owing to the amount of dust encountered in their business, but the suprisingly good health of coal miners is probably due to the harmlessness of coal dust.

Bakers die largely from drink and suicide.

Clerks alone live to the present average age of 43.

Musicians include all organ grinders and German bands. "Hence," writes the author, "their mortality." —[London Leader.

Wife of His Youth.

The dedication of "Ben Hur" got General Lew Wallace into trouble. When he was writing the book he told his wife that he expected to dedicate it to her, and that she must furnish the dedication. She wrote the following, which appears in the first edition of the work: "To the wife of my youth."

The book leaped into public favor at once. The usual penalties of greatness followed. General Lew Wallace began to get hundreds of letters from people who had read the book. Among them were scores from women who supposed that the dedication meant that "the wife of his youth" was dead.

They sympathized with him in the fact that Mrs. Wallace was not alive to share his fame, and more than one of them hinted that she could be induced to help him to overlook his loss. These letters annoyed General Wallace. When it came time to prepare a second edition he thought of how he could put a stop to the matrimonial offers.

"You got me into this muddle," he told Mrs. Wallace. "You must get me out."

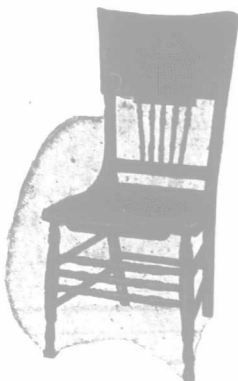
She was willing, and after some thought suggested the addition of a few words to the original dedication, and in all future editions it appears as follows: "To the wife of my youth, who still abides with me."

So it is that lovers of rare books have added this odd first edition to their collection. The book went into many editions after the first, and it is seldom that one of the first is found. If it has the dedication as first printed above, the collector may be sure that it is a first edition. Alexander Hill, of Cincinnati, has one of the first editions with a fly-leaf of a later edition bound in, showing the two styles of dedication.

Baby's Own Soap
 "King Baby Reigns"
 Makes ANY skin like Baby's skin
 Pure, Fragrant, Cleansing
 Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.
 MONTREAL.
 No other Soap is just as good. 311

Leslie's
 FINE FURNITURE

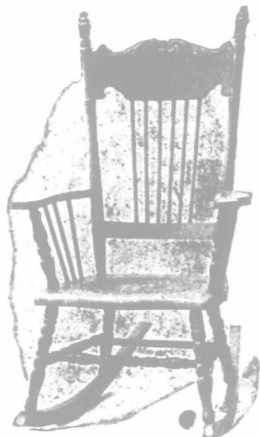
YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THE opportunity of securing a copy of our new CATALOGUE "C." A perusal of its illustrated pages will show you how to save money in buying furniture.



This handsome dining chair is made of the best of golden oak, polish finish, patent wood seat. These chairs give an artistic effect to the dining-room not to be derived from the use of ordinary furniture. Price from Winnipeg, **\$2.75** Price from Factory, **\$2.35**

Bought in the ordinary furniture store you would pay at least \$1.50 for this handsome rocker. It is of solid oak, golden finish, roomy cobbler seat of leather, braced throughout with prettily turned spindles.

Price from Winnipeg, **\$3** Price from Factory, **\$2.35**



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "C"

JOHN LESLIE

324-28 Main St.

Winnipeg, - Manitoba

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

11 x 15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address, \$1.00; cash with order. om

The London Printing & Lithographing Co. LONDON, ONTARIO.

STENOGRAPHY BOOK-KEEPING etc., thoroughly taught. Complete courses. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Canada.



Mr. Sun's Story.

"I asked the Sun to-day
 If it were true
 About the Moon, you know,
 And he looked through
 The window, and he said
 It was a lie,
 And told me this instead:

"That long ago the Moon and he
 Were wed,
 And used to go,
 Bright, happy, hand-in-hand
 Both to and fro
 Morning and evening skies,
 But, one sad day,
 The silver Moon fell ill
 And died away;
 And nevermore will be
 Together they,
 And nevermore will go,
 Bright, hand-in-hand,
 And nevermore will walk
 The same sweet land.

"He said that he would give
 His whole blue sky
 If he could only see her once
 And die!
 Just kiss each baby star
 Upon its cheek!
 For that is all, he says,
 He shines to seek.
 It does seem sad that he
 So long has shone
 For others' joy—but has not
 Found his own."

Living Dolls, and How to Make Them.

Years ago, when I visited Madame Tussaud's waxworks in London, England, I was especially interested in a model of "Tom Thumb," who was standing on the outstretched hand of a modern giant. This was not the Tom Thumb who, according to the old fairy tale, was small enough to ride on a butterfly. He was a real dwarf, called Charles S. Stratton, who died about 20 years ago. Poor little man, he often used to say to his tiny wife, as he watched children playing: "Oh, Vinnie, what a good time they are having! You know I never was allowed to be a child." Barnum took him when he was only four years old, and exhibited him for many years under the name of "General Tom Thumb." He married one of the tiny Warren sisters, who was not quite a yard in height. The wedding, which took place in New York about 40 years ago, was a very grand affair. The bride looked like a big doll in her magnificent dress, which was made by Worth, the famous Paris dressmaker, and she fairly blazed with jewels.

Soon after Tom Thumb's death, the tiny widow married an Italian Count, who was only a few inches taller than herself. The Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, was crowded with about 3,000 people, all as eager as you would have been to see the doll-like wedding. The bride's dress was of lavender satin and velvet, with a train twice as long as herself, and she wore a diamond necklace and bracelets. When the clergyman stooped to kiss her he leaned so far over that it seemed to the people behind as though he almost touched the floor.

You children would have liked to visit the house in which the little Countess lived with her first husband. The steps of the grand staircase were very low, and the window-sills were also near the floor. In one room was a tiny billiard table, in another a little set of bed-room furniture. The little bed, which was given to Tom Thumb by one of his grand friends in England, was very pretty, with its dainty lace draperies hanging from a gilt crown. There were the dearest little chairs and sofas in this house, and a beautiful grand piano, about a foot high. This was not like an ordinary toy piano; for, though the keys were too small for an ordinary person to play on them, its tone was perfect and it was beautifully inlaid with pearl. The "General" had also a tiny, real gun, with which he could shoot birds flying; a little violin, and a diminutive Masonic ap-

ron, for he belonged to the Masonic order. The Countess used to sew on a little sewing-machine. Indeed, she had two, one was an old-fashioned Wheeler & Wilson, and the other a Singer. These were models, presented to her by the manufacturers, and she could run up a seam with them very swiftly. Don't you wish you had one? You can "pretend," of course, and that is almost as good fun as having the real thing—sometimes better.

One day I was amusing some children with a made-up story about a doll's house, and made it very grand, with its bath-room, kitchen, etc., all fitted with tiny furniture. One little four-year-old listener, little Nell, said eagerly: "Was there a dear little tiny piano?" She looked so excited that, just for fun, I answered: "No, there was no piano."

Dreadfully disappointed, she pleaded: "Couldn't there be a dear little piano in the drawing-room?" but I stuck to my first statement. It was unkind, certainly, for the imaginary house could have had any number of imaginary pianos, but I was trying an experiment—testing the strength of her imagination. It must have been very strong, for she could hardly have been more distressed if the house had been a reality and had belonged to herself.

If imagination can make things seem as real as that, children hardly need toys at all. I once knew a little boy who, when he was going out to play in the snow, would say to me quite gravely: "Will you hold my mare while I am out? She is very skittish, and will run away if you give her her head." I promised to be very careful, and he would go out with a serious expression on his face, really seeming to believe that there was danger. The mare, which was only a kitchen chair, gave him quite as much pleasure as any rocking-horse. Indeed, it was better than a toy in one way, because it could be turned into anything, by means of the magic wand of imagination. One minute it might be a horse, and the next it would be transformed into a steamboat or an electric car. If that happy child had been the unhappy possessor of quantities of expensive toys, his imagination would never have learned to work such wonders. As it was, he had no reason to envy Aladdin his wonderful lamp. Nor have you.

"This little girl is very poor;
 She has troubles, she finds, she can scarce endure;
 And yet, my dear, she has playthings plenty—
 Dolls as many as two and twenty,
 Houses and arks and picture-books,
 Something pretty wherever she looks.
 But half the time she's puzzled to know
 What to do with the wonderful show,
 Tired of dollies two and twenty,
 And bored with her various toys a plenty.

"That little girl is very rich,
 With an old doll like a perfect witch,
 A broken chair and a bit of delf,
 And a wee cracked cup on the closet shelf.
 She can play with only a row of pins:
 Houses and gardens, arks and inns,
 She makes with her chubby fingers small,
 And she never needs a toy at all.
 Unseen, around her the fairies stray,
 Giving her bright thoughts every day.

"Poor little girl and rich little girl,
 How nice it would be if in time's swift whirl
 You could—perhaps not change your places,
 But catch a glimpse of each other's faces;
 For each to the other could something give
 Which would make the child-life sweeter to live,
 For both could give and both could share
 Something the other had to spare."

Another small friend of mine used to come dancing in with a beaming face and

say: "I can stay all day, and that other little girl has to stay at home and practise four hours." Perhaps you may think she was very unkind in thus exulting over some other child's troubles, but we understood each other. I knew well enough that the "other little girl" was only imaginary, and, therefore, no amount of wearisome practising could hurt her. My sunny Marjorie would have been the last person to rejoice over a real little companion's troubles, although she enjoyed her own freedom more when she piled up burdens for her dream-friend. I don't know why it should be so, but children are inclined to invent imaginary "pleasures," while grown-up people often go out of their way to invent imaginary "troubles." This last is a great mistake; and, if you take my advice, you will form the sensible habit of looking for the bright side of everything. If you can't find the bright side—be sure there always is one—invent one. Then your face will be so bright with inner sunshine that any stray sunbeams which may be hunting about for a shining palace to live in will be sure to be attracted to you.

The mail has just come in and was unusually interesting, for I received a card from Egypt, showing the desert with a picturesque group of camels, and also the following letter and verses from one of our young English readers. We gladly welcome you as a Cornerite, Muriel, and hope you will soon make the acquaintance of Our Lady of the Sunshine and the Snows. We hardy Canadians love our glorious, bracing winters quite as much as our sunny summers. Your verses are very pretty, and show the possibility of finding sunshine in even the darkest cloud of sorrow. COUSIN DOROTHY.

Normanhurst, De La Harr Pde.,
 Bexhill, England.
 To the Editor of the "Farmer's Advocate":
 I thought I would send you a few lines of my own composition for the "Farmer's Advocate," and hope you will find room for them. My brother is a subscriber, and we are hoping to come to Canada soon.
 My age is fourteen.
 Yours truly,
 MURIEL C. OSBORNE.

Sunshine and Sorrow.

Two little rosebud lips
 Purled in glee;
 Two little wide, blue eyes,
 Smiling at me;
 Two little dimpled cheeks
 Radiant with mirth;
 Little white, pearly teeth,
 Sweetest on earth.

Two little restless feet
 Never at peace,
 At the sound of whose pattering
 All troubles cease.
 Sweet head of golden hair,
 Falling in showers,
 Which vie with the sunshine
 In bright Summer hours.

Two little silent lips,
 Silent for aye;
 Two little cheeks, where now
 No dimples play;
 Two little bright eyes
 Are closed to the light,
 No more to shine here
 With rapturous delight.

Two little cold white hands
 Folded in rest;
 'Tis hard to submit
 To "the Will that is best";
 Two little tired feet
 Resting in Peace,
 Have gone to that land where
 All Earth's troubles cease.
 MURIEL C. OSBORNE.

How a Boy got a Watch.

Dear Sirs,—I received your No. 8 premium watch for getting subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," and am very much pleased with it. It is much better than I expected, and, besides, the new subscribers are all much pleased with the paper. My age is thirteen.
 W. J. COLEY.

"Isn't this bill rather large, doctor? You only prescribed once, and I only took one of your pills." "Well, it was that pill that cured you." "I am not objecting to the pill, doctor, but to the pillage."

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



The Farmer's Wife.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read your letter of March 1st, and accept your invitation to express my ideas on the subject. I think it is in the individuals, and not whether they live in town or country to have a peaceful, happy home, one of the greatest earthly blessings. There are two sides to every question, you say, and women are not the only sufferers. I know some good, kind, honest, industrious men, fond of home, who have to live in the chilling east wind of their wives' displeasure—what they do is always wrong, and what they do not is wrong too.

A friend of mine went for a visit to what I think must have been an up-to-date farm. She told me she was astonished at the amount of work done there, but it was done so promptly and systematically that it left time for the girls to do fancywork, to go visiting, and receive visitors, and they have a horse and buggy whenever they want it. I have noticed how much some women accomplish so easily, while others, always in a hurrying, bustling worry, do so little. I have read "you should never call attention to defects unless to remedy them," so I would say to our Illinois sister, or any other sister who may be similarly placed, that "self help is the

best help." God helps those who help themselves, whether in domestic or any other business of life. If she is married to a coarse, ignorant man, it is foolish for her to expect the consideration and attention that a refined, cultured gentleman would give her; however, bitter and sad it may be not to be appreciated and cared for, and to know that her husband understands how much work his horses can do, but has no consideration for his wife.

She must decide for herself what she can do and what is her duty, and then firmly do what is right. She should treat and speak to and of her husband with kindly courtesy, and remember that no man or woman who grumbles or complains about his wife or her husband, has any sympathy or respect for others. If it is right to read and write, do it; but not by stealth, only do it at the right time. Many a right thing is made wrong by doing it at the wrong time. Sitting down to read, write, or play, when the regular daily work is not done, is wrong, and often causes much discomfort and trouble. "Recreation is right, when it comes after work, and wrong when it is taken first." Domestic trouble is often caused by selfishness. Too much is thought of how one is treated and spoken to, and not enough of the rights and wishes of others. Often not enough consideration is given to in-

dividuality. God has not made two people alike any more than two faces, and it is impossible for all to think and act in the same way.

Mr. Gladstone said the way domestic problems were settled in his household was, "When I insist, Mrs. Gladstone submits; when Mrs. Gladstone insists, I submit." We read and hear much about a mother's influence, but too little is expected of the father's. If the parents were more considerate and polite at home and taught their boys to be so, it would make many a home more pleasant and happy.

My niece's husband came of a family of six—three girls and three boys. He told me that his father taught the boys to treat their sisters as ladies and their mother as something almost divine, and now it is natural for him to act toward his wife and daughters in the same way. "Politeness is like an air cushion, nothing in it, but it eases the joints."

"Manners are not idle, but the fruit of noble natures and loyal minds." The late Henry Drummond said if one would read thoughtfully the 13 of 1st Cor. every day for a month, it would transform one's life.

Hoping that others will express themselves on this important subject.

HELPONABIT.

Answer to Juanita.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder how many Ingle Nookers are interested in the Women's Institute? We have such pleasant meetings. They are generally held from house to house, and I think it helps the ladies to speak, as it seems so much more formal in a hall or public building. I can picture Aunt Libbie's kitchen. She must enjoy working in it, and I do not think she will call her work a drudgery. I do not believe in having a parlor for company; but a living-room where one can have music, books or work, and can spend one's leisure time. Is New Ontario Boy frozen up? We were much interested in his letters. The carrot pudding is much lighter without flour, and I have never tried baking powder, Juanita. If you wish it firmer add a few more bread crumbs. CHATTERBOX.

HINTS FROM "PADDY."

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read with very much interest each week the letters from the different ones who contribute to this department. I have felt for some time that I would like to thank the member who wrote a very instructive article on how to make bread. It helped me very much, and showed me where my mistake was. Perhaps I might help on the good work a little by a few hints. If you dig up horse radish in November and put it in a keg or barrel, then cover with earth, you will find it as fresh and crisp as if it were freshly dug. I grated some yesterday, and was delighted with the way it kept; the tops were green.

I use up stale bread and old light-cake in pancake batter. Soak the stale bread in hot water, and beat up until fine. Add to batter and beat well. If you find you have too much for the amount of batter—you will know, for the cakes will be sticky upon cooking—add a little more milk or buttermilk and flour. They are delicious if made right.

Sour milk or buttermilk will take out iron rust.

Hoping these remarks will be of help to someone, and thanking you for your space, I will sign myself— "PADDY."

RECIPES FROM "WRINKLES" FOR MAPLE-SYRUP SEASON.

Brown Flour Hot Cakes.—Three cups of brown flour, one cup of white flour, three cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, one saltspoon salt, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream tartar. Mix to a batter not very thick; drop a tablespoonful at a time into a baking pan, and bake in a rather quick oven.

Buckwheat Pancakes.—Three cups of buckwheat flour, one cup of white flour, one saltspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, warm water enough to make a rather thin batter, small half-cup of yeast, well stirred in. Mix in a large jug so that they can be poured into the frying pan; keep warm, and let rise five or six hours, if for tea, or overnight for breakfast. Put in a hot, covered dish as you fry them, and serve on hot plates.

CARD from each end of every pound of

Blue Ribbon
TEA

Count as 3 Coupons no matter how printed.

The WINNIPEG G. & M. CO., Limited

Head Office: 248 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

Branch—REGINA.

Capital Stock \$60,000.00

We have imported the largest stock of

GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS

that has ever been brought into Western Canada. With our new warehouse and its modern workshop completed we are in a position to handle our rapidly-increasing trade to better advantage than ever. It will pay you to write for our latest catalogue, which will be mailed free to any address in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address:

WINNIPEG G. & M. COMPANY, LIMITED,
Dept. F. 248 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

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

Pianos Reduced

In order to prepare for the on-coming spring rush all used instruments must be cleared. . . .

Samples of Cut Prices

KARN, up-to-date.....	\$215
WHALEY ROYCE, large size...	205
EVANS BROS., cabinet grand...	195
HEINTZMAN, a bargain.....	175
BERRY, Boston, neat case.....	165
WILLIAMS, small size.....	155
CHICKERING & SONS, Boston..	149
NEW ENGLAND, in rosewood..	145
CABLE & SONS, full compass..	135
J. & C. FISCHER, very durable.	115
GEO. WOODS, pedal organ....	90
GEO. BROWN, practice piano..	85
UXBRIDGE, chapel organ.....	54
MASON & HAMLIN, Boston....	51
DOHERTY, cabinet style.....	49

These Pianos and Organs are fully guaranteed, and will positively be sold at prices marked.

Write for full particulars.

Layton Bros.,
144 Peel Street, - Montreal.

A

very interesting sight would it be to you could you see the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" mails coming in. Letters by the hundreds, containing subscriptions to our journal, would surely impress upon you the fact that the small sum invested in the yearly subscription to the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" must be a

Profitable

investment. This is an age of seeking for profit. Why not, so long as it is honestly obtained? And what more honorable way is there than that gained by cultivating the soil and raising stock according to the best methods devised by modern science? An

Investment

that counts: the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" certainly is in this respect. We aim at telling the farmers how to do everything in the very best way, and the many letters of appreciation from our subscribers in every part of Canada tell us we are being successful in doing so. For sample copies, etc., address:

The Wm. Weld Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

For Spring Debility

YOU SHOULD RESTORE RICHNESS TO THE BLOOD BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Habit is one of the strongest forces of nature. It is like a rut into which it is easy to run, but which too often leads to misfortune and calamity.

The habit of dosing with salts and sarsaparillas in the spring is doing much to undermine the health of the present generation.

In the spring the blood is thin, the system run down and the body weak and enervated. What you need is a tonic and restorative, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you have been a slave to the habit of dosing the system with salts or similar weakening purgatives you will appreciate Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which acts on the principle of forming new blood, building up the system and creating new nerve force.

It is something to strengthen rather than weaken that you must need in the spring, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies this need as no other medicine was ever known to do.

By its use the action of the heart becomes strong and regular, the stomach is supplied with the nervous energy which is necessary to healthful digestion, and every organ of the body is enabled to carry out the duty imposed on it by nature.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

A young lady from Washington was visiting for the first time a country farm. Seeing a cow looking very savage she said to an old farmer: "Oh, how savage that cow looks!"

"Yes, Miss, it's the red parasol you are carrying," said the farmer.

"Well," she said, "I knew it was a trifle out of fashion, but I never thought a country cow would notice it."

"And you went up the Rhine, I suppose?" said Mrs. Malaprop. "Oh, yes! It was beautiful!" "And did you see any Rhineoceroses?"

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

His Health Mainly Due to the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-six Years, and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., April 3rd.—(Special).—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well, I attribute it largely to my good health, and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago. I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled, and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble, I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

Hats, and How to Make Them.

The subject of hats is quite as interesting to the dwellers in small towns, villages and on the farms, as it is in the cities. Time was when slow communication and lack of opportunity compelled women at a distance to accept styles that were behind the season, but that day has long gone by, and woe to the merchant or milliner who attempts to pass off anything not up-to-date on the women of the West.

There has been little weather as yet for the wearing of spring hats, but the prudent girl has already begun to consider the question seriously. The big city retailers have all had their openings, and the lines on which hats will be constructed are pretty well decided, although June will bring some changes for midsummer. For dwellers in this great West, where "The wind, he do blow, blow, and then he blow some more," it is indeed good news that smaller hats and low crowns are the very latest. Big hats have been worn so long that milliners find it hard to tear themselves away from these creations that eat up material as the fire eats up straw; but the day of the small hat is not merely at hand, it is here, and the girl who has a last fall hat that will answer for early spring, will do well to decide on a small design for midsummer, unless she be di-



A POLO TURBAN. By Courtesy of McCall & Co., Winnipeg.

vinely tall, in which case she will choose the largest of the smaller models; this is not a contradiction in terms, though it looks like it.

MATERIALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Speaking generally, hats are made of fancy mohair or straw braids, or mechin, or both. By the way, "mechin" is our old friends illusion, and tulle under another name, and with more toughness of fibre. It does not succumb to damp as did its predecessors. The day of elaborate chiffon hats has passed. A few are shown still in this material, but they are mighty few, and are not in the best houses. In regard to the fancy braids, their names, colors and styles are legion, but they are very beautiful, many of them moderate in price, and easy to handle. Just here let me say a word to the girl who wants to save by making her own hats. If you have handy fingers and a talent for millinery, the season's styles are in your favor; but if you have not, economize in some other quarter, and get the best milliner within reach to make your hat, or content yourself with one of the smart ready-to-wears. A dress hat badly done would make Venus look dowdy. For the girl who will make her own, any shape required can be obtained in the ready-made wire frames; the best in small hats are French sailors, polo turbans, Tommy Atkins' turbans, Gleggery turbans. These are all becoming shapes and easy to handle. If you require a larger hat, get a Germaine. Many milliners will not know this name, but the original model was made by the famous Madame Germaine, of Paris. The hat has a wide brim dipping over the face and is rolled high and smartly at the

back (in passing, all hats are close to the head at the back, no matter what their shape). The crowns of the Germaine hat are many and various, but the low beehive is the newest and the smartest. If a straw or hair braid hat is decided upon, get plenty of the straw, a yard or two more will not greatly increase the cost of the hat, and the remotest hint of too little material will spoil all your efforts. Mohair braids are more expensive, but are much easier to work up, and give a lighter hat on the head. Gather the edge of your braid on double silk twist, as it will slip more readily than on cotton, and sew in place with cotton, because it will hold more firmly. If you decide on a hat of mechin, make it of treble box pleatings, set round and round like straw. To make a Germaine hat of ordinary size, will require ten yards of mechin, and many of the turbans have six and eight yards in them. The wire frames should be covered plain with the mechin before the pleatings are set on, and these should be placed so close together and be so full as to suggest moss. When made of olive green, pale blue, burnt onion, or any of the raspberry, puce, mulberry or Ophelia shades, these hats are exquisite. All that is needed to complete them is a spray of flowers in contrasting or harmonizing shades, and they will stand an immense amount of wear. It may surprise an amateur to learn that it takes a skilled milliner from two to three days to make one of these hats. Do not attempt a hat of bias folds of the mechin, they are much more difficult than the pleated ones, and any discrepancies are more noticeable.

FLOWER HATS.

The flower hats are, after all, the easiest for the amateur, and they are quite the prettiest hats of the season, and very serviceable. Let no one persuade you into buying silk flowers. The best and most costly French patterns are muslin flowers—fine muslin that will not fade or fray. Turban shapes and the smallest of the Charlotte Corday hats are the best for the purpose, and the flowers to use are violets, double stocks, lilacs, small poppies, forget-me-nots and roses. Take any of these flowers and sew them round and round in close rows on the frame, and the effect is lovely. The only decoration necessary for these hats is a Chou of the flowers with an osprey of grass or feathers issuing from the center. Some of the New

York and French hats have such daring combinations as Choux (cabbage-shaped rosettes) of American Beauty roses on hats of violets, but these are extreme and in questionable taste. A Chou of the flowers of which the hat is made is always best. The girl who makes her own hats is sure to have a box in which she keeps discarded flowers, and just here is a good opportunity to display her skill. Let her take every bit of foliage, straighten it out carefully; if there are old roses, pull them to pieces petal by petal, pare the edges of each petal if at all frayed, and having a polo turban shape, make the crown by sewing these petals one over the other from the outer edge of the crown to the center (poppies can be treated in the same way). Make the band of the hat of the foliage taken leaf for leaf and sewed close. If you have not enough for the band of the crown, make that of folds of green mechin; draw one thickness of the green mechin over the whole hat, and finish with a smart cockade of ribbon or the mechin, and you will have a second hat that will be a joy to yourself and to someone else when you go riding in a covered buggy on moonlight summer nights. TAMMAZINAH.

Miss Flyrty—Jack Hanson was telling me about a romantic adventure he had at the party last night. It seems he bumped into a girl in a dark hallway and kissed her; and he doesn't know yet— Miss Elders—Oh! tee-hee! That was I, Miss Flyrty—What? Oh, for goodness sake, don't tell him now. Let him have his romance.

Why Women Are Weak

To any Womanly Sufferer, I offer a Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free.

Only one woman in 98 has perfect health. And almost all womanly sickness can be traced to a common cause—the nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep the heart in motion—control the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate the kidneys—the nerves on which all the vital functions depend.

These are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down. It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

My remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well—and that is the end of womanly weakness.

In more than a million homes my remedy is known. It has cured womanly weakness not once, but repeatedly—over and over again. Yet you may not have heard of it—or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send me no money—make me no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have not tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar laid before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of womanly weakness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

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

- Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book 2 on the Heart.
- Book 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book 4 for Women.
- Book 5 for Men.
- Book 6 on Rheumatism.

In connection with Dr. Shoop's Restorative it is sometimes advisable to give local treatment. If so, get Dr. Shoop's Night Cure. Both remedies are on sale at all druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Fiery, Itching, Burning, Blistering ECZEMA



Why be a victim of this distressing skin trouble? Our ECZEMA CURE—a wonderful remedy—we've cured thousands during the past 13 years—will cure you. Don't suffer, but send stamps for particulars and books. Describe trouble fully. Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Moth-patches, Freckles, Rashes, Goitre, Red Nose, Eruptions, etc., cured at home. Consultation free by mail. Get Booklet "F."

Graham Dermatological Institute, Dept. F, 502 Church Street, Toronto.

Our Big New Illustrated Catalogue is now ready to Mail.

GET ONE SCOTT FURNITURE CO. Wide-awake. Biggest and Best in Canada West. 270, 272 and 274 Main St., WINNIPEG.

Advertise in the Advocate

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



"LOOK FOR THE BOY"

TRADE MARK

Flintkote

We are going to use this space for little talks about the merits of

"REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING"

that has given such general satisfaction in Western Canada for the past four years.

"Look for the BOY on Every Roll"

MACKENZIE BROS. 244 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



Agents Wanted

The SDRAMOTOR

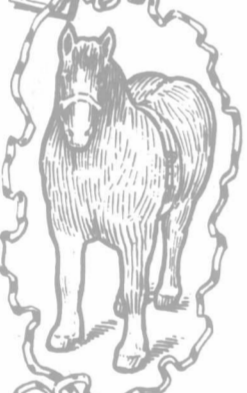
will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B;" it's free.

SDRAMOTOR CO.
68-79 King St. LONDON, Can. 107-109 Erie St. BUFFALO, N.Y.


ALEX GALBRAITH & SON



Never in all the years that this firm has been in the business of importing high-class stallions have they been in a position to offer such a **uniformly select lot** as at the present time.

Write for Catalogue to

BRANDON MANITOBA



One Man Better Than Two

With Planet Jr. Garden Tools one man brings larger and better returns than two, and sometimes half a dozen, under the old methods. Get our 1905 Planet Jr. Catalog. It will help make your year's work successful. Describes all Planet Jr. Tools, including seeders, wheel hoes, hand and walking cultivators, harrows, one and two-horse cultivators, sugar beet cultivators, etc.

No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe
Works between or astride rows; to or from plants. Changed in a moment into tools without equal for weeding, cultivating, furrowing, ridging, etc.

No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder
is a thoroughly reliable implement. Plants in continuous rows or in hills. No waste in stopping; no hills missed in starting. Marks opens furrows, drops seed, covers and rolls. Light, easy-running. Don't fail to get the catalog. It's free.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1108 F. Philadelphia, Pa.

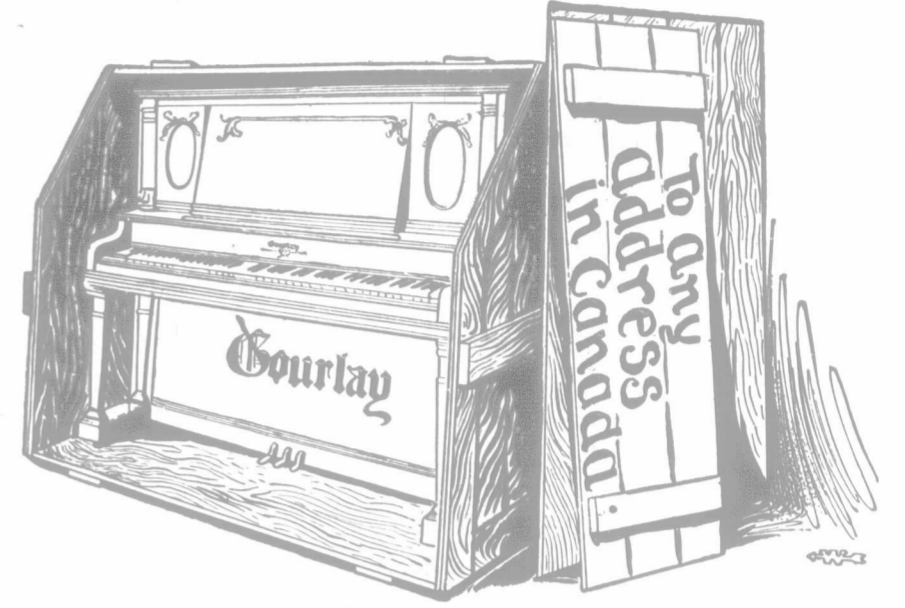
Senega Root Ship us your Senega and turn it into money while prices are high. We predict low value in near future.

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., Limited
Dealers and Exporters of Hides, Pelts, Deerskins, etc. Northern Furs and Senega.

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

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

ORDER BY MAIL—WE WILL SHIP



STYLE No. 15.

An Etruscan design in Mahogany or figured Walnut with refined hand-carvings, all chisel-work, not stucco or pressed work or machine carvings. New cabinet grand scale; height, 4 ft. 7 in.; width, 5 ft. 2 in.; depth, 2 ft. 2 1/2 in.; 73-octave overstring; trichord scale; best ivory and ebony keys. Extra strong bronzed metal plate to top of piano, with heavy flanged bearings fitted into non-varying endwood pin-block. Sound board of finest prepared violin spruce, convex in form, full size, reinforced and fitted to latest improved elliptic acoustic rims and sectional rift-cut maple bridges. Remarkably resonant. Three patent noiseless protected pedals. See full description of staying-in-tune advantages in catalogue.

GOURLAY PIANOS

Are not made to sell at bargain prices. They are "high-priced, but worth the price"—the finest instruments on the market, and therefore the cheapest in the end. And they are sold on terms which place them within the reach of all.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

You can order a "GOURLAY" direct by mail at a price free from agents' commissions. We will personally select and ship your instrument, and you can return it at our expense if not satisfactory on trial. Eight different plans of easy payment, from \$15 to \$100 down, and balance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. Other pianos and organs taken in part payment if desired. Write us for catalogue and particulars.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING, 188 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

McLachlan Gas and Gasoline Engines

Portable
Stationary
Traction
Marine
Engines



Complete
Gasoline
Threshing
Outfits a
Specialty.

10 to 40 h.-p. Threshing Engine.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PARTICULARS TO

The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Limited

TORONTO, ONT., or to

W. C. WILCOX & CO., Our Western Agents, Box 818, Winnipeg, Man.

WOODENWARE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST ALWAYS ASK FOR



WOODENWARE
MATCHES

FIBREWARE
PAPER

For Sale By All Dealers

TEES & PERSSE, Limited, WINNIPEG.

FIBREWARE

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS
Place an Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate

SHIP



carving, all grand scale; rich scale; with heavy est prepared oved elliptic three patent a catalogue.

out worth the cheap- within the

RY

m agents' and you different bly, quar- part pay-

TO, ONT.

ines

complete soline freshing fits a specialty.

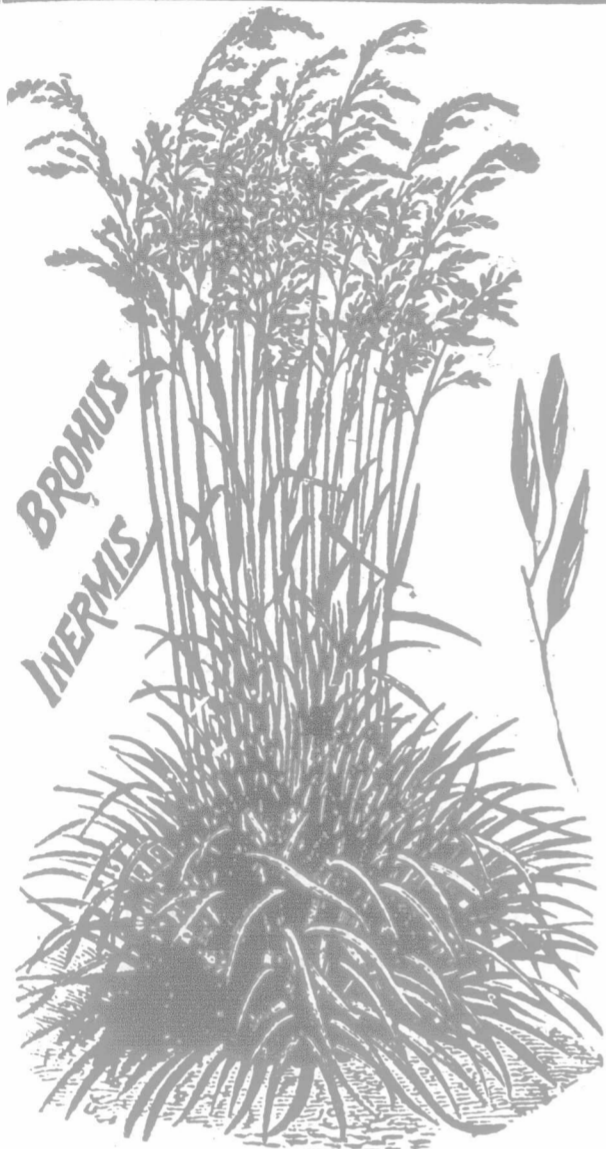
imited

g, Man.

MATCHES

EG.

LTS cate



WESTERN BROME GRASS

FORMS A CLOSE, TENDER, LASTING SWARD

The Most Perfect Western Pasture Grass

Produces a heavy aftermath of

Succulent Leafy Shoots

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARM REPORT

The ability of WESTERN RYE GRASS to produce good pasture during long periods of drought far exceeds that of any other cultivated variety. It is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture

The value of Western Brome Grass to Farmers and Ranchers cannot be over-estimated

The LEAVENWORTH CASE

By A. K. Green.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

"Oh, you know I have no opinion. I gave up everything of that kind when I put the affair into your hands."

"Still—"

"That the letter of which these scraps are the remnant was on Mr. Leavenworth's table at the time of the murder, is believed. That upon the body being removed, a paper was taken from the table by Miss Leavenworth, is also believed. That when she found her action had been noticed and attention called to this paper and the key, she resorted to subterfuge in order to escape the vigilance of the watch that had been set over her, and partially succeeding in her endeavor, flung the key into the fire from which these same scraps were afterwards recovered, is also known. The conclusion I leave to your judgment."

"Very well, then," said I, rising, "we will let conclusions go for the present. My mind must be settled in regard to the truth or falsity of a certain theory of mine, in order that my judgment may be worth much on this or any matter connected with the affair."

And only waiting to get the address of his subordinate, Q, in case I should need assistance in my investigations, I left Mr. Gryce, and proceeded immediately to the house of Mr. Veeley.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Story of a Charming Woman.

"You have never heard, then, any account of the circumstances which led to his marriage?"

It was my partner who spoke. I had been asking him to explain to me Mr. Leavenworth's well-known antipathy to the English race.

"No."

"If you had," returned he, rousing up in his bed—he was not yet entirely recovered from his illness—"you would not need to ask me for this explanation. But it is not strange you are ignorant of the matter. I doubt if there are half-a-dozen persons in existence who could tell you where Horatio Leavenworth found the lovely woman who afterwards became his wife, much less give you any details of the circumstances which led to the marriage."

"I am very fortunate, then, in being in the confidence of one who can. What were those circumstances, Mr. Veeley?" "It will aid you but little to hear; but since you desire it, you shall. Horatio Leavenworth when a young man was very ambitious; so much so, that at one time he aspired to marry a wealthy lady of Providence. But chancing to go to England he there met a young woman whose grace and charm had such an effect upon him, that he relinquished all thought of the Providence lady, though it was some time before he could face the prospect of marrying the one who had so greatly interested him, as she was not only in the humblest circumstances, but was encumbered with a child concerning whose parentage the neighbors professed ignorance and she had nothing to say. But as is very apt to be the case in an affair like this, love and admiration soon got the better of worldly wisdom. Taking his future in his hands, he offered himself as her husband, when she immediately proved herself worthy of his regard, by entering at once into those explanations he was too much of a gentleman to demand.

It seems that she was an American by birth, her father having been a well-known merchant of Chicago. While he lived, her home was one of luxury, but just as she was emerging into womanhood, he died. It was at his funeral she met the man destined to be her ruin. How he came there she never knew, he was not a friend of her father's. It is enough he was there and saw her, and that in three weeks—don't shudder, she was such a child—they were married. In twenty-four hours she knew what that word meant for her; it meant blows. Everett, I am telling no fanciful story. In twenty-four hours after the girl was married, her husband coming drunk into the house, found her in his way and knocked her down. It was but the beginning. Her father's estate on being settled up, proving to be less than expected, he carried her off to England, where he did not wait to be drunk, in order to maltreat her. She was not free from his cruelty night or day. Before she was sixteen she had run the whole gamut of human suffering, and that, not at the hands of a coarse common ruffian, but from an elegant, handsome, luxury-loving gentleman, whose taste in dress

was so nice, he would sooner fling a garment of hers into the fire, than see her go into company clad in a manner he did not consider becoming. She bore it till her child was born, then she fled. Two days after the little one saw the light, she rose up from her bed and taking her baby in her arms, ran out of the house. The few jewels she had put into her pocket supported her till she could set up a little shop. After that, she lived as one born and bred as she had been might be supposed to do, in a situation so at war with her earlier training and natural instinct. As for her husband, she neither saw him nor heard from him, from the day she left him, till about two weeks before Horatio Leavenworth first met her, when she learned from the papers that he was dead. She was, therefore, free, but though she loved Horatio Leavenworth with all her heart, she would not marry him. She felt herself forever stained and soiled by the one awful year of abuse and contamination. Nor could he persuade her. Not till the death of her child, a month or so after his proposal, did she consent to give him her hand and what remained of her unhappy life. He brought her to New York, surrounded her with luxury and every tender care, but the arrow had gone too deep; two years from the day her child breathed its last, she too died. It was the blow of his life to Horatio Leavenworth; he was never the same man again. Though Mary and Eleanore shortly after entered his home, he never recovered his old light-heartedness. Money became his idol, and the ambition to make and leave a great fortune behind him modified all his views of life. But one proof remained that he never forgot the wife of his youth, and that was, he would not bear to have the word 'Englishman' uttered in his hearing."

Mr. Veeley paused, and I rose to go. "Do you remember how Mrs. Leavenworth looked?" I asked. "Could you describe her to me?"

He seemed a little astonished at my request, but immediately said: "She was a very pale woman; not strictly beautiful, but of a contour and expression of great charm. Her hair was brown, her eyes grey—"

"And very wide apart?"

He nodded, looking still more astonished. "How came you to know? Have you seen her picture?"

(Continued on page 506)

Drought Defying Frost Resisting

Our Western Brome Grass is specially selected and grown for Manitoba and the Territories.

14 lbs. (bushel) \$2.25.

50 lbs., \$7.50.

100 lbs., \$14.00.

The Steele-Briggs Seed Co.

LIMITED

Canada's Greatest Seed House

Winnipeg, Man.

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

I did not answer that question.

On my way downstairs, I bethought me of a letter which I had in my pocket for Mr. Veeley's son, Fred, and knowing of no surer way of getting it to him that night than by leaving it on the library table, I stepped to the door of that room which in this house was at the rear of the parlors, and receiving no reply to my knock, opened it and looked in.

The room was unlighted, but a cheerful fire was burning in the grate, and by its glow I espied a lady crouching on the hearth, whom at first glance I took for Mrs. Veeley. But upon addressing her by that name, I saw my mistake; for the person before me not only refrained from replying, but rising at the sound of my voice, revealed a form so noble in its grace, that all possibility of its being that of the dainty little wife of my partner fled.

"I see that I have made a mistake," said I, "I beg your pardon;" and would have left the room, but something in the general attitude of the lady before me restrained me, and believing it to be Mary Leavenworth, I inquired:

"Can it be this is Miss Leavenworth?"

The noble figure appeared to droop, the gently-lifted head to fall, and for a moment I doubted if I had been correct in my supposition. Then form and head slowly erected themselves, a soft voice spoke and I heard a low "Yes," and hurriedly advancing, confronted—not Mary with her glancing, feverish gaze and scarlet, trembling lips—but Eleanore, the woman whose faintest look had moved me from the first, the woman whose husband I believed myself to be even then pursuing to his doom.

The surprise was too great; I could neither sustain nor conceal it. Stumbling slowly back, I murmured something about having believed it to be her cousin; and then, conscious only of the one wish to fly a presence I dared not encounter in my present mood, turned, when her rich heart-full voice rose once more and I heard:

"You will not leave me without a word, Mr. Raymond, now that chance has thrown us together?" Then as I came slowly forward, "Were you so very much astonished to find me here?"

"I do not know—I did not expect—" was my incoherent reply. "I had heard that you were ill; that you went nowhere; that you had no wish to see your friends."

"I have been ill," she said, "but I am better now, and have come to spend the night with Mrs. Veeley because I could not endure the stare of the four walls of my room any longer."

"I am glad that you have done so," said I. "You ought to be here all the while. That dreary, lonesome boarding-house is no place for you, Miss Leavenworth. It distresses us all to feel that you are exiling yourself at this time."

"I do not wish anybody to be distressed," she returned. "It is best for me to be where I am. It is not exile, nor am I all alone. A little girl is there, a child, one whose innocent eyes see nothing but innocence in mine. She will keep me from too great a despair. Do not let my friends be anxious; I can bear it." Then in a lower tone: "There is but one thing that utterly disturbs me, and that is my ignorance of what is going on at home. Sorrow I can bear, but suspense is killing me. Will you not tell me, then, something of Mary and home? I cannot ask Mrs. Veeley; she is kind, but has no real knowledge of Mary or me, nor does she know anything of our estrangement. She thinks me obstinate, and blames me for leaving my cousin in her trouble. But you know that I could not do otherwise. You know—" her voice wavered off into a tremble and she did not conclude.

"I cannot tell you much," I hastened to reply, "but whatever knowledge is at my command is certainly yours. Is there anything in particular you would like to ask?"

"I would like to know how Mary is, whether she is well and—composed." "Your cousin is not ill," I returned, "but I fear that I can hardly say she is composed. She is in great anguish, Miss Leavenworth. She is not only overwhelmed at the loss which has befallen her, but overcome with anxiety for you. You must not think of her as being otherwise than troubled."

"You see her often, then?" said she. "I am assisting Mr. Harwell in preparing your uncle's book for the press, and

The Woman who Would And The Grocer who wouldn't.

Every day from five to fifteen letters are received by The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. from women living in the smaller towns throughout Canada, saying they have asked their grocer for Royal Household Flour but can't get it. One writes—"I told my grocer, Mr.----, that I would buy 'Royal Household' regularly if he would always keep it on hand, but he said he wouldn't take on another brand of flour until he was obliged to." Another says—"My grocer is an 'old fogie' and never gets the newest or the best things until the year after." A third says—"We haven't an enterprising grocer in our town and are obliged to send to-----for 'Royal Household' or take a poorer flour."

Write direct to Ogilvie's.

If you can't get "Royal Household" from your grocer, write to us direct—we will immediately give you the name of the nearest grocer who keeps "Royal Household" and send you also the "Royal Household" recipes. There is no good reason why your grocer should compel you to use inferior flour—no first class grocer will hesitate to order "Royal Household" for you, and even the smallest dealer will get it if you insist upon it.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.



A Sure Money Maker On the Farm

When you buy a Cream Separator you cheat yourself if you don't get the machine that makes and saves the most money for you. Cream, repairs and oil—all represent money.

The United States Cream Separator

holds the world's record for clean skimming—saves cream every day that other separators lose.

Substantial and simple—extremely durable. No joints to work loose, no ratchet pin to break off, no exposed gears to be injured—no repairs.

Perfect adjustment of working parts—no oil wasted. You can't make your cows pay you as they should without a U. S. Cream Separator. Write for free illustrated catalogue to-day.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company BELLOWS FALLS VERMONT

Warehouses at Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, La Crosse, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Salt Lake City, Utah, San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N. Y., Portland, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Que., Hamilton, Ont. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE

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

necessarily am there much of the time," replied I.

"My uncle's book!" The words came in a tone of low horror.

"Yes, Miss Leavenworth. It has been thought best to bring it before the world, and—"

"And Mary has set you at the task?"

"Yes." "It seemed as if she could not escape from the horror which had overtaken her. "How could she? Oh, how could she?"

"She considers herself as doing what her uncle would approve. He was very anxious, as you know, to have the book out by July; she is but fulfilling his wishes—"

"Do not speak of it," cried she, falling a step back: "I cannot bear it." Then as if she feared she had hurt my feelings by her abruptness, lowered her voice and said: "I do not, however, know of any one I should be better pleased to have charged with the task than yourself. With you it will be a work of respect and reverence; but a stranger—oh, I could not have endured a stranger touching it."

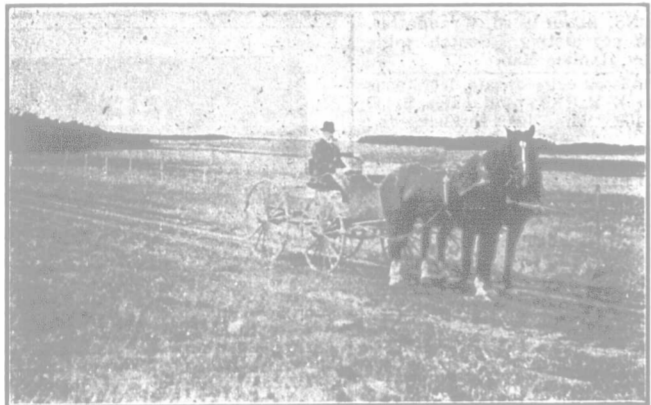
She was fast falling into her old horror, but rousing herself, murmured: "I wanted to ask you something; ah, I know—" and she moved a little so as to face me. "I wish to inquire if everything is as before in the house; the servants the same and—other things?" "There is a Mrs. Darrell there; I do not know of any other change."

"Mary does not talk of going away?"

"I think not." "But she has visitors? Some one besides Mrs. Darrell to help her bear her loneliness?"

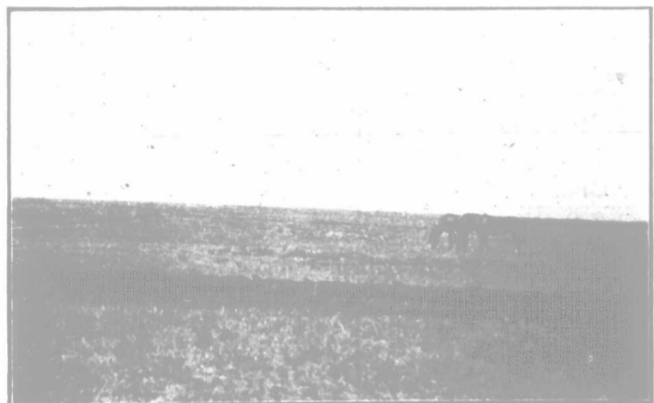
(To be continued.)

Last Mountain Valley



In Township 21, Range 21, W. 2.

THE FINEST WHEAT LAND IN NORTH-EAST AS-SINIBOIA. Average crop for 5 years, 25 bush. per acre.



Opening Out New Farm.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE on the LAKE

S.S. Queen City and S.S. Silken Dale will make regular trips with freight and passengers. . . .

Railway in Operation this Summer.



In Township 26, Range 23, W. 2.

WRITE FOR FREE MAPS, BOOKS, ETC.

Wm. Pearson & Co.,

Winnipeg.

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

Legal.

SEIZURE FOR DEBT.

If a man buys a quarter of land in 1902 and deeds it to his wife at the same time, then lives on it for two years and a half all the stock being on her quarter all that time, can the husband's creditor take the stock off the wife's quarter for debts that he has contracted? S. L.

Mag.
Ans.—This is a question of ownership. The fact that the cattle were on wife's property does not make them her property. If the cattle were bought by the wife out of her own separate funds, then the creditors cannot seize them, otherwise the cattle would not be exempt. However, the Executions Act gives to a farmer certain exemptions, namely: 3 horses, mules or oxen; 6 cows; 10 sheep; 10 pigs; 50 fowls, and food for 11 months. These exemptions do not apply to seizure for rent, when the goods are on the property for which the seizure is made.

TRADE NOTE.

A TEST OF CHARACTER.—Steadfast, immovable, are words that mean something in a man's character, and in a piano. The veriest tyro knows that a piano is a stringed instrument and that the tension of these strings must be maintained, if the instrument is to remain in tune. Therefore, it will be immediately apparent that the "pin-block" which sustains the entire tension of the piano must be one of the most important parts of the instrument. In the constructive excellence of its pin-block, the "Gourlay" piano surpasses any other instrument of Canadian manufacture. It is manufactured of the hardest rock maple glued together in layers, the grain of each running in a different direction from that of the adjacent layers, securing the uniform resistance obtained from non-varying end-wood. The result is that cold or heat, moisture or dryness has absolutely no effect on the position of the pins, and, therefore, goes far to keep the strings at unvarying tension.

GOSSIP.

Without doubt the most unique and artistic of the 1905 brochures that has come to our notice is that being distributed by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio. It contains the half-tone engravings of twenty-one of their prize-winning Percheron, Belgian and French Coach stallions. The originals of the half-tones, which are upon tint blocks, are from the brush of George Ford Morris, the famous animal painter of Chicago. The printing and illustrating of this brochure is simply a masterpiece, and although Messrs. McLaughlin Bros. have not informed us that they have many to spare, we presume they will send a copy on application. In this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," they call attention to the horses they have on hand for sale.

BOOK REVIEW.

Any book reviewed in this department may be ordered through this office.

A BOOK ON THRESHING AND THRESHING MACHINERY.

A handy book and one in frequent demand in farming settlements, where machinery is being more and more introduced, is "Farm Engines and How to Run Them," a guide for young engineers. The book is well printed and illustrated, and very many facts are brought home to the reader by the questions and answers, and chapters on the gasoline engine, and the running of a threshing machine; price from this office \$1.25.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS.

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity or loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

LAST MOUNTAIN VALLEY

The Town of

LUMSDEN

N.-W. T.,

Is Headquarters for

Supplying Settlers

for the Last Mountain Valley country. Best of hotel accommodation, numerous boarding-houses, restaurants, large general stores, four implement houses, two large livery stables, harness and furniture supplies, drug and hardware stores, jewellers, lumber yards, baker, butchers, blacksmiths, flour mill 250 barrel capacity, real-estate agents, etc. Communicate with C. HYNDS, Sec. Board of Trade, or the Mayor.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

LIMITED
CUTS FOR ALL PURPOSES
92 & 94 BAY ST. TORONTO

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

THE MULE AND THE MAN.

A man there was once who was badly addicted
To language not bad, but far worse.
His verbal perversions were quite unrestricted:
To put it quite plainly he'd curse
With richness of diction and great animation
At any old place and on slight provocation.

One day something happened, annoying extremely—
The limit in short it appeared—
A mule, very likely—and language unseemly
By all the spectators was feared,
But there stood the man open-mouthed and blank gazing,
His silence was eloquent, also amazing.

Some moments he stood there and no word he uttered.
Expectancy stood on tiptoe,
And one to another the people they muttered,
"Just wait; it's comin', I know."

Another short pause and the silence was broken
And these were the words by that reprobate spoken:
"I can't do it justice," he said with a sigh,
Then added, alas! "But—it, I'll try."
And he made a fairly good bluff.

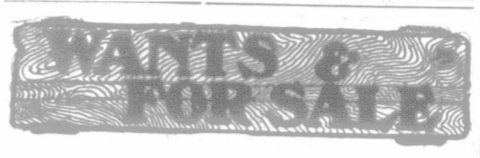
In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

- A. D. McDONALD, Napinka, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Berkshires. Young pigs for sale.
A. D. GAMLEY, Brandon, Man.—Breeder of Leicester sheep and Roadster horses. Stock for sale.
DAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from Stn.
B. POTTER, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
BRYAN BROS., Neepawa.—The thoroughbred poultry men. White Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3, sitting of 15. P. O. box 511.
W. TAYLOR, Dominion City.—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-headed Red Game, White Cochins.
H. OSBOKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
O'BRIEN, Dominion City. Buff Orpingtons, Scotch Deer Hounds, Russian Wolf Hounds.
HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man., Landaise Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
D. BROWN, Bolesvain.—Silver Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3 per setting.
ELTON & WATT, breeders of pure blood Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Cloverdale Farm, 3 miles northeast of Birds Hill, Springfield Township, Man.
T. GRIFFITHS, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
J. COLLYER, Wabwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
CORRELL BROS., Pilot Mound, Man.—Shorthorns, Stock of both sexes for sale.
H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. Barred Rocks, Winners.
HENRY NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn, etc.
G. WASHINGTON NINGS, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. High-class stock of both sexes always for sale.
JOHN GIBSON, Underhill, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworths. Stock for sale.
JAMES DUTHIE, Malgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man. Shorthorns.
MANSFIELD, Rosebank Farm, Brandon, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale, both sexes.
JOHN WISHART, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales and Hackney horses. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
H. REID, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords. Young bulls for sale.
M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa.—Breeder of Clydesdale horses.
CHILDREN & SONS, Okotoks, Alta.—Duroc Jersey swine, either sex, for sale.
J. W. MARTEN, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
JAS. TOUGHL, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
LAKE & BELSON, Grenfell, Assa.—Breeder of Polled-Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale.
E. THOMPSON, Deloraine, Man.—Breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Jacks and Jennets. O. L. C. swine and P. B. Rocks.
V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallows.
PLUM CREEK STOCK FARM.—J. H. Kinnear & Son, Souris, Man. Breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.
A. COX, breeder and importer.—Shorthorns, Berkshires and B. P. Rocks. Beresford, Man. Stock for sale.
A. & J. A. WATT, Salem P. O., Ont., and telephone office.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian-bred females; also a pair of bull calves.
RIVEREDGE FARM.—Shorthorn cattle, Deer-hounds, B. Rocks, B. B. R. Games. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.
REGINA STOCK FARM.—Avrshires and Yorkshires for sale. J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.
ROBT. SINTON, Regina, Assa.—Breeder and importer of Herefords. Stock, both sexes, for sale.
P. STANLEY, Moosomin, Assa.—Breeder of Percherons and Hackneys. Stallions of both breeds for sale.
SHORTHORNS and Clydesdales. Wm. Chalmers, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon. Phone at residence.
SHORTHORNS of the fashionable families. John Kennedy, Swan River, Man. (C. N. R.), 1 1/2 miles from town.
THOS. WALLACE, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
THE "GOULD FARM," Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual-purpose breed of America.
TRAYNOR BROS., Regina, Assa.—Clydesdales. Stallions for sale.
THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa.—Breeder of Herefords.
THOS. DALE, Portage la Prairie, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young and breeding stock of both sexes for sale.
W. M. LAUGHLAND, Hartney, Man.—Breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires and P. B. Rocks.
WALTER CLIFFORD, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1 mile from Stn.
W. M. DAVIDSON, Lyonshall, breeder of Aberdeen-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
W. S. LISTER, Middle Church (N. W. R.), Marchmont Herd Scotch Shorthorns. All ages from imported stock. Telephone 1000.

YOUNG Shorthorns for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to Stewart Bros. & Co., Pilot Mound, Man.



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.

AGENTS.—Tell me what you are selling, and I will show you how to start in business for yourself. No money required. E. P. Blackford, Toronto.

BEE SWAX WANTED.—Will pay 30 cents a pound for good clean beeswax here. James Durcan, Emerson, Man.

ELK'S TEETH.—We will pay you good prices for Elk teeth in good shape. Correspond with us if you have any to sell. The Winnipeg Jewelry Co., 490 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE.—Heintzman upright piano, walnut case, full compass, good tone. Must be sold at once. Price, \$175. Easy terms of payment, if preferred. Call or write. Layton Bros., 144 Peel St., Montreal.

FARM for sale.—640 acres, west 1/4 17 and south 1/4 18-6-14 west, in the famous Glenboro district; 510 acres under cultivation, balance hay and pasture. All wheat land, but would make good mixed farm, always been free from frost and hail. Abundance of good water, good frame house, stone elevator—capacity, 12,000 bushels; other outbuildings comfortable; nice maple grove. Also north 1/4 13-6-15, 320 acres, a first-class grain farm, can plow every foot, all under cultivation; fair buildings. Plenty of good water. Write or call. W. A. Card, Glenboro, Man.

FOR SNAPS in improved and unimproved farms on the Gilbert Plains, apply to Farrer & Nichol, real estate agents, Gilbert Plains.

FOR information concerning 100 improved and unimproved farms in the Dauphin district, write A. E. Iredale, Dauphin. Terms to suit purchasers. Particulars mailed free.

FOR information about the rich Dauphin country write the Dauphin Land Co., Dauphin, Man., for list of improved and unimproved farms. H. P. Nicholson, manager.

FOR SALE.—Three registered black and all black Aberdeen-Angus bulls, ready for service. Best of blood. Farmers' price. G. W. Fogman, Grafton, N. D.

FARM for sale.—Consisting of 120 acres, situated in Chilliwack Valley, British Columbia; 50 acres improved, balance small timber. A living stream of water passing through the same; soil mostly black loam. Six acres of orchard, consisting of apples, plums, prunes, pears and cherries. Two good barns, roomed house (one story), separator room and stone cellar. Half-mile from school and three miles from church, three miles from steambath landing. Price, \$6,500. Address, M. Hiltun, box 100, Chilliwack, B. C.

FARM for sale.—Between Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C.; 44 acres of land, 20 in high state of cultivation, 4 acres of strawberries, yielding \$1,200 per annum; 6-room dwelling, with all conveniences; barn and other outbuildings; water right, 300 inches. Situated 7 miles from Vancouver and 3 1/2 miles from New Westminster. Terms liberal. Address, Alexander Bell, Ellard Block, New Westminster, B. C.

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

I HAVE a few White Wyandotte cockerels for sale; also cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets in single-comb White Leghorns. My stock is of the best. At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show I took 19 prizes on these two varieties. Also one three-hundred-and-sixty-egg size Cyphers incubator, and one one-hundred Prairie State incubator. Wyandotte eggs, \$3 per 13; Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. John C. Longmore, Holland, Man.

MOOSOMIN farms to rent at once.—Six highly-improved farms. Rent, one-third of crop. Come and see them. Ferguson & McLoughry, Moosomin, Assa.

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

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

SEEDS.—Try my Atlantic to Pacific collection. The best seeds; earliest; heaviest package ever offered in Canada for 27 cents, postpaid. One ounce each peas, beans, corn and onion sets. One package each, beet, cabbage, carrot, cucumber, lettuce, radish and tomato, earliest and best kinds. If you send 50c., I will send four times as much peas, beans, corn, onion sets, beet and carrot seed. McNicol, Gad's Hill, near Stratford, Ont.

WANTED.—Brakemen, baggage-men, operators and bookkeepers on Canadian and U. S. railroads, \$45 to \$100 per month. Pay after you have a position. Home study. Catalogue free. New York State Correspondence School, Elmira, N. Y.

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

WESTERN Rye Grass Seed for sale.—1 lb. per lb. sacks, 15c. each. R. Humphreys, Cartwright, Man.

Wanted.—English minister desires position as private secretary, teacher, or anything similar in connection with Wabigoon preferred. Apply to Rev. A. C. Wabigoon, P. O. Box 100, Wabigoon, Man.

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.

BUFF Orpingtons.—Eggs for sale, \$3 per setting; imported direct from William Cook, England. Also White Rocks that swept everything in Winnipeg. W. N. Mitchell, Moose Jaw, Assa.

BUFF Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2 per setting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Silver-laced Wyandottes, B stock. Eggs \$2 per setting. Scotch collie pups. W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man.

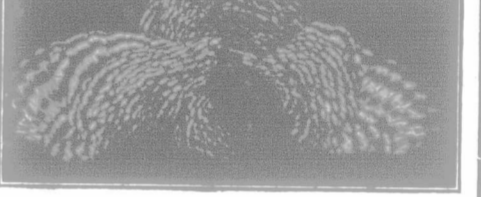
BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs for sale, from pens headed by pure E. B. Thompson males, \$1.50 per setting, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Jaa. McPhee, Jr., Headingly, Man.

EGGS for hatching from Golden Wyandottes, Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$2 for 15. Write S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE.—Eggs for hatching from the best stock in America, E. B. Thompson's Ring-necked Barred Rocks—get the best—\$2 per 15. Geo. D. Melkie, Morrisburg, Ont.

WANTED to buy.—One hundred sheep for breeding purposes. Write, stating how many you have, what kind, and price. A. E. Gardiner, Shoal Lake, Man.

WHITE Wyandotte and Buff Orpington eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Cash with order. C. W. Beaven, Pinegrove, Prescott, Ont.



Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver-spangled Hamburgs and Pearl Guineas.

Eggs, \$2 a setting. Breeding stock a matter of correspondence.

THOMAS BROS., Crossfield, Alberta

A. J. Carter, Breeder and Barred Rocks and Silver-laced Wyandottes. A few cockerels of each variety for sale. Eggs now ready, at \$2 per 13, from my prizewinning stock. A. J. CARTER, Box 90, Brandon, Man.

JOHN KNOWLTON, Brandon, Box 397 Breeder of WHITE WYANDOTTES, exclusively. Ten cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Must be sold quick to make room for breeding stock. Eggs, \$2 per setting, 3 settings for \$5.

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR

The only one that's different. Uses the hen all through the hatch. Nature's own way. Avoid high prices. 200 Egg Hatcher costs but \$25. Agents wanted. Catalog with 25c. formula free. Natural Hen Incub. Co., B-15 Columbus, Neb.

Hodkinson's Barred Plymouth Rocks AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

At the recent Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won 1st-prize pen, 1st and 4th cockerels, 3rd cock and 4th pullet. Eggs, \$3 per setting, or two settings for \$5.

Send for circular. H. H. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. SHORTHORNS

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



Classik Gait Ceilings

give a genuine air of refinement and luxuriousness to any room. They are made in all the Oriental, Classik, Colonial and modern styles, and when used in conjunction with Classik Cornices and Wall Designs, they give a charming effect—thoroughly artistic and strictly in harmony from top to bottom.

This 20th Century finish provides an artistic embellishment, absolutely fireproof, as well as strictly sanitary. The Classik Kids will tell you a lot more in this connection if you ask them.

GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.

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, ROLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg, Man. ROLE DRUG CO., Winnipeg, Man. W.M. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Chicago, Ill.

BE A WATCHMAKER.

EARN WHILE YOU LEARN. Write for our Free Book, "How to Be a Watchmaker." A postal card will do. STYRENS SCHOOL OF WATCHMAKING, Globe Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

KELWOOD STUD FARM Importers and breeders of Thoroughbreds. Also Buff Orpingtons and Game fowls.

THE STALLIONS: "Kellton," Imp. "Abbeywood" at stud. Fee, Thoroughbred, mare, \$25 to insure. Mares from a distance kept at \$2 per month.

DALE & PULFORD, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.

BOOK-KEEPING STENOGRAPHY

etc., taught by mail. Write for particulars. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited. E. J. O'Sullivan, C. E. M. A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

TRADE NOTES.

AURORA WELL WORKS.—To bore a well for water, oil, coal or mineral prospecting, use the Lightning well machinery, manufactured by the Aurora Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Speed and adaptability are strong points of their machines. With them, you can put down a well of any diameter and depth at a minimum of cost. Write them for descriptive catalogue, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

NEW ROOFING FACTORY.—From this time on, roofings, hitherto manufactured in the United States, will be a Canadian product.—F. W. Bird & Son, one of the oldest roofing and building-paper manufacturers in the United States, who have been established at East Walpole, Mass., since 1817, have recently acquired a considerable tract of land near Hamilton, Ontario, and have already begun the erection of a roofing and waterproof-paper mill at that place. This adds to Canadian manufacturing institutions an old and reliable concern. Canadian people will still continue to buy the Bird & Son roofings, which are already so largely used here, but they will be buying goods of home manufacture. Bird & Son publish an instructive book called "Building Economy," devoted to their roofings, which may be had by writing them at their new Canadian factory at Hamilton, Ontario.

Cockshutt Disc Harrows



Cockshutt Disc Harrow—15 sizes.

ARE NOTED FOR

Their strength, simplicity, and perfect working qualities. They are made with single or double lever, as desired. The journals are dust-proof. Removable maple boxings are used, which guarantee long wear.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF A FULL LINE OF

High-Grade Plows, Drag and Disc Harrows, Single and Double Disc Drills, Cultivators, Etc.

Ask for Catalogue.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man. Factory: Brantford.

Steele, Briggs' Seeds

are the Best that grow.

YOU can't afford to waste weeks and months of time and energy in growing so called cheap or Bargain Seeds. What you want is **FULL SIZED PACKAGES** at popular prices. Seeds that are **TESTED AND TRIED**. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time. If you want to make a success of your year's work, insist on getting

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

not merely because we say so, but because they are known from one end of Canada to the other to be absolutely reliable. You get what you think you are getting every time. Never any guess-work as to results. We make sure in advance that the seeds are right, and guarantee values to be always the best.

If your dealer can't supply you, send to us for Catalogue, and order direct by mail.

The STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., Limited

TORONTO, Ont., HAMILTON, Ont., and WINNIPEG, Man.



MR. FARMER:



Here are some of the good things you want on the farm that we wish to supply you with to grind grain, pump water, saw wood, cut feed, run a threshing machine, etc., etc.

CANADIAN AIRMOTOR WINDMILLS

Strongest and best made for pumping or power. Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 ft.

THE STICKNEY LINE OF GASOLINE ENGINES

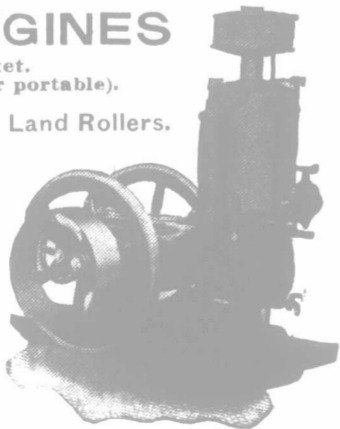
Simplest and most popular on the market. Sizes: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 25 H.P. (stationary or portable).

Bell Sweep and Tread Powers, Feed Cutters and Land Rollers. Airmotor Steel Saw Frames and Saws. Toronto Grain Grinders, all sizes. Empire Cream Separators. They get all the cream.

PUMPS—All kinds, wood or iron, single or double acting.

New catalogues, just out, of all our goods. Write us for whichever you are interested in.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.



PETROLIA WAGON CO., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARM WAGONS, TRUCKS, SLEIGHS, Etc.

THEY ARE UNSURPASSED

in General Design, Quality of Material and Workmanship.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

BALFOUR IMPLEMENT CO., Limited, WINNIPEG,

Agents for MANITOBA & N.-W.T.

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

Bone Spavin

Know it by the lump and the limp—a hard, bony growth on the inner side of the hock joint, usually low down and a little forward of the center of the leg—a quick hitch with the sound leg, and a stiff movement of the lame leg, bearing the weight on the toe, most noticeable in starting.

New cases, old and bad cases, the very worst cases, where other treatments have failed, are cured by

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Guaranteed to cure the lameness for good—may or may not take off the lump. Easily used by anybody, and a single 45-minute application usually does the work—occasionally two required. Write for Free Horse Book before ordering. It gives all the particulars, and tells you what to do for other kinds of blemishes.

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

Sharples Tubular Separators

Will you buy a separator because the agent is a "good fellow?" Some people do. Tubulars talk for themselves—are bought for themselves.

If You Have a Brand New Separator not a Tubular, put it in the garret.

Get a Sharples Tubular, guaranteed to make enough more butter than the other, from the same milk, to pay 25 per cent yearly dividend on the cost of the machine. You test them side by side.

Rockefeller is hunting a place to put money at 6 per cent; here is a guaranteed 25 per cent to you. While this dividend pays your bills the Tubular makes your life more pleasant by pleasing your wife.

A waist low milk vat saves your back. Simple bowl—easy to wash—the only one that is so. Automatic oiling; the only one that has. Easier to turn than others and safer. Catalogue A-37 explains better.

Canadian Transfer Points: Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec, St. John's, Calgary. Address

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

The King of Terrors Is Consumption.

And Consumption is caused by neglecting to cure the dangerous Coughs and Colds.

The balsamic odor of the newly cut pine heals and invigorates the lungs, and even consumptives improve and revive amid the perfume of the pines. This fact has long been known to physicians, but the essential healing principle of the pine has never before been separated and refined as it is in

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

It combines the life-giving lung-healing virtue of the Norway Pine with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing Herbs and Balsams. It cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all affections of the bronchial tubes and air passages. Mrs. M. B. Lisle, Eagle Head, N.S., writes:—I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for coughs and think it is a finer remedy, the best we have ever used. A number of people here have great faith in it as it cures every time.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

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

Advertise in the Advocate

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEED FOR WORKING HORSES—WHEAT CHOP.

1. Which is the best to feed working horses, whole grain or chopped?
2. Is wheat chop good for horses and cattle?
3. Is rain water good for horses, which is caught off the roof by troughs?

Miami. OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—1. It depends on the state of their teeth; if sound and the horses are young, we prefer to use whole grain when working. When idle, as in winter, small quantities of grain can be used by having it chopped and using with cut straw or hay.

2. It is a risky thing to use for horses, and is very liable to founder them. For cattle, the same objection does not apply, and in proper quantities is a good feed.

STRETCHING WIRE GARGET.

1. Can you give me details of a simple plan for straining wire when putting up a pasture fence?
2. Young cow calved on Feb. 27th. She had rather a hard time, and next day her bag and teats swelled and got very hard, so that I could get hardly any milk. Took calf away, and gave her 1/2 lb. Epsom salts in a quart of warm water as a drench, and rubbed and fomented bag. She got better, and seems all right now. What was the matter? She had been getting good out straw and hay, and had bran mashes four times. This was her first live calf, as she aborted at first, but had been milked for eighteen months previously. W. C. T.

Ans.—1. By the use of a bar through the coil on which the wire is, and placing said coil on the wagon, the wire can be drawn tight.

2. Your cow had garget (or mammitis). The dose of salts was very light; 1 1/2 lbs. would have been about the correct amount. The fomentations did the work. Get a copy of Veterinary Elements, \$1.50 from this office, and read up the treatment for this disease; a useful prescription is given there.

ANNUAL LOSS OF HAIR IN CATTLE.

I have some cattle with their hair off them. They have as good a coat of hair in the summer as any cattle. When cold weather comes in the fall their hair dies and comes out, but leaves the skin smooth; they are not itchy or sore in any way. Their ears first lose their hair, then it comes out along the back and tail and down their ribs. This occurs every fall, and on those that it attacks it first appears when calves, and gets worse every year. I never lost any with it. Last fall they were dipped with sulphur and lime, ten days apart; then two weeks with creolin and water, one to fifteen, in twelve days again. I have treated them every year for it, but does not do any good. When grass grows in the spring, the new hair then comes in. These cattle are fat, keep in good condition; it does not do them any harm. Would the beef be affected or fit to eat? This came from a healthy cow's calf, the calves being healthy and do well. Calves from such affected cows have the same on them. I would be much pleased to have your advice on it. S. F. Cypress.

Ans.—We confess that these recurring attacks of baldness, unless due to some parasite such as cause mange, are a poser, and should have expected that thorough treatment with the drugs you mention should have caused a cure. Would recommend, if your cattle are still bothered, that in addition to giving them a thorough treatment with the chemicals, that you give mature cattle one ounce of Fowler's solution daily for two weeks, and proportionately smaller doses for the younger cattle. If fat, we see no reason why the cattle may not be slaughtered for beef.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. W. N. Mitchell, of Moose Jaw, N.W.T., whose flock of White Rocks won the following prizes at the recent show held in Regina: First for cock, hen, pullet and pen; second for hen, and third for pullet.

AMERICA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR WERE AWARDED THE PREMIER CHAMPIONSHIP OF PERCHERON HORSES.

Summary of Winnings:	
2 Grand Champions.	3 Bronze Medals.
2 Reserve Grand Champions.	38 First Prizes.
5 Champions.	39 Second Prizes.
6 Reserve Champions.	18 Third Prizes.
15 Gold Medals.	7 Fourth Prizes.
9 Silver Medals.	6 Fifth Prizes.
171 Total Prizes.	Value \$9,272.00.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,
Columbus, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo. St. Paul, Minn.



Visit the
Beaubier Stables
— BRANDON —

and examine our new shipment of Stallions just received from Janesville on March 4th, 1905. It includes such well-known horses as "Nick o' Time," "Baron's Crest," "Kenneth," and "Baron Templeton," and places us in a position to offer a selection of Clydesdales not equalled on the continent.

First-class Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Hackneys also on hand.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON
BRANDON, MAN.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

You'll soon be working your horses hard, and you should see that they are in the very best condition to do the work. Give them

ST. JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS

in their feed for a few weeks, and it will make them strong, healthy and active.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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

I CURED MY RUPTURE

I will show you **FREE** how to cure yours **FREE**

"I was helpless and bedridden for years from a bad rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated upon. I fooled them all and cured myself by the Rice Method. I advise all ruptured persons to use this method," writes Mr. Robt. Howard, Muskoka Co., Ont. A **Free Trial** of this marvellous Method sent Free to all who write at once, giving description of their case. Thousands have been cured and **IT WILL CURE YOU.** Write to-day.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 21 East Queen St. Toronto, Ont. Block (285)

Varicocele—Hydrocele
Cured to Stay Cured in 5 Days.

No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

VARICOCELE Under my treatment this disease is permanently cured. Pain ceases, stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins, soreness vanishes, every indication of Varicocele is cured to stay cured.

HYDROCELE My treatment for Hydrocele and its complications are obtainable only at my hands. I cure Hydrocele and its complications without pain, without knife, without detention from business, cured to stay cured under bank guarantee.

I cure to stay cured, Blood Poison, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic diseases, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and allied diseases of men. Remember, others treat these diseases, I cure them and give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. My Home Treatment is Successful.

Correspondence Confidential Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, **Free of Charge.** My books and lectures mailed **FREE** on application.

H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

Blacklegine
BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT VACCINE FOR BLACK LEG.

PASTEUR VACCINE CO CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

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

Tuttle's Elixir

\$100.00 REWARD.



Cures all species of lameness, curbs, splints, contracted cords, thrush, etc., in horses. Equally good for internal use in colic, distemper, founder, pneumonia, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by Adams Express Company.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR Cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of so-called Elixirs none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief! Any **LYMAN, KNOX & SON, AGENTS,** Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

An Inflamed Tendon NEEDS COOLING ABSORBINE

Will do it and restore the circulation, assist nature to repair strained, ruptured ligaments more successfully than Firing. No blister; no hair gone; and you can use the horse. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 2-B Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for man kind \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strained Torn Ligaments. Cures Varicose Veins. Allays pain quickly. Genuine manufactured only by

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE:

Cleveland Bay Stallion

8 years old, 16½ hands high, weighs 1450 lbs.; considered by competent judges to be the finest horse of his breed in Canada. Registered in Ontario Stud Book. Is now being wintered near Winnipeg and is in perfect condition. Pedigree and full particulars may be had on application to

P. O. BOX 539,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A chance of a lifetime to buy a well-bred 3-year-old

Clydesdale Stallion

right. **CANADA'S PRIDE** (4947) O. C. S. B. Bay with white star near fore and both hind pasterns white. Acclimated and sure. Write, or come and see him.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Box 91, Neepawa, Man. C. P. R. and C. N. R. stations.

FOR SALE: The Clydesdale Stallion FITZPATRICK 3951.

Four years old bay; face, one fore and both hind feet white. He is a sure foal-getter, beautifully put up, showy, of good disposition and broken to harness. Communicate with

WM. MARTIN, or J. W. IRWIN, 811 Union Bank, Box 15, WINNIPEG, MAN. EMERSON, MAN.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

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

WILL. MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

STALLIONS FOR LAND.

Fifty Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions to trade for good land or city lots in Western Canada. Won more Premier Championships at World's Fair, St. Louis, than any other exhibitor; ages 3 to 7 years, good colors, choicest breeding.

LEW W. COCHRAN, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

FOR SALE: The registered champion

HACKNEY STALLION

CONFIDENT SQUIRE.

A good actor, sound, and a proved stock getter. Champion at Winnipeg, 1901; at Brandon, 1904. Price and terms right.

SAM. MACLEAN, Franklin, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Eight stallions and stud colts by the famous sires, Benedict, Baron's Pride and Lord Lyndoch, ranging in age from two to seven years, for sale during the next six weeks. Prices, \$500 to \$1,000, cash. Address,

BROOKSIDE FARM COMPANY Fort Wayne, Ind.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

OCCULT LAMENESS.

My horse became lame last November. I thought the trouble was in the foot. I had front feet shod, still the lameness is more visible than ever. I then had the idea the trouble was in shoulder. I applied a liniment, but to no use. The animal is very lame yet! Can eat all right, but paws with front feet a good deal. There is no swelling, or any visible sign of it anywhere. Several persons say it is rheumatism. The animal is always in a stable, and feed hay and oats.

Ans.—If within reach of a good veterinary surgeon have him examined. An examination is necessary to diagnose these seemingly occult cases of lameness. If rheumatism, dram doses of salicylate of soda, morning and night, and one-ounce doses of Fowler's solution daily in the drinking water will be found beneficial.

Legal.

STORAGE OF HAY.

A agrees with C to cut hay in a pasture on a vacant farm owned by him for a two-third share, and claims C told him that he could keep gates closed and keep stray stock out of pasture, which was not occupied at that time. E buys farm since, brings cattle with which to stock his ranch, for which purpose he bought said farm from C. Ranch buildings are in said pasture or hay meadow, which is fenced all round the line. E's cattle preferring hay to straw stacks will not remain away from A's hay stack, which is situated two or three hundred yards in front of ranch stables. E advises A of this fact and asks him to remove the hay out of his cattle run. A objects, and claims E is liable for all damage done to stack. The last of January no hay is removed, and the said hay is a nuisance to E, as is readily evident. A informed E that he should tie all his cattle up and lead them to water until he had reasonable time to draw said hay. C made no agreement as to when hay should be removed. E bought the farm without restrictions of any kind, inferred or expressed.

1. Can A hold E liable to damage done to hay?
2. Can E hold hay for rent, and damages if not removed at a given time?
3. Can A leave this hay on E's farm, to his inconvenience, for an indefinite time of say a year or more?
4. Has not E full rights on his own property?
5. What constitutes a legal fence in Manitoba? O. J. E.

Ans.—1. No.
2. E should give A notice that if hay is not removed within a certain time, he will charge some certain rent for storage. Then, if hay is not removed by time given in notice, E can sell hay for rent, and retain the money coming to him.

3. No.
4. Yes.
5. The Municipal Act of Manitoba gives to each municipality the power of determining what shall constitute a legal fence. Section 636 of the Act is in part as follows:

The council of every municipality may also pass by-laws:

(d) For settling the height and description of lawful fence, and for regulating the kind of, and the height, description and manner of maintaining, keeping and laying down fence along highways or any part or parts thereof, and for making compensation for the increased expenses, if any, to persons required so to maintain, keep up or lay down such last mentioned fences or any part thereof;

(e) For regulating the height, extent and description of lawful division fences, and for determining how the cost thereof shall be apportioned, and for directing that any amount so apportioned shall be recovered in the same manner as penalties not otherwise provided for may be recovered under this Act;

(f) For providing for proper and sufficient protection by means of an upper rail against injury to animals by fences constructed wholly or in part of barbed wire or any other material.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

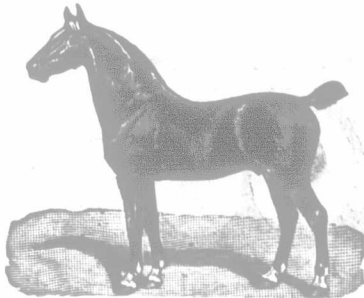
BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success. CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

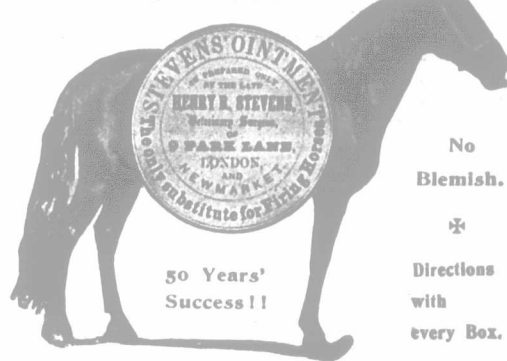
CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWEB, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. **The Lawrence-Williams Co.** TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Is Your Horse Worth 75c.?

As used in the Royal Stables.



50 Years' Success!!

If lame he is of no use to anybody. 75c. will purchase a box of

STEVENS' OINTMENT

as used in the Royal Stables, with full directions and it will surely cure Splint, Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, and all enlargements in horses and cattle.

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

with every Box. **Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg, Man.** Western Agents. om

Craigie Mains Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FOR SALE:

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

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

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsdon, Assa.

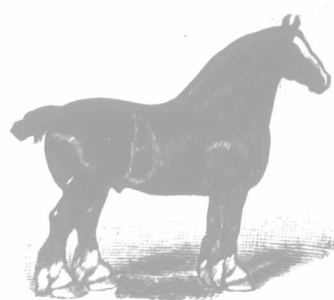
MINNEHAHA HORSE RANCH.

Glydesdales.

CHARMING PRINCE, winner of sweepstakes at Calgary Spring Horse Show, 1903, heads the stud.

REGISTERED MARES, many of them from noted prize-winning sires.

R. W. Meiklejon, Cochrane, Alta.



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

Good Looks

are characteristic of the TRULY GOOD, even though in form and feature one might border somewhat on the homely.

Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE

on the walls of any home will do more to enhance good looks IN HOME SURROUNDINGS than anything else that can be used.

ALABASTINE IS GOOD, looks rich, and is healthful. Wall-paper, with its arsenical coloring matter, and moulding paste, gives a room a stuffy smell and impregnates the air with disease germs. Save money in decorations and doctors' bills by using ALABASTINE. Write us for booklet.

Alabastine is for sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere. Never sold in bulk. Address

The Alabastine Co. Limited, Paris, Ont.

YOUR ROOF

If we could show you the roofs on the Government buildings, railroad buildings, farm and poultry buildings all over the world, covered with

PAROID ROOFING

we would sell you the roofing for the next building you put up or repair, simply because we could prove to you that while it's not the cheapest roofing, it's the most economical in the long run. We cannot show you the buildings, but we can show you photographs, and they are yours on a postal's notice. Before you buy, just write us for free sample and booklet, "Building Economy."

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers,

(Originators of the complete roofing kit. Fixtures in every roll.)
Established in U. S. 1817. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Made to Last.

This fence is made to keep your live stock in and your neighbor's out. It will do this not only for this year and next, but for many years to come. To do this the fence must be strong and durable. The IDEAL is both, because we use large gauge (No. 9) hard steel wire for both stays and horizontals, securing them with the "Ideal knot that will not slip." The wire is well galvanized, being tested thoroughly by us before being made into fence.

We cannot tell you all about it here, because we have much to say. If you are interested in fencing, write us for our illustrated catalogue. It shows a style for every purpose, and tells you why the IDEAL is the best value. Our catalogue also shows the IDEAL All-metal Farm Gate.

All that is necessary is to send us your address on a postal card. Do it to-day.

The MCGREGOR-BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., Winnipeg, Sole Agents Manitoba and N. W. T.

Pure-bred Cattle Sale

Under the auspices of

THE TERRITORIAL CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

at CALGARY, on

MAY 16, 17 and 18, 1905

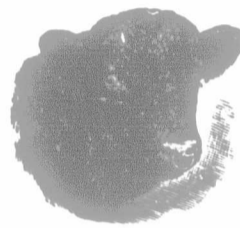
About 500 bulls, cows and heifers of the Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway breeds.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS!

All Association sales are conducted subject to guarantee that all stock purchased will be delivered to the purchaser's nearest railway station in the Northwest Territories and the mainland of the Province of British Columbia, upon payment by the purchaser of a uniform fee of \$2 per head.

For catalogues and further information, apply to

C. W. PETERSON, MANAGER, CALGARY, ALBERTA.



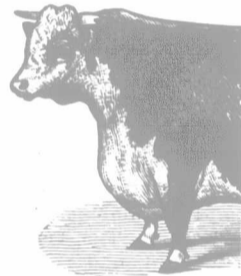
SALE OF THOROUGHbred CATTLE

Open to Pure-bred Cattle from all parts

By request, we are holding a sale of Pure-bred Cattle at the Stock-yards, Calgary, on

**Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the
22nd, 23rd and 24th May**

Farmers or ranchers desiring to sell or purchase will find this one of the great opportunities of the season. Don't miss it.



For entry forms, etc., apply to
THE SECRETARY

The Alberta Stock-Yards Co. LIMITED
P.O. Box 846, CALGARY.



THE FIRST ANNUAL MANITOBA

Auction Sale

OF

Pure-Bred Cattle

Will be held in the new
C. P. R. Sale Pavilion,
WINNIPEG

Commencing on May 31st

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Live-Stock Associations

Entries close April 15th. Catalogues issued after that date. Entries should be in early.

Reduced Rates for Passengers and Stock.

Single return fare for passengers. A uniform rate of \$2.00 per head on stock from seller's station in Manitoba or Territories east of Regina.

Stock delivered to buyer's station in Manitoba or Territories east of Regina for \$2.00 per head. West of Regina, \$5.00 per head.

For entry forms and full particulars apply

George H. Greig,

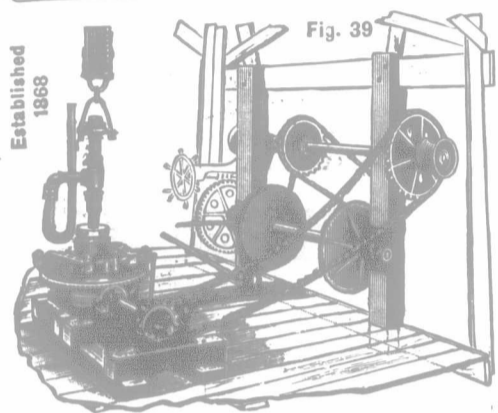
Secretary Live-Stock Associations, WINNIPEG.

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



THE 20th CENTURY TREATMENT,
The source of all Power, discovered
The Fountain of Youth, in the Laboratories of Dr. Jules Kohr.
The result of 50 years of scientific research. Lost manhood brought back after years of weakness and despair. Nature's Secret restored by combining three of the rarest chemical reagents in the world. This is no experiment. It is proved by its use in the Hospitals of Europe. Tens of thousands of weak and hopeless cases cured by 30 days treatment. This is a fact! Prove it yourself by a test. A 5 days treatment with full particulars sent absolutely free: All packages are carefully sealed in a plain wrapper with no mark. A full 30 days treatment (180 doses) with guaranteed cure or refund of money, for \$3.00. (7)

Send for sworn Canadian testimonials received within the last twelve months.
Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. Drawer A 2341, MONTREAL.



LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY,

Rotary, Coring or Rock Drilling,
Any Diameter, Any Depth, for
Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral
Prospecting,

Descriptive Catalog on request.

The American Well Works,
Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.
CHICAGO, ILL. DALLAS, TEX.

BIBBY'S
"CREAM EQUIVALENT"



THOMAS: "That calf seems to be doing all right, Mary?"
MARY: "Yes! I have never had any trouble raising calves since using 'Cream Equivalent.'"

FOR CALVES

It is used to substitute cow's milk where milk is scarce; and to enrich skim or separated milk when these products are available, or, if necessary, for raising calves without any milk whatever after a few weeks old. A farmer can, by its means, rear good calves and pigs, and sell his milk or the butter and cheese fats. It contains no chemicals, and can be fed with perfect safety to high-class stock. Calves take to it readily and thrive well on it. No other production does the work with the same effectiveness. If you are short of milk or have only separated milk for your calves make a trial of "Cream Equivalent."

MADE IN ENGLAND—SOLD IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN IN CANADA—BY LEADING MERCHANTS.
Canadian Representative: WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.
Distributing Points—Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and St. John, N.B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ABORTION IN A MARE.

I have a mare which met with an accident two years ago and which caused her to slip her colt at the sixth month. I did not get her in foal the following year; is in foal now, and six months gone, and is making bag. I am afraid she is going to slip her colt again. Can anything be done to prevent this? The mare is about eight years old. A. H.

Ans.—Keep her quiet; give easily digested and not bulky food; give also daily for a few days ounce doses of fluid extract of black haw.

AN INDEFINITE CASE FOR DIAGNOSIS.

1. Horse running slightly at nose some six weeks ago and looking depressed; did no work since, whatever. Then grows stiff on hind legs; after lying down cannot rise without help on hind quarters. Urine very highly colored; no discharge from nose for a month past. Gave a good dose of aloes first, then strychnine or nux vomica every four hours, but he grew worse, and at last could not get him up. A neighbor came and advised 2 ounces turpentine, 30 drops aconite, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce laudanum. Two hours after horse died. Was dose too much, or did he die naturally? Seemed in acute pain at times, but had free passages. Turpentine was given in only a little melted butter. How should turpentine be given? A. M. G.

Ans.—So many diseases exhibit nasal discharges that it is not safe to decide thereby. Such discharges are seen in glanders, distemper (strangles), and in some forms of influenza—from a decayed tooth or neglected cold or chronic catarrh (nasal gleet). Turpentine in one or two ounce doses should be given in half to one pint of oil, or in a pint of milk.

A SKIN DISEASE.

Have a mare that got badly chilled last winter by going through the ice. She was in the water for three hours; got one foot cut at fetlock joint, and it seemed to be itchy, and kept rubbing it with other foot which had a shoe on. It healed up, and broke out in another place. Treated with carbolic salve, and then there came an itch in both legs, which caused all the hair to fall off. Washed twice a day with creoline and green soap, from which I found very good results—the legs cleaned off. The same thing came back, and also the same leg became swollen and breaks out; it gathers in hard lumps, about the size of tumor or boil, and the whole piece falls out. Was very lame for a while when first started to gather. Treating the same as last winter. What do you advise? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—As the creolin and green soap gave good results, would recommend its continued use. Give the mare Fowler's solution, as prescribed for others in this issue. Give daily for two weeks.

Legal.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED IN U. S.

If a man left North Dakota three years ago and came to Canada, but left some note and other small accounts in North Dakota, can they come to Canada and take a judgment on a man's homestead after he has his patent, and how much personal property has a man a right to have in Canada?

Ans.—Judgment could be first obtained in Dakota, and then you could be sued here on proof of same; and if judgment is obtained here, it could be registered against your land if it amounted to more than \$50.00. The exemptions are fully set out in the March 22nd number of the "Farmer's Advocate," in answer to Nemo.

COLLECTING WAGES.

I had to sue for my wages, and my lawyer told me that he would notify me when the court was held, but did not do as he agreed to. Who has to pay for not appearing that day, when it was his fault? My lawyer made me pay 10 per cent for collecting, and he also charged the loser. Can he do that or not? J. S.

Ans.—Costs in any action of this kind are in the discretion of the court, and it is impossible for us to know what order was made in the case referred to. It is customary for the solicitor to charge a collection fee, and we do not think ten per cent is at all high.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Diseases of the Kidneys are numerous, from the fact that these organs act as filters to the blood, and form one of the great channels for the removal of impurities from the system, which, if allowed to remain, give rise to the various kidney affections, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease.

The following are some of the symptoms of kidney disease:—Backache, sideache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent thirst, puffiness under the eyes, floating specks before the eyes, and all disorders of the urinary system, such as frequent, thick, cloudy, scanty, or highly colored urine.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS are exactly what the name suggests.

They are not a cure-all, but are a specific for kidney troubles only.

Price 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

CATTLE RANCH FOR SALE

The estate of the late Paul Gillis, deceased, situated at Nicola Lake, Yale District, B.C., containing some 1,700 acres, and with dwelling house, stables, sheds and implements necessary for working the ranch; also some 200 cattle and 8 horses.

The property is situated on the Nicola Coal Field, about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake P. O., and is one of the most beautiful locations in the country.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the ranch and cattle, together or separately, up till 1st May next.

Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application.

JAMES CHAPMAN, Executors.
JAMES D. GILLIE,
February 1, 1905.

Farmers, why not improve your stock by buying a

RED POLLED BULL?

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

H. V. CLENNING Bradwardine, Man.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Imp. Onward in service. Eight choice bulls of serviceable age; this includes 4 two-year-olds; all are of the blocky, heavy type, at prices that will move them. Singly or in a bunch. Address, **O'NEIL BROS.,** Southgate, Ont. Lucan Sta., G. T. R.

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES.
BING & WILSON,
GLENELLA, MAN.

JOHN T. PARKER, Box 11, Lethbridge, Alta.
BREEDER OF

Alberta Herefords

PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd.
SHETLAND PONIES
J. E. MARPLES
DELEAU, MAN.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. Correspondence Solicited.

P. F. HUNTLEY,
Breeder of Registered
HEREFORDS

P. O. box 154.
Lacombe, Alta., N. W. T.
Inspection of herd invited. Farm two miles east of town.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

POULTRY BOOK WANTED.

I want a book that will give reliable information on the care and management of poultry.

Ans.—See our book list. Poultry Craft is a good work, at \$2, postpaid, and Farm Poultry, \$1.25. The Poultry Manual is 50c.

GRAIN SHIPPER SOAKED.

On November 7th last, I shipped a car of wheat through the Northern Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point. Their agent agreed to let me have an empty bin to store until shipped. I started to haul in at once. Next day the agent, Abraham, left to vote, and was away for some days. Seems he went without leave, and on his return was discharged. Abraham left a young man named Peters in his place while away. Abraham was back when my car was loaded on November 7th. Peters told me he had been instructed to dock me in weight of my wheat so as to make sure of his out-turn, and said if I sold to the Northern Elevator Co. I would lose between 30 or 40 bushels, advising me to sell elsewhere. I had not watched the scale all the time, as I thought it was not necessary, when I had a special bin. I sold the car to another grain dealer a couple of days later, and heard no more of the matter until recently, when I got a bill from the Northern people for \$14.97 for wheat over-shipped. Kindly advise me, have I to submit to such robbery?

Ans.—This is a case of evidence. If you have good evidence that your grain only was put into the bin, and that you did not ship out any more than you hauled in, then the elevator company could not force you to pay.

ADJUSTING DRAFT.

Will you kindly decide in the columns of your paper the following contention between A and B? Supposing a team to be drawing a plow tandem. There are whiffletrees at the plow, with pulleys attached to each end, but the head team works without whiffletrees. A chain is attached to the hames of the hind team, comes back to the pulley at the whiffletrees and through to the hames of the head team. A maintains that each team has the same amount to pull, therefore neither team has any advantage. B contends that the head team needs to put forth the least exertion, therefore they have the snap on the hind team. Which is right?

Ans.—If the pulleys through which the chains work run with perfect freedom, and if the links in the chains are fine enough to run through the pulley freely, then neither team has an advantage. Evidently the force applied by either horse attached to a pair of pulleys must be exactly balanced by the force applied by the other horse attached to the same pair of pulleys. If, however, there is a considerable amount of friction or binding of the chain, even then if the both horses travel at exactly the same speed, there is no advantage to either, since there is no tendency for the pulleys to turn. But if under this latter supposition either horse, the front or the hind one, should lag, then the other horse gaining on the first would pull with a force equal to that of the first plus the force required to turn the pulley.

J. B. REYNOLDS,
Physicist, Guelph, Ont.

Legal.

RIGHT OF WAY.

A buys a farm that has been vacant and for sale for some time. B has had a road across the farm for over twenty years. Can A close the road?

Ans.—In this country prescription is not generally gained by long user, and in the case of land under the Torrens system prescription is abolished. However, in particular cases a right of way may be gained. We cannot advise you without fuller particulars as to your position and title.



DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

The Kind the Creamerymen Use.

TO THOSE WHO SHIP CREAM it is essential to profit that transportation charges should not be paid on skim milk.

TO THOSE WHO CHURN it is equally desirable that they have a rich cream, thus avoiding loss of product in the buttermilk and time spent in churning.

MECHANICAL AND NATURAL LAWS, as applied to centrifugal separation, make it impossible for a separator bowl of the hollow type, or one containing a perforated plate, or a series of them, to deliver a heavy cream without loss of butter-fat.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS, by reason of their inimitable skimming device, the "Alpha Disc" and "Split Wing" shaft, stand absolutely alone in their ability to deliver a smooth, heavy cream without loss in the skim milk or in the bowl.

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

TORONTO CHICAGO
MONTREAL NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA

It makes the most dollars for you, because it is the simplest in construction—has fewer parts—turns more easily—lasts longer—more easily cleaned—gives less trouble.

IT MAKES THE MOST DOLLARS FOR YOU

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR

If you are interested in making the most dollars, write for our proofs.
Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J. Ont. Wind-Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agents, Winnipeg, Man.

IT MAKES THE MOST DOLLARS FOR YOU

BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

Nobleman (Imp.), a Winnipeg winner, of Nonpareil breeding, and **Pilgrim (Imp.)**, a massive, smooth, red bull; also **Nonpareil Prince**, a straight Nonpareil two-year-old, winner of first at Winnipeg, 1904, and **Fairview Prince**, same age, another winner this year, along with

FIFTEEN YOUNGER BULLS

fit for service, is **JOHN G. BARRON'S** present offering for sale. Mr. Barron is crowded for room, so will dispose of heifers and cows at rock-bottom prices.

JOHN G. BARRON, CARBERRY, MANITOBA



LAMB FENCE

What is the tensile strength of that wire you are getting? Do you know whether it is high-carbon or some cheaper grade of steel? No. 9 carbon wire has a tensile strength of over 2,400 lbs. **LAMB FENCE** is made of high-carbon wire. Write us for sample of wire (no charge) and compare this sample with the other wire.
The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, 687 Bathurst St., LONDON, ONT.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

SUCCESSFULLY SOLVES TWO PROBLEMS

Two problems that confront every farmer during this month: One is the getting of his horses in perfect trim for Spring work. The other is how to raise his calves and young pigs so as to produce the most rapid growth at the least possible cost. Ample proof has already been given in these columns, that the use of **Carnefac Stock Food** has successfully solved these problems for thousands of feeders, and will do so for you at the most trifling cost.

If your dealer has not got **Carnefac** write us direct for a trial. We do not send you premiums, but **Carnefac Stock Food**, and no substitute compares with it for results.

Mr. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, whose advertisement appears in this issue, highly recommends **Carnefac**.

The Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
WINNIPEG AND TORONTO.

We have for sale the following choice young stock which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 15 young bulls, 20 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited.

A. S. HUNTER, Durham, Ont.
Aberdeen-Angus CATTLE.

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

M. C. Willford, Harmony, Minn.

TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM
HERD OF
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

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

Forest Home Farm.
CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES and B. P. ROCKS.

Bulls—four reds and one roan, first-class stuff by Manitoba Chief—20044—and Golden Standard—34885—and out of thick, heavy cows, imp. and Scotch-topped. Females, all ages, for sale. Forest Home is headquarters for Yorkshires. Our

Winnipeg winnings in the last ten years have been greater than that of any other three herds combined. Boars for sale, ready for service. Orders for spring pigs taken. Prices of cattle and pigs cut to suit times.

Roland, C. N. R., Carman, C. P. R., Pomeroy P. O.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop.
Drumrossie Shorthorns—"Drumrossie Chief" = 29832 = and "Orange Chief" = 52936 = at head of herd. Young things, for sale at all times.

J. & W. SHARP Lacombe, Alta.

Dehorned Cattle

rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the

KEYSTONE DEHORNER.

Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or pushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.
R. P. McKenna, V. S. PICTON, Ont.

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

Owing to the loss by fire of a great portion of our winter's feed, we find it necessary to reduce our stock. For the next month we will sell registered

Shorthorn Bulls and Females,

Of all ages, at greatly reduced prices. Write for particulars.

Walter James & Sons, Rosser, - - - - - Manitoba

THORNDALE STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORN herd numbers 160, headed by Challenge - 30462 - and Royal Sailor - 37071 - Sixteen yearling bulls for sale, and a lot of younger ones; also females of all ages.
T. W. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.

Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Royal Maogregor, an excellent stock bull and prizewinner of note. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

P. TALBOT & SONS, - - - - - Lacombe, Alta.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

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

NEEPAWA STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls and Tamworth Pigs for Sale
MASTERPIECE - 23750 - is a rich red-roan, and is a sure and good stock bull. His sire, Grand Sweep (Imp.) - 17089 - (6121) was champion bull at World's Fair, Chicago. Dam Mina Wilson 19023. Also three young bulls, 15 to 20 months old. Also pure-bred Tamworth pigs both sexes. If you want something good, call and see us, or write. Stables in town.
A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Grandview Herd

Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Crim-son Chief - 24057 - and Trout Creek Favorite. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.
JAS. WILSON, Innisfail, Alberta, Farm 3 miles south of town.

15 YOUNG BULLS

Mostly imported and from imp. sire and dam. Also a choice lot of cows and heifers.

All Scotch

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

GREENWOOD, ONT.
Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstakes, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Dutch-bred bull, Rosy Morning, and White Hall Ramsden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply
T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

1854.

Eight very choice young bulls, of the best breeding and from first-class milking cows. A few handsome heifers also for sale, and a few Leicesters. om
A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

12 SHORTHORN BULLS

20 Cows and Heifers

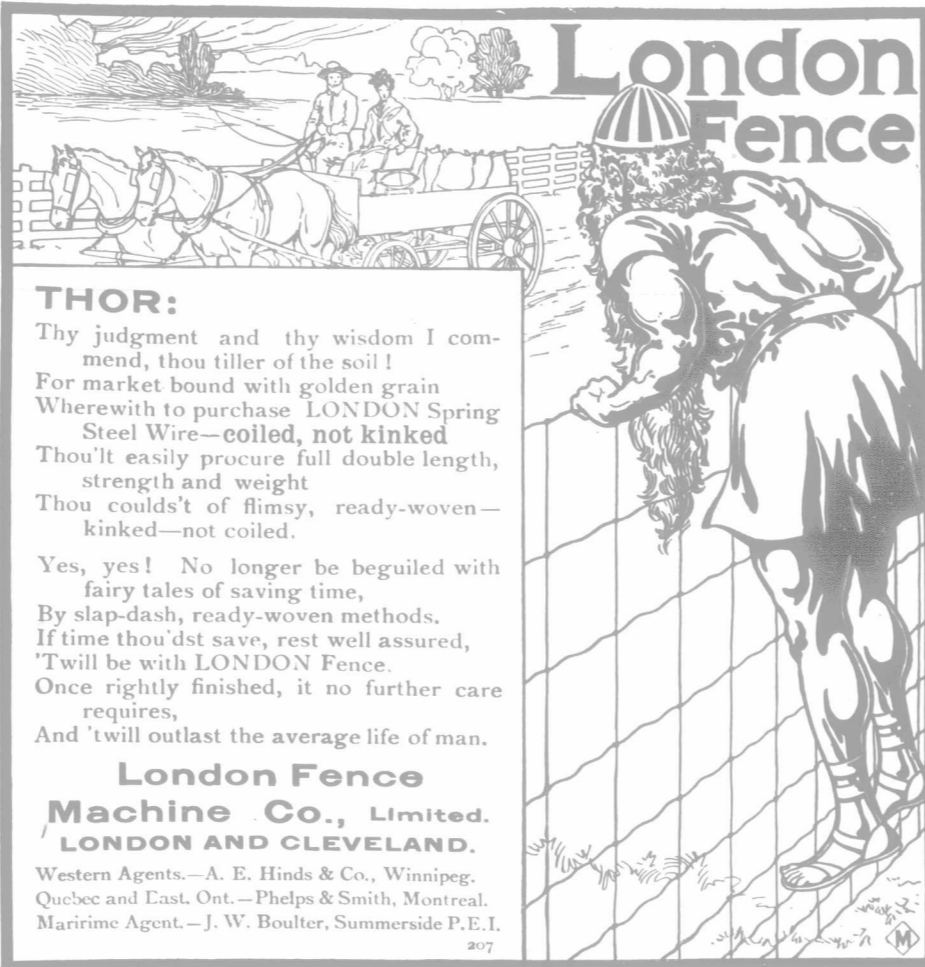
Good ones, Scotch-bred, at moderate prices. Catalogues on application. o

H. SMITH, Exeter, Huron Co., Ont.

Station adjoins farm. Long-distance telephone in residence.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three bulls about 10 months old, two roans and one red; 5 one-year-old heifers; 6 heifer calves, all sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. Also a few choice cows carrying calves or with calves at foot. For prices, apply to
FITZGERALD BROS., 41, St. Louis P.O., Cleburne Stn., Hillsdale Telegraph Office.



London Fence

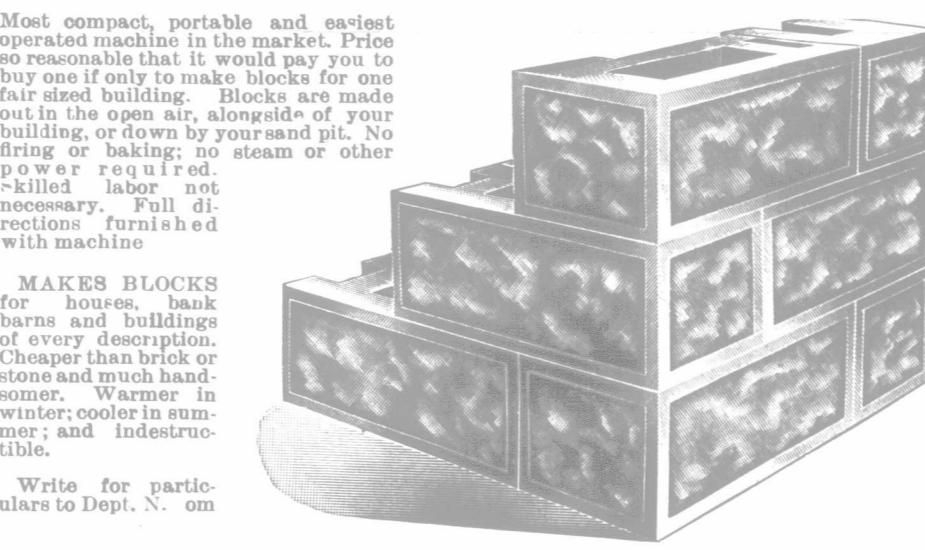
THOR:
Thy judgment and thy wisdom I commend, thou tiller of the soil!
For market bound with golden grain
Wherewith to purchase LONDON Spring Steel Wire—coiled, not kinked
Thou'lt easily procure full double length, strength and weight
Thou couldst not of flimsy, ready-woven—kinked—not coiled.

Yes, yes! No longer be beguiled with fairy tales of saving time,
By slap-dash, ready-woven methods.
If time thou'dst save, rest well assured,
'Twill be with LONDON Fence.
Once rightly finished, it no further care requires,
And 'twill outlast the average life of man.

London Fence Machine Co., Limited.
LONDON AND CLEVELAND.

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

Dunn's Hollow Concrete Block Machine



Most compact, portable and easiest operated machine in the market. Price so reasonable that it would pay you to buy one if only to make blocks for one fair sized building. Blocks are made out in the open air, alongside of your building, or down by yours and pit. No firing or baking; no steam or other power required. Skilled labor not necessary. Full directions furnished with machine.

MAKES BLOCKS for houses, bank barns and buildings of every description. Cheaper than brick or stone and much handsomer. Warmer in winter; cooler in summer; and indestructible.

Write for particulars to Dept. N. om

The JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65



But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money you lose on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score or more friends, telling them of our "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch" then the orders will come rolling in on us at our regular price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 90 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample," that you can't help showing it to Everybody you meet. Genuine American Movement, Full Nick led and Jeweled, Tined, Tested and Regulated, Stem-wind and Stem-set, Patent Safety Pinion, Equester Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Assorted and Elaborately Engraved Designs, Lady's or Gent's Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY, No Str. Not to be Paid until you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes. We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and if, after examination, you think it the best Watch Bargain on earth, pay Express Agent not \$10.50, but our Great Cut Sale Price \$3.65, and Express Charges, and take the Watch. Be sure to give your name, P.O. and Express Office plainly, and state if you want Lady's or Gent's size. Remember, Only One Order filled for One Person. We send Absolutely Free a fine Gold-laid 50-inch Lorgnette Chain with Lovely Slide with Lady's Watch, and beautiful Gold-laid Vest Chain with Gent's Watch if Cash accompanies order. Send at once—To-day. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 3373 Toronto, Can

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.



Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. om

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

SHORTHORNS

Still have a few good young bulls to offer. Also an exceptionally good lot of heifers, among which there are show animals. Prices easy.

CATALOGUE.

H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONT.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager, om

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS

Nine young bulls fit for service. Showing the finest Cruickshank breeding.

Good Size, Quality, Flesh and Bone.

Inspection invited. Catalogues on application. om

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin P.O., Ont.

PINE GROVE STOCK FARM

ROCKLAND, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Breeders of choice

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd., Props.

JOSEPH W. BARNET, Manager, om

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

Strathroy, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Present offerings: 12 young bulls of No. 1 quality, ready for immediate service; also cows and heifers of all ages. Also one imp. stallion and two brood mares. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Farm one mile from town. om

FREDINNOCK PRIZEWINNING AYRSHIRES

4 imported bulls from the best milking strains in Scotland head the herd of 75 head. Winnings for 1903 at Toronto and Ottawa: The gold medal and 4 first prize herds; 38 prizes in all—13 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. 23 miles west of Montreal.

Nether Lea Ayrshires—Young stock of either sex, from deep-milking families, for sale. Two choicely-bred imp. bulls at head of herd. Correspondence and inspection invited. om
T. D. McCALLUM, Danville, Que.

140 - JERSEYS - 140

to choose from. 74 First Prizes, 1904.

We have what you want, male or female.

B. H. BULL & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Phone 68. om

Barren Cow Cure makes any animal under 10 years old breed, or refund money. Given in feed twice a day. "With your Barren Cow Cure I succeeded in getting two of my cows in calf—one 10 years old, and had previously been served repeatedly, to no purpose"—says M. E. Reeder, Muncy, Pa. Particulars from om
L. F. BELL-LOCK, Morrisburg, Ont.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,

and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepcote, London.

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, QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

T. E. M. BANTING

BANTING, MAN. Breeder of Prize Tamworths. Some fine young stock for sale.

GOSSIP.

THE SHIRE HORSE SALE.

At the sale in connection with the Shire Horse Show last month in London, 125 head averaged £87 13s. 6d. There was a spirited demand for the best animals. The highest individual price was 400 gs., given for the stallion, King Carl (19738), by British Lad. The two-year-old mare, St. Ledger Beauty (46171), by Dunsmore Jameson (17972), made 340 gs.

As a stranger in Philadelphia, I was much amused by certain provincialisms. One of these was the use of the word "off" instead of "from." "Please buy flowers off me," say the youthful street vendors. One day, while waiting for some groceries, a young lady, evidently unused to housekeeping, approached the raw Irish clerk and timidly said: "I want some mutton to make broth. Shall I get it off the neck?" "No, ma'am," was the solemn reply, as the clerk pointed to the butcher busy at his block, "yer git it off that mon."

One of the most memorable sales of high-class Clydesdales that has taken place in recent years was that on March 9th, when practically the whole of Mr. Smith's celebrated Blacon Point Stud was dispersed at Lanark, Scotland. The thirty head, all of them females, averaged £152 8s. 7d. The following is the sale: Brood mares—Dark Rose, 110 gs.; Baroness, 110 gs.; Cedric Princess, 315 gs.; Gladys, 220 gs.; Lady Primrose, 500 gs.; Beauty's Queen, 247 gs.; Chester Princess, 400 gs.; Royal Ruby, 400 gs.; Princess Royal, 180 gs.; Baroness of Bargany, 150 gs.; Blacon Jewel, 150 gs.; Beatrice, 251 gs.

The Ayrshire herd of Mr. T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que., now numbers 55 head, and is, as usual, in good working form. The cows that are milking are giving good returns, many of them having records of from 40 to 60 lbs. of milk per day, cream of which is being shipped daily to one of the largest hotels in Montreal. Upon this herd, the best of bulls is continually being used with the aim of still further improving the herd. Mr. McCallum's motto ever is advance. The last two bulls used in the herd were Imp. Napoleon and General White, bred in the noted Ogilvie herd. Several fine young heifers from those sires are being bred to Imp. Admiral Togo, bred by Mr. Mitchell, and imported by R. R. Ness, chosen by him on account of his ancestors' dairy records. We are informed his dam was one of the heaviest milkers in Scotland. Among the milking cows are a bunch of deep-set, heavy milkers, with large teats, by Imp. Baron Renfrew. From this lot of cows and heifers, Mr. McCallum expects to get some extra good young stuff, by Admiral Togo (imp.). A few were shown at Sherbrooke Exhibition from this herd, and landed the diploma on bull and diploma on young herd (home-bred), as well as several first prizes in single sections. When you want a good young bull or heifer, write Mr. McCallum, he always has some good ones for sale at right prices.

SIX SAYINGS TO REMEMBER.

"There is something better than making a living; making a life."

"Our success in life depends upon our will to do."

"It is never too late to be what you might have been."

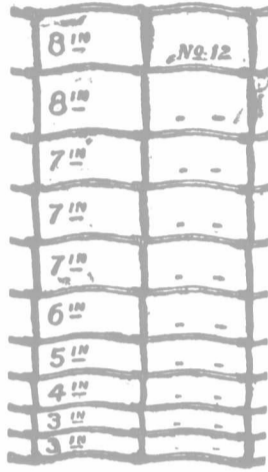
"Great principles are in small actions. If we fall in our present circumstances to live nobly, we need not imagine we should have done better on a grander scale. Develop great character in simple duties and in inconspicuous trials."

"To be of good cheer in case of disappointment; exercise greater charity toward the erring, and make more allowance for the opinions of people whose views differ from thine; to smile more and frown less."

"To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little, and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, and these without capitulation; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a tack for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."

Why do "Page Fences Wear Best"?

BECAUSE—They are made of wire 50% stronger than Common Spring Steel Wire, so called.
BECAUSE—The horizontal wires are **COILED**. Mind you, **COILED**, not **CRIMPED**. A **COIL** gives several times the elasticity that does a crimp. This **COIL** is what enables Page Fences to do with posts long distances apart.



Our prices are very low, as you can judge for yourself when we tell you that we can furnish an 8-wire, **HIGH CARBON FENCE**, for not to exceed 50 cents per rod. All of our other styles in proportion, some for less money and some more.

We have all kinds, some close mesh (19 bar, 57 inch), some light (5 bar, 36 inch), some heavy (all No. 9 gauge.)

The railroads use Page Fencing in large amounts. Practically every road in Canada is using it. Look at this list, the first four of which each have from 100 to 1,000 miles in use, and the others each have from 10 to 100 miles:

Grand Trunk Ry.	Prince Edward Island Ry.	Central Vermont Ry.
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Chateaugay & Northern Ry.	Lindsay, Bobcaygeon &
Intercolonial Ry.	Lake Erie & Detroit River Ry.	Pontypool Ry.
Canadian Northern Ry.	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry.	Bay of Quinte Ry.
Canada Atlantic Ry.	Michigan Central Ry.	Algoma Central Ry.
Great Northern Ry.	Halifax & Southwestern Ry.	Baie des Chaleurs Ry.
Quebec Southern Ry.	Cape Breton Ry.	

Now, you know railroad corporations do not buy large amounts of goods, and keep on buying the same kind year after year unless they prove by use to be good value. Railroad men now acknowledge that **PAGE FENCE** is the best and cheapest.

NOTE—All Page Fences are now painted **WHITE**—our special distinguishing mark. Get the **WHITE** brand and you will have our make of fence.

Also Page Gates, from \$2.50 up. Ornamental Lawn Fence, from 25c. per running foot. Also Poultry Netting.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

"Page Fences Wear Best."

The Happy Farmer

"A glad heart brings the smile," and so it should. Those seeds from Rennie are hustlers. I can almost hear them grow. Get a seed book, it's free, and plant the best this season.

W^M RENNIE, Toronto.

BRANCH IN WINNIPEG

Steel Roofing and Siding, \$2.00 per 100 Sq. Ft.

Painted red on both sides. Most durable and economical covering for **Roofing or Siding, for Residences, Houses, Barns, Elevators, Stores, Churches, Poultry Houses, Cribbs, etc.** Easier to lay and will last longer than any other covering. Cheaper than wood shingles or slate. No experience necessary. A hammer and shims are the only tools required. It is semi-hardened high grade steel. **Brick or Stone Siding** at \$2.00 per 100 square feet. **Pedlar's Patent Steel Shingles** at \$2.50 per 100 square feet. Also **Corrugated Iron, Painted or Galvanized**, in sheets 96 in. long. **Beaded and Embossed Ceilings, V-Crimped Roofing**. 2000 designs of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings in all grades. Thousands of buildings through the Dominion covered with our Sheet Metal Goods making them

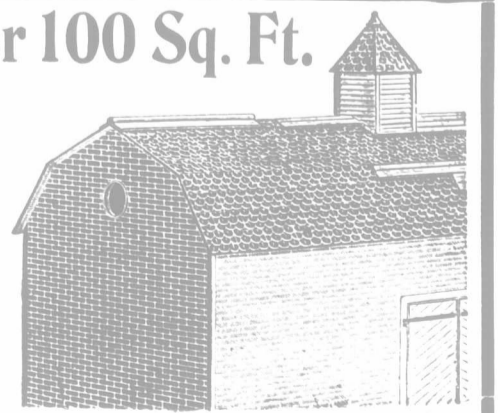
FIRE, WATER AND LIGHTNING PROOF.

Send in your order for as many squares (10 x 10 feet) as you require to cover your new or old building. The very best roofing for this climate. We can supply **Eave Troughs, all sizes, Corrugated or Plain Round, Conductor Pipes, Shoes, Elbows, Spikes, Tubes**.

All goods shipped day after order is received. We are the largest concern of the kind under the British flag. Established 1861. Capital Invested \$1,500,000.00.

PEDLAR PEOPLE, OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Eastern Warehouse—167 Craig St., Montreal, Quebec.



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



The Bone and Sinew of the Farm

Unlike most animals, the horse is a beast of burden. The amount of work he performs and the spirit in which he performs it, depend largely upon the ability of his system to appropriate his dinner. Bone and muscle are required, and if he is unable to assimilate and appropriate the nitrogenous material which makes up bone and muscle a weakened and debilitated condition will soon be apparent.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

Contains the very essential tonics and laxatives that put the system to work and compel it to take care of the stuff fed. It is especially valuable for the development of calves and pigs at this season of the year. It prevents flatulence, indigestion and the like, whets up the appetite and assures perfect assimilation and rapid growth. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative. It is the famous prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and it owes its origin to his medical education and long practical stock experience.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00 (duty paid); smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small dose.

Remember that from the 1st to the 10th of each month Dr. Hess will furnish veterinary advice and prescriptions free if you will mention this paper, state what stock you have, also what stock food you have fed, and enclose two cents for reply. In every package of Dr. Hess Stock Food there is a little yellow card that entitles you to this free service at any time.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free.—If you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cos-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAM'S GREAT PREMIUM OFFER

Quick Reference Map of THE DOMINION OF CANADA with Special Maps for MANITOBA and TERRITORIES 22 x 28 INCHES, IN COLORS : : : : : :

Geography should be studied by everyone. You cannot keep in touch with daily events without a reliable reference map. The best and most practical way of educating the entire family, children and grown-ups, is to have the Weekly Telegram's Quick Reference Maps.

An Unparalleled Offer

The Weekly Telegram will be sent for one year—together with a new Dominion of Canada Map and either the Map of Manitoba or the Territories—for only One Dollar. The balance of this year's subscription is FREE. Both new and old subscribers may participate in this great offer.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT

To the Publishers of The Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, Man.:

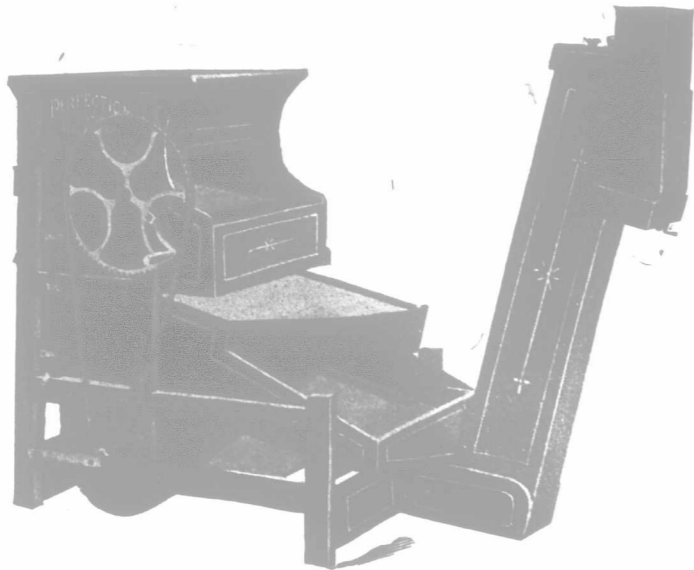
Enclosed please find \$1.00. Send to address given below The Weekly Telegram, the map of the Dominion of Canada and the map of _____ (Write Manitoba or Territories)

Name _____

Address _____

DIRECT FROM MAKERS TO THE FARMER

Special Cash Offer



Perfection Grain Separators

Complete, with Bagger, \$30.00
Without Bagger, - 25.00

We make this low price direct to the farmer to further introduce this high-grade Grain Cleaner and Separator.

None Can Equal It. Every Mill Guaranteed.

ORDER AT ONCE.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd.
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

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

TRADE NOTES.

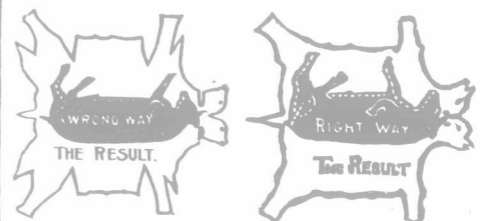
DR. CLARK'S WHITE LINIMENT.—When an article that has been on the market for years gets a daily and ever-increasing sale, and when the demand for it increases every year by leaps and bounds, it is an evident and convincing fact of its worth, goodness and superiority. This is the case with "Dr. Clark's White Liniment." The popularity and esteem of this famous liniment is wonderful and gratifying to the proprietors, the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., of Winnipeg.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING.—The well-known firm of MacKenzie Bros., Winnipeg, have moved from Bannatyne East, to 244 Princess St. Their new premises are five times as large as the old ones, and will enable them to better look after their ever-increasing trade. Flintkote roofing has attained a splendid reputation all over Western Canada, as a splendidly-prepared material. We would advise our readers to watch for the Flintkote advertisements, and to "look for the boy."

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The Canadian Osage Petroleum Co. is one of the best investments ever placed on the market in the way of oil stock. It is not only low-priced, but dividend-paying. The oil leases of this corporation are situated in the Indian Territory, which a year ago had only 40 wells, producing about 400 barrels daily, but to-day has 400 wells giving up 40,000 barrels a day. As an instance of what this district is doing, it may be stated that the Boston Osage Oil Co. from an investment of \$80,000, made in this particular country less than sixteen months ago, have already secured \$105,000 in dividends. It is interesting to note that already over 200,000 shares of the Canadian Osage Petroleum Co. are held in Manitoba, and that the stock is going very rapidly. Any of our readers who wish to secure a block of it, should write at once to Wilson & Patterson, 711 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

ON CARING FOR HIDES.—Each year thousands of cows, horses and sheep die by sickness or accident that have hides on that will bring good prices, if properly taken off and promptly salted and sent to market. It is much more important to salt hides taken from dead animals than those from animals slaughtered for the market, as the bleeding in the latter case draws out most of the blood from the hides as well as the meat. This is not the case with the animal that dies without being bled, hence the necessity of prompt and careful salting. It requires a 12-quart bucket to salt a good-sized hide, and small hides in proportion. These hides, if well taken off and not damaged by cuts, will bring full value. A large cow, bull or steer hide brings from \$4 to \$6.50; the horse hides half that much (small ones in proportion); sheep pelts from 50c. to \$1; calf skins, 75c. to \$1.50. You see, it pays to save them.

The wool from dead sheep, when the hide is spoiled, is well worth saving. Some people think they cannot afford to take one or more good farm papers, and yet one cow or horse hide will pay several years' subscription. Carry out our suggestion, and you will thank us for the information. Take the hides off right, salt them carefully, and you will get number-one price, if you send them to some good firm like the Northwestern Hide and Fur Co., of Minneapolis. Do not be deceived by buyers who tell you that hides and skins from dead animals are not worth half the price of those from slaughtered animals. The following illustration shows how the animal should be skinned:



In skinning, have the knife take the course as indicated by the dotted lines in cut marked "Right Way." This gives the correct shape. Wrong-shaped hides go as damaged, hence the importance of taking them off the right way.