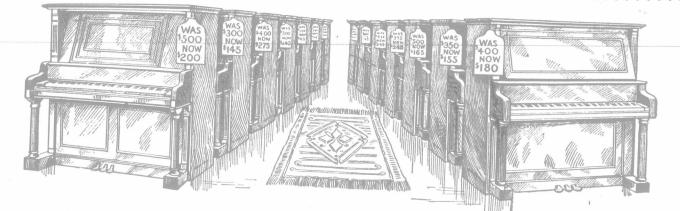
PAGES MISSING

JUNE 15, 1904

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

ε.....ε



Clearing Used Pianos

In a great piano business, such as has centered here, there are many chances for bargains—pianos that have been rented or pianos that we have taken in exchange. We frequently have sales of such instruments, but just at this season, when pianos that have been on hire during the winter are returned to us, it is imperative that they be sold quickly. We have marked the prices low enough to insure this, and advise an immediate reply to secure the instrument of your choice.

Some of the pianos were new when hired, and have been used but a few months; the others, though they have been more used, are in perfect order, for our repair experts have after careful examination pronounced them so, and we endorse their verdict with our fullest guarantee—the same that accompanies any new piano.

Terms of Sale.

- 1. We guarantee every piano, and agree to pay return freight if not satisfactory.
- 2. A discount of 10 per cent. off these prices for cash.
- 3. A handsome stool accompanies each piano.
- 4. Every instrument safely packed without extra charge.
- Pianos under \$150-\$10.00 cash and \$4.00 per month, without interest.
 Pianos over \$150-\$15.00 cash and \$6.00 per month, without interest.

Terms of Payment.

- Pianos over \$250-\$15.00 cash and \$7.00 per month, without interest.
- If monthly payments are not convenient, please state what method you prefer—quarterly, balf-yearly, or at certain fixed dates. We wish to know what terms will suit you.

Thomas—73-octave upright piano by C. L. Thomas, Hamilton; dark case, with polished panels carved in relief; tri-chord overstrung scale; has been completely re-made, with new hammers and

GOSSIP.

Mr. J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., has added to his list of stock horses the fancy Hackney stallion, Ryedale Revival 7976, imported by Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.

In the list of accepted, recent butter tests, published May 26th, 1904, by the American Jersey Cattle Club, are nine records of cows yielding in seven days from 15 lbs. 81 ozs. to 20 lbs. of butter.

If you can see no beauty about you, if you can get no pleasure to-day, here and now, you are sadly out of harmony with the true spirit that produces happiness. Wake up and cheer up.

"Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the philosopher, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody turns his back on it, yet it hangs on and eventually achieves success by close application."

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., give notice that on Monday, June 23rd, they will sell at auction, at Grand's Repository, Toronto, (Mr. Walter Harland Smith, proprietor) 50 registered imported Clydesdale fillies, aged one to three years, specially selected by one of the firm of Graham Bros., who is accompanying the horses across the ocean, and which will arrive here about the 10th of June. These fillies are from such noted sires as Baron's Pride, King of Roses, Prince Thomas, Up-to-Time, etc. Walter Harland Smith and Geo. Jackson, auction-Full particulars in advertisement eers. in "Farmer's Advocate" next week.

"GETTING RICH EASY."

According to the story told to United States Postal Inspector Mehary, by Charles Lester Murphy, the only requisite to the successful operation of a swindling game is to write letters at random from a readymade mailing list, and then sit down and wait the arrival of letters containing money.

Inspector Mehary found Murphy sitting on a rail fence at his home at Berkeley Heights, N. J. The Inspector at first was unable to believe the alleged swindler he sought was the barefooted, gawky and altogether uncouth country lad who responded to his inquiry for Murphy by saying: "That's me. What do you

-859

E TTC

ON

D 1866

Specific

Manon, ng but what one for coubled pains y walk KIDm half d with red. I praise nmend

lers or o, Ont.

Deck. Dars VL-5=, We orn

s, toba. HERD

of the mostly om a lot bacon Don't hey are ordering

DRNS.

herd of

My ll prizeinnipeg ded by , long, st-class Booking get the NS. , Man.

itoba, litters now.

RES

I. invited

ASSA.

Man.

Dominion—7¹/₃ octave upright piano by The Dominion Co., Bowmanville; ebonized case, with polished panels carved in relief; tri-chord overstrung scale; in as good order as when new; height, Karn_73-octave piano by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock; rosewood case, nicely figured and double veneered throughout; has heavily flanged iron frame, three unisons, overstrung scale, Wessell Mendelssohn _____71-octave upright piano by the Mendelssohn Co.; handsome walnut case, full-length music desk, polished panel with border of hand-carving, three pedals, muffler, etc., Gerhard Heintzman _____73-octave boudoir Grand Gerhard Heintzman piano, beautiful mahogany case of simple and artistic design, with full-length music desk, has all the Gerhard Heintzman improvement, and the less than nine months' use it has had but makes it the more delightful to play on. Regularly \$400; now...... \$295 Gerhard Heintzman _____73-octave Gerhard Heintzman piano, cabinet grand scale, very handsome walnut case with beautiful hand-carving in relief. We seldom have a used piano of this style, for it's a more costly style than we care to rent, but this has had a little use as an

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming 188 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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

want?"

The U. S. postal authorities have for some time been looking for an alleged swindler, who was sending letters to farmers in various parts of this country and Canada. These letters informed the recipients that the sender, "James B. Murphy," was in possession of valuable stock, which he was ready to sell at ridiculously low prices. To some his stock was Western Union Telegraph, to others he offered Marconi Wireless, but to most he offered "Lunar Oil Company" stock.

P.J. Robb, of Lima, O., sent \$75 for \$1,000 worth of Lunar Oil stock. When Robb failed to receive his money's worth he complained to the post office authorities, and it was through his complaint that Murphy was arrested.

"You've got me all right," said this youth to Mehary. Then he told the inspector that he had just taken a notion to send the letter after he had got possession of a "mailing list," which had been sent to him by a publishing house, and for which he had paid 25c.

" I didn't think so many answers would come," said Murphy. "But they came in fast. Some had money in them in amounts of \$50 and \$75. I made about \$500 clear on the scheme in a few weeks. I did not send the stocks I promised, because I didn't have any. I just made up the Lunar Oil Company in my own mind. Gee, but ain't some men easy marks?" Murphy was taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and pleaded guilty. He said he did not want no examination, nor nothin'," and was committed. He is 21 years old.

LUJI WICKO SHILI

GOSSIP.

FOUNDED 1866

Heavy, Strong, Durable

860

Fencing

has heavy (No. 9) hard steel galvanized wire for uprights and for horizontals, insuring serviceability and uniform durability. The lock is galvanized; does not rust and will not slip.

> Write for illustrated catalogue of fencing and gates.

The McGregor-Banwell Fence Company, Limited Walkerville, Ontario.

MERRICK ANDERSON & CO., Sole Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T. WINNIP

WINNIPEG-HEADQUARTERS FOR



REPAIRING - The repair dept. is a sure in-dication of turning out all our work in first-class order. We have lately added to our staff a first-class ourgever Any articlass engraver. Any arti-cle purchased here we do engraving free of charge. A postcard to us, and we will send you a box for to send any repairs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. MALLETT, Brandon. Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

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

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



Prince of Archers, Bruce of Heatherwick's stock hull for some time, has been sold to Jno. Ross, of Meikle Tarrel. He was a son of the great Scottish Archer, out of Primrose 3rd, by Norseman. The following note we made on his appearance when looking him over a " A massive couple of years ago: roan, well-covered with flesh, deep and thick through the heart, and with a good touch, a bit wide at the hooks, and a little spare back of them.'

In the dairy test at the Bath and West of England Show, at Swansea, last month, 19 cows competed for the English Jersey Cattle Society's prizes for the greatest amount of butter obtained by the test of the churn from one day's milk; the period of lactation also being taken into account. The cows were divided into two classes, over and under 900 lbs., and consisted of the following breeds: 15 Jerseys, 1 Guernsey, 1 Kerry, 1 South Devon, and 1 cross-bred; of these, 4 Jerseys, the Devon and the cross-bred weighed over 900 lbs., and in this class, Dr. Watson's Jersey cow, Guenon's Lady, won first prize and gold medal; yielding, 210 days after calving, 32 lbs. milk, and 2 lbs. 9 ozs. butter; ratio, 19.21 lbs. The first prize, in the class under 900 lbs., and silver medal, went to Lord Rothschild's Syren 3rd (Jersey), who gave, 71 days after calving, 44 lbs. milk, and 2 lbs. 71 ozs. butter; ratio, 17.89 lbs.

DOES DAIRYING PAY?

Our creameries have closed their winter season, and have made between them 47,186 pounds of butter. The market has been in the neighborhood of 25c. all winter. It may be a fraction more or less, so it will be fair to average the price at that figure, which would amount to the sum of \$11,796.50.

The figures are : Innisfail, 27,559 lbs.; Red Deer, 19,627 lbs.

Innisfail had 119 patrons on the books, and Red Deer, 97; but only half, or less than half, of these sent cream in all winter. That means that only about 100 dairymen in the Red Deer district collected that amount of money. You who didn't get any, don't you wish now that you had sent in your cream? And you who have sent in some, would you not be better satisfied if you had sent in

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

The OHIO Gasoline Engine

BURRIDGE & COOPER MACHINERY DEALERS

HENRY AVE. EAST, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Do You Know That We Sell

Every



If you buy either a steam or gasoline engine from us, you know that you are getting the best Road, Elevator, Mill and all other lines of machinery,

at the right prices. Your examination of our goods is all we ask.

Northwest Machinery & Iron Co. Limited. Phone 2933. LOUISE BRIDGE, WINNIPEG.



Farmer

sh

rel

vis

an

ind

the

by

hit

ent

the

out

bre

if 1

the

tici

rin

be

sho

eno

the

priz

for

sha

poss

SO (

man

busi

a m

his

trac

no e

ness

furni

num

othe

shou

him

this

have

with

well



DED 1866

gine

v of, arts tood p. to gue.

 ^{P}ER AN.

know iery, m 1 Co.

RS



AVENUE, PEG.





RORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.* registered in accordance with the copyright act of 1875. VOL. XXXIX. WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JUNE 15, 1904. No. 612

Editorial.

The Live-stock Catalogue at the Shows. " Many of the live-stock exhibitors are loud in denouncing fair managers for allowing horse racing and vaudeville to bulk so largely at the big shows as 'attractions,' for which condition, they, the exhibitors, cannot be considered free from blame."

Such a statement by a careful observer is worthy of consideration when put in conjunction with the incompleteness of the live-stock catalogue usually found at the big shows. The information intended to be given in the catalogue is of the greatest value to an exhibitor of live-stock, being the cheapest on-the-spot advertising he can get; therefore, from a business point of view, he should give the association every assistance in getting out a reliable, up-to-date catalogue. Too often, the exhibitor thinks it a hardship to have bother with the catalogue. He balks at the stock parade. In fact, this spoiled darling of the shows has, in some cases, got the idea that he is the only person to be considered in the running of the show.

At the Old Country shows, the catalogue is reliable, and is used and appreciated by the visitors, as it is a great aid to locate any animal and learn its breeding, age and ownership, thus assisting in the study of the live stock. The more the visitors study the stock the better for the exhibitor. A catalogue cannot be gotten up by any association, to be of use, unless the exhibitor does his part by carefully filling out the the show manager or secretary. A catalogue without the color, weight, height, pedigree number or breeding, and correct numbering, is valueless, and if the benefits from this handbook are to be had the stockman must see that either he or his be tacked up in a conspicuous place in that animal's stall. The advantages of exhibiting stock at the big shows are many, especially if one is fortunate enough to be a winner. The advertising obtained, the chances to make sales, and get a share of the prize moneys, all contribute to pay, and pay well, for the effort, and it is up to showmen to do their part by sending exhibits forward in good shape, by being neat in their dress, especially while in the ring, and by giving all the information possible through the catalogue, and those doing so can rest assured that such efforts will return many fold for the exertions made. It is good business to do as suggested. Note how anxious a merchant is to give all information regarding his goods on exhibition, and how neat and attractive exhibits and attendants are. There is no excuse for stockmen being less careful or businesslike. The fellow who hangs back from following out the rules of the association, by not furnishing the information for the catalogue, by untidiness, by coming into the ring without his number, or by being late and keeping indes and other exhibitors waiting, deserves to suffer, and should be penalized by the association. Allowing theory or subjects of no practical value to the him to go scot free is not fair to other exhibitors who are trying to do what is right. In omitted from such the practical subjects, is no this connection, any fair of importance should have a salaried live-stock superintendent, armed with proper authority, to compel the observance be a good thing for the University. It is perof all the rules, to see that all are warned out timent to inquire of what use is the study of geolpromptly for the classes, and that all get out. as _ ogy to the farmer, or what place should it occupy

is, perhaps, necessary or good policy to be lenient with untidiness, lack of business methods, or anyto the shows have rights. It is the present constitution and structure of the earth money they pay at the gates which and the operation of its physical forces; also, makes the show possible, and when articles of the history of the development of this structure or animals are brought to a show and a fee in the past, including the causes and modes of charged people to see those exhibits, every facility to comfortably see the exhibits should be afforded ment of organisms. In other words, geology is by the management and the exhibitors.

The University and the Agricultural College Course.

It must have been noticed ere this by the people who have watched the development of things which were making for the establishment of an agricultural college in Manitoba, that there was a strong tendency on the part of the educational authorities to so arrange the studies that the University would be called upon to do part of the teaching, and for the farmers' college to foot the bill. There is no use in mincing words when we say that the University would profit and the agricultural college lose thereby, and that it has not entry form and by sending it in in good time to yet dawned upon the University party that their faculty is unfitted to teach the subjects which should be taught in the college. Teachers for agricultural colleges have to be specially traineda training not obtainable from the departments assistant wears the number given to the par- of universities from whence the faculty of Maniticular animal in the catalogue when in the show- toba University is recruited. The University ring; not only so, but a duplicate number should authorities plead that they should teach botany, THE FIRST FOOT OF SOIL KEEPS THE chemistry and geology to the agricultural colleg students, and the reason for such a plea is not that such a procedure would increase the efficiency of the college teaching or make it more practical, for the reverse would be the case, but that by thus dividing the work the burden of expense would fall lighter on the University. In a nutshell, the University authorities would use the agricultural college to help carry the liabilities they have incurred, or are about to incur. We have mentioned three subjects, the teaching of which the University people think they should undertake for the agricultural student, of which one is geology. It would be interesting to know, either from their lips or pens, the reasons why such a subject should be included among the list of subjects to be taught at the farmers' college, especially in the two-year course. Geology is a non-essential study in the farmers' college. One excuse might he given, viz. : geology has been included in the courses at other agricultural colleges, and, therefore, should be in the curriculum of the Manitoba course, which is no excuse or reason at all. Because educationists, years ago, made the mistake of overloading with farmers the courses at agricultural colleges, and valid reason why others should be allowed a free hand to continue such mistakes, even if it is to drifts and schists, syenite and basalt, orthoclase well as the hundred and one other things that in the practical two-years course ? If taught at

need looking after. It is unreasonable to expect all, it should be relegated to the four-year courses, directors, unpaid, to do this work, which is some- and even then it is worth while remembering that times disagreeable. In this matter, there is room geology is a subject more particularly of interest for improvement at Winnipeg and Brandon. The to the mining engineer than to the farmer. For appointment of a man as suggested would aid in the latter person there is sufficient geological inthe successful, frictionless running of the big at- formation included in the teaching of agricultural traction-the live stock end of the show. Our physics-a subject taught by the professor of agrishows are past the stage (or should be) when it culture-hence, there is no need for a special or separate course, or an expensive university professor on the subject. Geology is defined as the thing but straight dealing. The visitors department of natural science that treats of the physical changes, and the occurrence and developa descriptive history of how the earth is in the condition as now found, and indicates the various stages of evolution through which the animal world travelled up to the beginning of this age. All of which is very interesting, no doubt, the teaching of which would afford the partial use of the time of a high-salaried professor from our opulent university (we say opulent, when an institution can afford to advertise for six professors, at \$2,500 a year each, to teach possibly one hundred students six or seven months of each year). We strenuously object to the teaching of such subject, or to the cost of a professor being foisted upon the agricultural college, or that the farmers' college shall be expected to pay for the teaching of a subject of no practical value to the farmer, but introduced merely to keep a professor engaged so that he may earn his salary, the University otherwise being unable to keep him fully employed.

The study of Geology, to be of any value to the farming interests, calls for a proper classification of the formations, for proper geographical surveys to be made by competent geologists, with maps of the surveys (things hard to get, as yet,

Cars es IPEG

N, et Agent. FARMER BUSY

As a matter of fact, the first foot of soil is what concerns the practical farmer, who, in locating his farm, did so not on account of its geological peculiarities, but on account of its physical features, proximity to market, fertility evidenced by the growth of trees and grasses, the color and texture of the soil, the depth of which was judged by the use of the spade, the proximity of water and timber, and its freedom from alkali and sloughs. The farmer, then, is here on his land, and is concerned with to-day and with the future, and has to shape his course to make the best of what he has, and it is the height of absurdity to load the curriculum of the farmers' professional school with subjects of no practical value to him. In fact, all the geology necessary for the man to know who has to make his living by farming can be obtained in a very few lectures-half a dozen at the most-from the professor of agriculture (agronomy). The teaching in agricultural physics and agricultural chemistry in the agricultural colleges dovetails pretty well, and includes all the information of a geological character necessary to any farmer. If the farmer or farmer's children are taught up-todate methods of feeding and breeding animals (animal husbandry), together with dairying, some horticulture, and domestic science, the subject of feldspar and gneiss, the hyracotherium and Bosplanifrous and other geological things can safely and profitably be left out of the agricultural college course.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. tobe wheat is second to none in the world for breadmaking purposes; and are the "dusties" under whose direction the "busy wheels go round" not men of skill quite equal to those

862

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

> PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

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.

- **I.** 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.
- a. 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, 123. ADVERTISING RATES Single insertion, 12 cents per line.
- ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
 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.
- LETTÉRS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
- c) 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.
- 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

.

The Future of Western Wheat Milling.

In a recent issue, a Toronto publication, through a staff correspondent who has been travelling in the West, took occasion to inform its readers that Western wheat millers are never likely to be able to compete with eastern mills, that the quality of the flour male in Manitoba is not equal to that produced in the small mills of Ontario, and that there are reasons for believing that the industry will be rapidly transferred to Eastern Canada. Assertions of this class coming from an eastern publication, where, unfortunately, a few manufacturers appear to believe that the West was made for the east, are not altogether surprising. It is unfortunate, however, that the author of the article in question did not get close enough to facts to give a fair statement. There is absolutely no reason for believing that wheat milling in this country will not continue to increase in proportion to the increase in population and the increase in wheat growing. As far as the necessary power to run mills is concerned, the development of Lac Du Bonnet will place wheat milling in Winnipeg quite on a par with the same industry in Ontario cities that expect to benefit from the cheap electric power now being developed at Niagara Falls. In the matter of coal, too, Manitoba millers are within quite as easy reach of coal mines as are the millers of Ontario. At the Souris mines in South-western Assiniboia there is an immense supply of coal of a quality quite satisfactory for manufacturing purposes, and as our railway systems continue to develop and cheaper rates follow, coal undoubtedly will be laid down in Manitoba towns at a much less cost than at the present time.

breadmaking purposes; and are the "dusties" under whose direction the "busy wheels go round" not men of skill quite equal to those closer to the Atlantic seaboard? Is it not true, also, that eastern millers must have Manitoba wheat when they desire to produce a high-grade flour, and is it not equally certain that bakers who have compared eastern and western made flour prefer the latter every time. A comparison of the market prices which Manitoba as against Ontario flour are commanding at the present time show conclusively that the former is of a far superior quality.

WESTERN MILLS ESSENTIAL TO GOOD CROPS.

In the face of these facts, is it not, therefore, apparent that the wheat-milling industry of Manitoba and the West has a brilliant future before it. It is very important to the farming interests that it should be so. First, because the offal, including bran and shorts, will be required in this country for feeding purposes. They are needed, too, because the elements of plant food which have been taken from the soil in the growing of wheat, and which are contained in the bran and shorts, must not be lost to Western farmers, but be returned in the form of manure to the soil after the former have been fed. Farms in the older districts of Southern Manitoba are beginning to show that the virgin fertility is not everlasting, and one way to maintain it is to mill the wheat in the country, and retain the bran for feeding purposes. It is important, too, that wheat milling be encouraged, because we need the increased population which the development of the industry will bring. The construction of mills means large expenditures in any district in which they are located, and the manufacturing of wheat into flour, bran and shorts in any town means a stimulus to its commercial life which should not be lightly estimated.



Percheron Horse Registration.

It should be noticed that the Dominion Fair authorities will only recognize as pure-bred Percherons, horses whose owners produce the pedigree certificate from the new Percheron Association, of which Secretary Stubblefield has charge. This is in line with the regulation of the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry, which recognizes only the record mentioned by the Winnipeg people. Many and loud are the complaints being made to us of fraudulent or misrepresented pedigrees of this French draft breed, and, we understand, several of the so-called pedigree certificates (in many cases only typewritten copies) now being owners of horses to the authorities at Regina will not pass muster entitling the horses to be enrolled as pure-breds. We believe the Territorial Department of Agriculture is determined to do all in its power to stop the wholesale fleecing of farmers with these imported horses, some of which have been sold at treble their value. The dishonest stallion seller and the ignorant buyer are severe hindrances to the successful prosecution of horse breeding in this country. It would do good if the courts were invoked to deal some of the crooks a dose of confinement in the King's hotels.

FOUNDED 1866

f٤

re

CE

tu

TI

an

ar

 \mathbf{st}

ar

th

er

pu

cie

Sh

CO

wi

in

its

the

the

wi

firs

pla

fiail

ceed

and

pret

ewe

the

are

the

troi

year

in e

kept

ing

the

is a

mate

are

trast

ences

supp

milk

Hernia or Rupture in Foals.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE is a tumor formed by the displacement or escape of a portion of an internal organ from its natural cavity through an opening in the walls of the cavity. It projects externally, as a more or less soft, fluctuatingtumor, enclosed by the skin. Abdominal herniæ are divided into reducible, irreducible and strangulated, according to their condition; and into umbilical, scrotal, inguinal, ventral and diaphragmatic, according to their situation.

A hernia is reducible when it can readily be returned into the abdomen. It consists of a soft, fluctuating swelling, unattended with heat, pain, or uneasiness. Its size and consistence varies somewhat, according to the stage of digestion after each meal. When the animal coughs, it becomes tense, larger, and communicates a sudden impulse to the hand of the examiner.

A hernia is irreducible when it is not strangulated, but yet cannot be returned into the abdomen. The causes that prevent reduction are: 1st, the bulk of the protruded organ is out of proportion to the opening through which it would have to return; 2nd, adhesions of the protruded parts to the walls of the sac, through the medium of organizable lymph.

A hernia is said to be strangulated when the contents of the sac, by virtue of ingesta that has passed into them, experience such a degree of pressure as not only to cause them to be irreducible, but also, by compressing their blood vessels, to disturb, impede or suspend the circulation within them. This condition speedily causes serious inflammation in the protruded parts, which extends and involves others within the abdomen.

A hernia is called umbilical when the protrusion of any portion of the bowel takes place through the navel opening; scrotal when into the scrotum; ingunial when the intestine reaches the inguinal canal, but does not pass to the scrotum (this form is not easily recognized); it is called ventral when the protrusion occurs through an artificial opening in any part of the abdomen; diaphragmatic when the diaphragm (the partition between the lungs and the stomach) is ruptured, and a portion of the stomach protrudes into the lung cavity. A hernia is said to be congenital when it exists at birth, and the protrusion is through one of the natural fostal openings which under normal conditions become closed at birth.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—We wish in this article to discuss umbilical hernia in foals. During fœtal life the blood vessels and urachus of the fœtus pass out of the body through an opening, called the umbilical or navel opening. This apperture, under normal conditions, closes at birth, when the functions of the vessels mentioned cease, but in some cases this closure does not take place, and hernia is noticed at once, or appears in a few days. In some cases the closure of the opening, while it may be complete, may be lax and weak, and rupture may take place from violent efforts at any time, until the animal is two or three years old.

The symptoms of umbilical hernia are evident. There is a soft, fluctuating tumor, of greater or less volume, from the size of a marble to that of a goose egg, or even larger, on the floor of the abdomen, at the navel. This tumor can be readily returned by pressure into the abdominal cavity, but usually reappears quickly when pressure is relieved. In the majority of cases the animal appears to suffer no inconvenience. When such a condition exists, there is seldom cause for alarm, and it is seldom necessary to treat; at the same time it should be closely watched, and if it is noticed that the bulk of the tumor is gradually increasing, treatment must be resorted to. In young animals, the omentum and mesentery (those portions of the membrane lining the abdominal cavity, in which the intestines are suspended) are looser and longer than in the adult, and gradually shorten, and thereby draw the protruded intestine into the cavity, thereby effecting a spontaneous cure. Of course, where the hernia is either irreducible or strangulated, this cannot take place, and an operation by a veterinarian is necessary. If the tumor is noticed to be gradually decreasing in bulk, or even remaining about the same, it is better to leave it alone, and allow nature to effect a cure, but if its volume be gradually increasing, or if after a few months it is not decreasing, treatment is indicated. TREATMENT .- There are many modes of treatment, some of which can be given only by an expert, viz., cutting through the skin, exposing the intestine, returning it into the cavity, scarifying the margin of the opening, and stitching with carbolized catgut or silk, and then stitching the skin; second, placing the patient upon its back, carefully returning the intestine, gathering up the loose skin, and enclosing firmly in a clam, or pass. ing skewers through it and tying with a cord in the form of the figure 8, so tightly as to shut off the circulation. Whichever method is adopted. care must be taken to not enclose any portion of the intestine. The animal is then allowed to rise, and no further treatment is necessary until the enclosed tissues drop off, which usually occurs in

The statement that Manitoba manufactured flour is inferior in quality to that made in the small mills of the east, is little less than slander on the millers of this country. Is it not true that the mills of Manitoba are equipped with modern machinery? Will anyone deny that Mani-

The Abuse of the Check Rein.

One of the most common cruelties that is practiced on horses is in checking their heads up beyond their natural position. Where the practice originated it would be difficult to say. At any rate, it has come down to modern times and is indulged in by would-be horsemen, with the intention of improving the appearance of our noble friend. To good horsemen, nothing is more distasteful and more readily criticised than the appearance of the check-rein. It is on driving horses that it is to be seen most commonly, but it is with the heavier breeds that there is the least excuse for its use. Not infrequently, a pair of drafters, or an agricultural pair, may be seen pulling a heavy load with the bit pulling strongly on the check-rein. When pulling a load, more than at any other time, a horse needs the free use of his head. If it is desired to have horses that carry high heads, the colts should be trained to do so, and the breeding stock selected for this young fellow to show some style if he is proper-

and to d sider milk matu the r lect ous along co-ex P flock judge each the o sheph seasor lambs ewes most mothe

Wo that y The farmin The Atkins and in

NDED 1866

bals.

r formed by on of an inthrough an It projects fluctuating inal herniæ and stran-; and into d diaphrag-

adily be res of a soft, heat, pain, tence varies of digestion ughs, it bees a sudden

ot stranguo the abdouction are is out of ch it would e protruded the medium

d when the ta that has gree of presirreducible, vessels. to tion within serious innich extends the protru-

takes place en into the reaches the the scrotum it is called through an abdomen ; he partition is ruptured, les into the e congenital otrusion is nings which at birth. this article During fostal the foetus

ning, called apperture, h, when the ase, but in place, and s in a few he opening, and weak olent efforts o or three

are evident. greater of to that of oor of the an be readabdominal when prescases the nce. When n cause for treat; at atched, and lor is gradesorted to. l mesentery ng the abestines are n the adult. aw the proby effecting the hernia this cannot eri**na**rian is be graduining about , and allow ne be gradhs it is not les of treaty by an exposing the scarifying tching with tching the n its back, ring up the m, or pass. a cord in to shut off s adopted. portion of ved to rise. v until the y occurs in

JUNE 15, 1904

10 to 14 days; then the raw surface should be An Old Country Breeder on Our Herd- that there might very well be a new classification for new pedigrees such as an A-and-B classificasolution of carbolic acid. Either of these operations, if properly performed, is successful in removing the hernia, but the results are not always favorable, as it is not uncommon for lockjaw to result after any operation for this purpose that causes a raw surface.

Another and safer, though often a more tedious mode of treatment, is the application of a truss. This does not produce a sore, hence the danger of lockjaw is avoided. A truss of leather, or strong sacking, about four inches wide, with a protuberance about the size of half a large orange on its surface, is placed around the abdomen, the protuberance being placed over the navel after the hernia has been forced into the cavity ; straps and buckles, or strings, are needed to adjust the truss. The tendency is for the truss to slip backwards, and this must be avoided by attaching to the anterior border of the truss, either straps or strings, which come forward between the fore legs and from the sides, and attach to a strap around the colt's neck. A man has an opportunity of exercising his ingenuity in adjusting a truss for this purpose. Care must be taken to not cause sufficient friction to scarify the skin, and close watch should be given, and the truss readjusted if it becomes displaced. In the majority of cases this will effect a cure in from two to three weeks, and in the meantime the colt is allowed to run with its dam. If the abdominal opening be quite large, the truss may fail to effect a cure, and one of the operations mentioned becomes necessary, not-withstanding the risks mentioned. "WHIP."

Stock.

With the Flock.

When the grass comes the sheep are generally the first stock to go out, as the blue grass of the rough places on the farm and in the lanes is generally considered as belonging to the sheep. It is good, too, but does not last long in spring, and when it begins to fiail the sheep should have mixed tame meadow to succeed it. Too often sheep are put in a "back run," and kept there all season, and the natural grass is pretty dry and brown in August. At this time the ewes and lambs will be out to grass. In most cases the lambs will all have been dropped. The late ones are sometimes a little troublesome. Ewes turned on the new grass a few days before lambing are frequently troubled with caked udder. The sudden increase of succulent food stimulates milk secretion too hastily. They should be watched.

There is much to be learned at this time of the year from the thrift of the lambs. There are always in every flock of ewes certain old stand-bys that are kept in spite of age, on account of their certain breeding qualities. We have known a certain ewe to bring the best lamb of the flock for season after season. It is a matter of constitution, good digestion, and strong maternal qualities. Others that are well to look at are frequently followed by light, poor lambs. The mothers thrive, but do not milk well. There are contrasts in ewes in this respect as marked as the differences between the beef and dairy breeds in cattle Sheep are meat animals, but as each sheep has to support a lamb, it is unprofitable to keep a very poor milker. The tendency of sheep husbandry on the farms, and more particularly among the best breeders, is not to develop a milking flock. Fleshiness is the chief desideratum, and this is to some extent opposed to heavy milking qualities. The supplementing of the ewe's milk by concentrated foods, almost from the beginning of the life of the lamb, in order to promote rapid maturity, tends to lessen the importance, as it lessens the necessity of heavy milking in the ewes. Total neglect of the milking properties of ewes would be a serious mistake, however, as good milking qualities go along with strong maternal instincts, and these again co-exist with fecundity and readiness to breed. Prolificacy is a matter that can be improved in a flock by selection, and the spring is a good time to judge of it. A shepherd should know the record of each ewe for each year she has bred. Some always produce twins, and others seldom produce them. This shows that the property is inherent and constant, and the offspring of such ewes will be likely to raise twins also, not only the female offspring, but the males. Many shepherds will not buy a single lamb for a sire. Single lambs, however, are generally better fleshed the first season than twins are, and if a man is selling ram lambs in the fall for breeding purposes, he can put a higher finish on the singles than on the twins. The ewes that raise twins are the best ewes, even though single lambs might be desired for special ends, for the most prolific are the surest breeders and the best mothers. J. McCAIG.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

book Restrictions.

I think the United States and Canada might very well relax their conditions with regard to entry in their Shorthorn herdbooks, and assimilate them to those of the English Shorthorn Society. Of course, if the Shorthorn societies are run for the benefit of the owners of the old stocks, if that is the aim and object of breeding pedigree stock, it may be the right thing to maintain the exclusiveness of the conditions, but if the herdbook is intended for the public benefit, I maintain that it should be run on broad lines. I take it that the really crucial question is whether, for all practical purposes, an animal tracing its descent unbroken on the male and female lines to Vol. 20, or earlier, is any better or more impressive as a breeding animal, than one of shorter registered pedigree ? If that were the case, why have not the oldest families maintained their position in this country? As a matter of fact, many of the oldest families are considered to be "played out," but whether that is the case or not, can it be contended that these families are in such perfection, judged from every point of view, as they were, say, forty years ago? The answer certainly would be no. Then, if that is the case, it would appear that it takes some forty years or so to bring a family to its best, and that after that time a deterioration sets in, unless great care is taken in the breeding and plenty of new blood introduced. Then, why are not the families dating from, say, forty years ago (and I am only using this figure for the sake of argument) equally good as those of eighty years standing? I think it should always be borne in mind that the great object of pedigree stock breeding is to level up the general stock not so much to improve the pedigree stock, but by maintaining the excellence of the pedigree stock to improve the "million." The owners of pedigree stock are quite able to take care of themselves, and will not introduce short pedigrees that are likely to be injurious to their old families, which, so long as their standard of excellence is maintained, will always be worth more than parvenues, but their number must always be limited, and there are millions of cattle capable of being greatly improved by the use of a well-bred bull. Is it better, for the sake of keeping up the imaginary interests of a few, to curtail the general benefit of the many? My own cattle are all qualified for the American or Canadian herdbooks, and my families are among the oldest, but I have always thought it wise to encourage the raising up of new families to be registered in due course. This cannot be done without the use of our pure-bred bulls, but if it were possible for our forefathers to raise up and firmly establish tribes of Shorthorns from the materials so indifferent, so scattered about the country, and so difficult to collect and arrange, why should not this process be far more easily accomplished in these days, when nearly all Shorthorns are more or less purely bred, and when suitable materials are far more easily obtained than formerly? 'I maintain that it is in the interest of Shorthorn breeders to promote this, and their duty to the community at large. A good animal with a good old pedigree will always be worth more than a good one with a short or new pedigree, but the former is necessary for the production of the latter, and I maintain there is room for both, and that after a family has been established for a certain period, for all practical purposes, it is fully equal, if not superior, to the older families-mere antiquity of lineage is useless-and after a given time, say, five or six generations, if carefully bred, such animals may be used upon ordinary stock with as much success as those of older pedigree. I have long thought while visiting in the Ontario capital.

for new pedigrees, such as an A-and-B/ classification. All animals dating from, say, 1850, to go into Class A, and subsequent ones into Class B. I think, in conclusion, that it is neither in the interest of breeders of Shorthorn cattle to maintain very exclusive conditions, and certainly not to the advantage of the community at large, that unreasonably severe restrictions should be placed upon the importation of good stock to foreign countries, or in their entry in the breed societies' registers. R. STRATTON.

The Duffryn, Newport, Mon.

Death of Joseph Culshaw.

A correspondent of the London Live-stock Journal writes :- On Whit-Sunday last, there passed over to the majority, Mr. Joseph Culshaw, of Castle Hill, near Burnley, at the age of ninety-three years. In the fifties there were few names better known amongst Shorthorn stockmen than that of Joe Culshaw, the herdsman to Col. Towneley, of Towneley Park, Burnley, for in that decade was fought what may be called the "battle of the giants" for supremacy in honors at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in which each and all were in turn successful-namely, Messrs. Bates, Booth and Towneley. It was freely acknowledged that in preparing cattle for the show-ring, Joe Culshaw had no superior in the United Kingdom, and in 1852, 1854, 1856, 1857 and 1860, he had the proud privilege of bringing back from the "Royal" premier honors to Towneley Park, mostly with animals of the Butterfly family. After the dispersion of the late Col. Towneley's famed herd, deceased continued his 'services as head bailiff at Towneley Hall, spending sixty years in the faithful service of the Towneley family, and only retiring at the age of four-score years; and even after that, so strong in him was the love of cattle, he was never without a cow or two of his own. In his later years he was much in request as judge of cattle at agricultural shows. He retained his faculties to a remarkable degree, and even so late as 1902 he went from Burnley to attend the selection sale of Mr. Victor Cavendish's Shorthorns at Holker in September of that year, when he was the guest of his half-brother, Mr. George Moore, who has for so many years been herdsman to the one-time world-famed Holker herd of the late Duke of Devonshire, and who, although but a decade younger than his deceased brother, still scouts the idea of pensions and leisure, and continues his duties in the herd at Holker. Only last year, at the local shows at Barrow-in-Furness, and the North Lonsdale Show at Ulverstone, George was seen leading his cattle into the rings to victory; he also attended the three Westmorland Shorthorn sales last September, at which he made purchases for the Holker herd. The late Mrs. Culshaw-Moore may thus be said to have given birth to two of the most noted herdsmen known in Shorthorn history.

Stockmen's Transportation Difficulties : An Example.

We had occasion some time ago to refer to the delay and inconvenience the Lacombe cattlemen were put to when shipping to the show and sale at Calgary last month. Not only were delays experienced going to the sale, but cusable delays were experienced by those shipping engthv inex. away from Calgary after the sale, thus amply demonstrating the need for more railroad competition and other lines out West. One exhibitor had his cattle loaded up over twentyfour hours before the train, that of which his car was a part, pulled out from the yards.

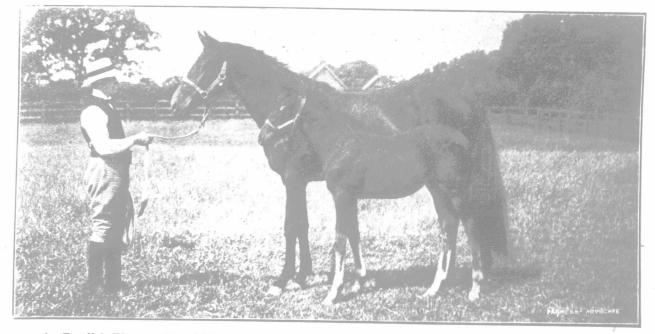
863

Work has begun at Regina on a waterworks system that will cost a half million dollars.

The Bell Telephone contemplate building into the farming districts around Carman.

The Western Progress, Melita, says : "Mr. J. F. Atkinson brought in a sample of wheat a foot long, and just one month from the time of sowing.

Premier Haultain, of the N.-W. T., was recently entertained by his Alma Mater of Toronto University,



An English Thoroughbred Mare, Lady Disdain, by Bend Or Maid Marian, with Foal by Mimic. The produce of Bend Or's mares were remarkably successful on the English turf last year.

864

Prevention of Milk Fever.

' Mr. John Gilbert, of Tolworth Court Farm, Surbiton, in a letter to the London, England, Live-stock Journal, of May 27th, 1904, writes : litter of a year ago were females, which this year "I will introduce my plan of prevention by stating that I have milked about eighty cows, and calved quite one hundred a year (as I buy incalvers), and for the last twelve years without one single sign of a case of milk fever, though previously I had lost many. I may say that I had the tip quite by accident from, in my opinion, without doubt the very best dairy farmer in England. The plan is too simple for many to believe in its effectiveness, but I am open to wager anyone the view. The swinging front I have tested for odds of two to one annually that I do not have several years, but discarded it as entirely unsatisa single case. The plan is as follows

"Every cow coming with her third calf or over shall be liberally fed on usual keep, according to time of year ; in winter, she shall be kept in a box (loose) when expected to calve. shall have one or two pints best linseed oil a day of. I send you a pencil sketch, from which an or so before calving, and again twelve hours after calving; bran mash an hour or so after calving, and bran mash, with chaff and hay, for two days. The cow and calf lie loose, but the hours after calving. In the case of a dead or weakly calf, about a quart may be milked four times in twenty-four hours.

'And this is the whole secret. To many it may seem unnatural, but a heavy-milking cow is an unnatural animal. And is it natural to take from a cow just calved what the calf would not take until a month old? The strain on the system in replenishing the milk supply is, I think, the sole cause of milk fever-together with the neglected state of the bowels.

'lf anyone will read this plan through very carefully, and then make up his mind to try it faithfully in every case, and immediately discharge even the best man in his employ who disobeys his instructions in the slightest degree, I honestly believe the odds of my wager given above may be doubled with safety.

A Tribute to Grass.

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than those minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass; and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made, and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature-her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown, like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality, and emerges upon the solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outlines of the world. It evades the solitude of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and pinnacles of mountains, and modifies the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression Banished from the thoroughfare and fields, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, yet should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."-[Ingalls.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

two litters of pigs, one containing 12 and the other 10 pigs. Of six litters of pigs, each has The sow averaged 12, making a total of 72. has practically stocked the farm, as six of her produced 52 healthy pigs.

Pigpen Front.

A correspondent writes : " Having tried different kinds of troughs for feeding pigs and different styles of fronts for the pens, I have found that the cement trough is by far the most durable and satisfactory, especially from a sanitary point of factory. Last year, I put in a different style, and am so well pleased with it that I feel in duty bound to give stockmen generally, who may not be acquainted with its merits, a description there-

engraving might be made. At each end of the trough stands upright a 2 x 4-inch scantling. On the side of this next the passageway is nailed a two-inch plank one foot wide, which forms a cow shall not be milked for at least forty-eight barrier between the triangle and the alley. Then, on the inside, two or three planks or boards are

> FRONT OF TROUGH END PARTITION OF PEN PASSAGE WAY END OF TROUGH 15 INCHES

STATIONARY PIGPEN FRONT.

nailed, the bottom of the lowest one being on a level with the top of the one forming the front. This leaves a clear four-inch space directly above the trough, and through which the food is poured. Thus the pigs cannot crowd the attendant or pail, and the whole arrangement is strong and solid I have had this plan in constant use for nearly a year, and find it perfectly satisfactory.'

Peculiar Breed of Goats.

In his records of his visit to Britain in the years 55 and 54, B. C. (Bellum Britannicum), Cæsar has told of curious animals which he there w. animals somewhat resembling antelopes, which possessed the peculiarity of having no joints in their legs, and which, being thus unable to lie down, were compelled to sleep leaning against trees. It has been said that history repeats itself, and verily in this case would it seem to be so. In an article sent to us by Doctors White and Plaskett, of the Nashville Veterinary Hospital, Tenn., we are told of a species of goats which, in this twentieth century, if lacking the constitutional rigidity of the animals described by Cæsar, yet possess the power of attaining to it. These goats are to be found at Ewell Stock Farm, Maury Co., Tenn., and are known as "nervous," "stiff-legged," or "fainting" goats. In the words of Doctors White and Plaskett : " They are easily frightened, and to simply 'Boo' at them will cause them to fall helplessly to the ground, and remain there until the spell leaves them. The mere effect of jumping over a fence or bar, over 15 or 18 inches from the ground, is sufficient to cause them to become stiff and 'faint.' When under these spells, they can be dragged about as if they were dead. They become so rigid that they can be lifted bodily without bending." These convulsions last from ten to twenty seconds, the animals meanwhile seeming to be in full possession of their faculties, though in apparent agony. After the paroxysms subside, they walk off stiffly, their gait then resembling that of a horse suffering from tetanus. The young kids exhibit all the characteristic fainting symptoms of their parents. "The reasons for such a peculiarly high-developed, nervo-muscular system," say the doctors, "we shall not attempt to explain. Suffice it to say that this trait has become so well marked, and so thoroughly established, that we are justified in

classing this animal as a new, separate and dis-

FOUNDED 1866

Farm.

A Noted Agricultural Chemist's Opinion of Wheat Bran.

Under the title, "The feeding value of wheat bran," Prof. Snyder, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has the following in the Northwestern Miller :

For producing beef, milk, or for general feeding purposes, wheat bran is one of the cheapest and best foods that can be used. Many of the most successful farmers in this country recognize its merits, and use it liberally. While there are other feeding stuffs which contain more protein, none contain their protein associated with other valuable nutritive substances in the same proportion as found in bran. Bran is one of the safest foods that can be fed to farm animals. It does not cause digestive disorders, even when fed in large amounts. It can be combined with and made to improve any kind of feeding stuff. It is alike valuable for beef or dairy animals, and can be fed to all kinds of live stock.

Some of the special characteristics of bran and its merits as an animal food are worthy of consideration. Wheat bran is distinctly an animal food, and not a human food. In the process of milling, the bran is removed because it can not be milled with the flour, and furthermore, its removal is necessary because it is indigestible as a human food. The human stomach is not made or intended to digest bran, but farm animals, as cattle, sheep and horses, have stronger powers of digestion than man, and are able to digest and utilize wheat bran to advantage. BRAN OCCUPIES THE SAME PLACE AS AN ANIMAL FOOD WHICH WHEAT FLOUR DOES AS A HUMAN FOOD.

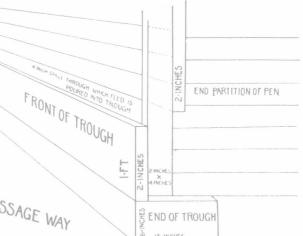
THE COMPOSITION OF WHEAT BRAN.

Wheat bran consists of the outer layers or episperm of the wheat kernel, which are removed in the roller process of milling; from 12 to 15 per cent. of the wheat as milled is recovered as bran. The aleurone, or socalled gluten layer, is removed along with the three bran coats, and forms an essential part of the bran. This aleurone layer is not capable of being digested or made avaMable as human food, but is reduced and digested by farm animals, as cattle, horses and sheep.

In chemical composition, bran varies according to the composition and character of the wheat from which it is made and the process of milling employed. Average wheat bran contains about 18 per cent. of protein, which is considered the most expensive and valuable nutrient of foods, 4 to 5 per cent. of fat and 55 per cent. of carbohydrates. Wheat bran contains about 8 per cent. of fiber, from one-third to one-half of which is capable of being digested and utilized by farm animals. The average chemical composition of wheat bran is as follows

		Bran from winter wheat
per	cent.	per cent.
Water	11.5	12.3
Ash	5.4	5.9
Protein	16.1	16.0
Crude fiber	8.0	8.1
Carbohydrates	54.5	53.7
Fat	4.5	4.0

Almost invariably wheat bran has been found to



Value of a Brood Sow.

No animal kept on the farm exhibits greater possibilities than the brood sow. Her value as a producer is almost without limit, and certainly beyond the credit that is usually accorded her.

As an illustration of what a good brood sow may yield her owner, under proper management, we cite the very excellent record of a sow owned by J. E. Smith, of Blackhawk County, Jowa. This sow started four years ago this spring, and has produced her owner one of the finest herds of the State, says Nebraska Farmer. The sow in question is the mother of seventy-two swine, that have either passed into the hands of the packer, or have acquired age and size for the slaughterer. During the past year this sow gave birth to tinct breed."

contain more of protein and fat than is given in this table. As far as chemical composition is concerned, bran is not liable to be deficient in digestible protein, fat or carbohydrates, the most valuable nutrients for feeding purposes. Compared with other grains and farm products, wheat bran contains a larger amount of protein and fat than corn, oats, rye, barley, spelt, or the various varieties of wheat. These grains usually contain from 10 to 14 per cent. of protein, and from $\ensuremath{2}$ to 5 per cent. of fat. Thus it will be seen that, as far as chemical composition is concerned, wheat bran compares favorably with average farm grains.

The digestibility of wheat bran is given as follows :

A	verage	Maximum
	per cent.	per cent.
Protein	75.8	82.3
Carbohydrates	68.4	74.6
Fat	6.8.0	82.6
Fiber	28.6	56.3

These figures show that under favorable conditions from 75 to 80 per cent. of the most valuable nutrients of wheat bran are capable of being digested and utilized by animals. The most successful feeders are those who obtain the largest returns from the foods consumed, and since bran is usually fed in a mixed ration by the best feeders, its maximum digestibility is thus secured. If a sample of bran contains 18 per cent. of protein, there will be from $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of digestible or available protein. This protein is associated with from 40 to 45 per cent. of available carbohydrates, and about 3 per cent. of available fat. While there are other feeding stuffs which contain more of some of these nutrients, there are none which contain all three in such a well-balanced form. AN EXCESS OR A SCANT AMOUNT OF EITHER PROTEIN, FAT OR CARBOHYDRATES IN A FOOD IS UNDESIR-ABLE. In wheat bran this balance of nutrients is well maintained. In all classifications of feeding stuffs, wheat bran is classed among the nitrogenous or proteid feeds which are particularly valuable for promoting

bas. nur gen the pour brai 80 live mor vąlu pure whic WHI COL

ca

an

Wh

nev

be

BR

wher and weal

whic.

food

DED 1866

Opinion

neat bran," Station, has

feeding purl best foods essful farmand use it tuffs which rotein assonces in the one of the ls. It does d in large ade to imke valuable to all kinds ran and its

nsideration. and not a bran is ree flour, and e it is indimach is not animals, as rs of digestilize wheat HE SAME H WHEAT

RAN.

or episperm the roller of the wheat one, or sothe three the bran. digested or ced and dind sheep. cording to from which ed. Average of protein, d valuable and 55 per ns about 8 of which is m animals. bran is as

Bran from inter wheat, 12.35.9 16.08.1

found

53.7

4.0

JUNE 15, 1904

less expense.

tion of animal products.

BRAN USEFUL FOR BEEF AND MILK PRODUC-

TION.

nized by the Standard Cattle Co., of Ames, Neb. This

company is extensively engaged in the fattening of

range cattle for the market. From 1886 to 1897

nearly fifty thousand cattle (49,648) were finished and

placed on the market. The amount of bran fed from

year to year varied, presumably with the market price.

The grain ration consisted of about 20 per cent. of

wheat bran, and Mr. R. M. Allen, manager of the

company, states : " I regard wheat bran as one of

the most valuable food products in use." Although

the cattle were fattened in the corn belt and corn was

extensively used, bran was evidently found both de-

sirable and necessary in order to make a more balanced

ration, and to secure larger financial returns from the

corn. The use of 20 to 25 per cent. of wheat bran,

even in the corn belt of this country, is quite exten-

sively practiced among cattle feeders. Its use results

in the production of a better quality of beef, and at a

nized as one of the best feeds for forming the basis of

the grain part of the ration. The best results in the

feeding of dairy stock, and, in fact, in the feeding of

all farm animals, are secured when two or three grains

or milled products are mixed and fed in combination

instead of singly. Bran can be combined to advantage

with any grain or milled product, and in almost any

proportion. Corn meal, oats, barley, linseed meal, and

all grains and milled products, can be safely combined

with bran, and better returns secured than if the bran

were omitted from the ration. Wheat bran compares

favorably in milk-producing powers with the most con-

made show that, pound for pound, bran is equal in milk-

WHEN BRAN SHOULD BE BOUGHT.

farmer or feeder to follow is when wheat bran and

other common feeds and grains are selling for the

same price per ton, to give the preference to bran be-

cause it will produce fully as much milk as any grain

and at the same time produce a better quality of

product, and return more fertility to the soil. When

the most concentrated meals exceed bran in price by

more than 20 per cent., then the preference should al-

not only adds new stores of fertility, but it makes the

reserve fertility of the soil more active and available.

Wheat bran occupies a high place among feeding stuffs,

sacks. In a few cases bran in bulk has been found to

FERTILITY.

In the feeding of bran, its manurial value is an im-

as producing a valuable manurial product.

When live stock is fed upon the farm, the manure

Wheat bran as offered for sale in the market has

In purchasing feeding stuffs, the safest rule for the

The most extensive feeding tests which have been

centrated and expensive feeding stuffs.

producing power to mixed farm grains.

ways be given to bran.

be adulterated.

In a dairy ration, wheat bran is universally recog-

The value of bran for making beef has been recog-

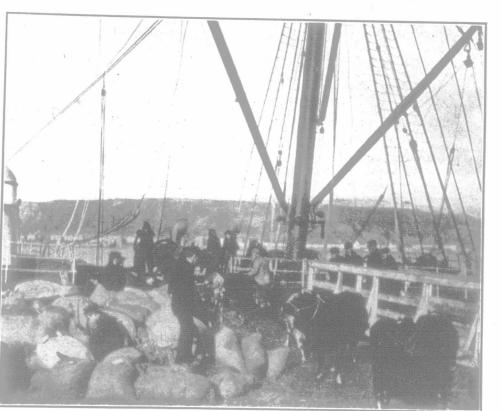
THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

growth in young animals and stimulating the produc-The Seed Potato Craze in England.

The British public generally, and agriculturists more particularly, have for the last eighteen months been interested in the great boom in seed potatoes. Fabulous prices have been realized, and prices still more fabulous are expected in the near future. A short account of how the boom commenced and proceeded may be of interest to readers of the "Farmer's Advocate," as the facts are not generally known in Canada.

For many years past Mr. Findlay, of Auchterardy, Fifeshire, Scotland, has been experimenting in seed potatoes, and has placed many useful and profitable varieties on the British market. In the fall of 1902 came the "Northern Star," the variety which started

associated with the first great sale of "Eldorados." He obtained \$7,000 for 14 pounds of this variety. For a time one of the sights of the town was a photograph of the potatoes and a cheque for the above-named sum, side by side, which was exhibited in the window of Mr. Massey's store. From that time the price advanced by leaps and bounds, and the chief feature at the last Smithfield Fat-stock Show was not cattle, but the "Eldorado." The excitement was intense, and the talk was all of potatoes, and the extraordinary prices. Shortly after this the high-water mark was reached, when \$1,000 was being asked, and paid, for a single pound of the precious tubers. Mr. Massey had single potatoes for sale, ticketed at \$50 each, and upwards. Spalding suddenly leaped into fame, and Mr. Findlay's



Aristocratic Bovine Emigrants Landing at Levis, P.Q.

the famous boom. This potato was described by the he expects his newer varieties to reach a still higher raiser as "disease-resisting, and very prolific." January, 1903, the price was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000 per ton, an altogether unprecedented figure for seed potatoes. The results of the 1903 crop showed that the raiser's claims were not groundless. That year was the most disastrous for potatoes which had been experienced for a long period. At harvesttime many of the fields were under water, and many never been found to be adulterated when in original growers simply plowed them in in the fall, as they were too rotten and diseased to be worth lifting. But the "Northern Star" came out victorious, and yielded an abundant crop, said to be free from disease or BRAN FEEDING NECESSARY TO RETAIN SOIL blight. This gave an impetus to the sale of the seed in the fall, and several prominent merchants offered large prizes for the best crops of "Northern Stars" portant item, and is worthy of consideration. The best grown from their seed. Messra. Dennis & Sons (one sold for eating purposes, but all are said to be firstof the latter of whom is on Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission), who claim to be the largest firm of po- market " next year; the " Eldorado " not till 1907. tato merchants in the world, offered a prize of \$1,050 for the best crop grown from 560 pounds of seed supplied by them. Other firms offered smaller prizes for the small farmer and the farm laborer. However, Mr. Findlay showed that he was not at the end of his resources, for in the fall of 1903 he introduced the famous "Eldorado," which he claimed far surpassed the "Northern Star," both in its power to resist disease, and in its powers of production. Only two lots of this variety were sent out by Mr. Findlay in the year 1902, one to the North of Ireland, the

name became a household word all over the country. At the present time advertisements are appearing in the agricultural papers, of " Eldorados, the gold - finder - plants, grown from shoots. not cuttings, £4 each." And these plants are said to find eager purchasers. One firm alone had, in April, 10,000 of these plants under glass, and each was valued at the above price. One can imagine that these precious plants are most carefully guarded and tended, when the holding of a single firm is worth \$200,000 ! Mr. Findlay says

865

he has other varieties in store for the future, and better even than the "Eldorado '' ! He says that the high prices do not surprise him, and

By figure. One expert, speaking of the fancy figures which the tubers have realized, said that just as much, and more, had often been paid for rare flowers; and that such a useful article of food as the potato should be worth more expense and trouble than a flower. During the fall of 1903 many other new varieties, raised by various growers in the British Isles and in

the United States, were placed on the market. But, though many of them attracted a great deal of attention, none realized the enormous price of the "Eldorado." Two other sorts, of the same name as this golden potato, have already appeared, from Austria and the United States, and it is probable that many growers have these imitations instead of the real article.

Of course, none of these new varieties are yet being cookers.

en in this concerned. ble protein, itrients for grains and amount of , spelt, or ins usually and from 2en that, as vheat bran ns. as follows :

Maximum per cent. 82.3 74.682.6 56.3

conditions le nutrients d and utils are those foods conixed ration ity is thus per cent. of er cent. of in is assoable carbofat. While n more of ich contain I EXCESS CEIN, FAT UNDESIRutrients is ding stuffs, us or propromoting

agriculture demand that some live stock should be kept and fed upon the farm in order to conserve the fertility of the soil. The combination of live stock and grain farming furnishes the most rational basis upon which any system of agriculture can be When live stock is fed upon the farm, the manure not only adds new stores of fertility, but it makes the reserve fertility of the soil more active and available. Wheat bran occupies a high place among feeding stuffs, as producing a valuable manurial product.

A ton of wheat bran contains 55 pounds of nitrogen, 52 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 30 pounds of potash. If purchased in the form of a commercial fertilizer, the nitrogen would cost fifteen cents per pound, the phosphoric acid and potash each five cents per pound, making the manurial value of a ton of wheat bran worth \$12.90. Lawes and Gilbert estimate that 80 per cent. of the fertility in the foods consumed by live stock is returned to the soll, making a return to the soil of \$10.32 per ton of bran. It has been found more economical to purchase feeds of high manurial value, as bran, for the feeding of live stock than to purchase commercial fertilizers. There is no farm grain which produces as valuable manure as bran. When the feeder purchases bran and feeds it to his live stock, he is adding fertility to his soil. THE SHIPMENT OF WHEAT OFFALS AND OTHER GRAINS OUT OF THE COUNTRY IS A MENACE TO THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL AND ITS CROP-PRODUCING POWER.

Wheat has from the earliest times been the staple food of man. Its highest value as a human food is secured when the wheat is milled so as to obtain standard white flour, leaving the bran and shorts as valuable animal foods. Wheat bran is one of the most when fed to live stock it produces a valuable manure and adds fertility to the soil. It is not only an animal food of high value, but also a plant food, and, if used intelligentiy, will assist in producing not only wealth, in the form of live stock and live-stock products, but permanent wealth, in the form of soil fertility, which is "the riches of states."

"Northern Star" will be "on the Middlesex Co., Ont. WALTER HARGRAVE.

Care of Machinery.

A farmer often has hundreds of dollars invested in machinery, and to leave this exposed to sun and rain any more than is necessary is one of the worst mistakes. It may cost something to build a shed, but this cost will be saved many times over in the longer life of the machinery. Even in a shed the machinery will rust considerably. $\rm T_{0}$ prevent this, take a pail of common machine oil and paint with an ordinary paint other to the South of England. These, however, were brush. When treated in this way it never rusts, and in 1903 distributed over the country, and the name of is in as good running order when taken out as when Spalding grower, Mr. G. Massey, will always be put in.-[C. V. Gregory, in Practical Farmer.



At Bird's Hill, Man., Farmers' Institute Picnic and Plowing Match.

Perennial Sow Thistle

Killing Weeds in Wet Weather. If a dry summer confers no other benefit upon

the farmer, it at least enables him to kill weeds are some weeds that cannot be managed by tillage with any degree of satisfaction unless the summer These are of the perennial class that rebe drv. produce by creeping roots. Perennials are so called because they live from year to year, producing a plant from the same root. The perennial sow thistle is a prominent and, unfortunately, too frequently in some districts of Manitoba, example of the creeping perennial. Couch grass comes in the same list, as does also the Canada thistle. These weeds are sometimes mentioned when it is desired to show how necessary it is know the habits of growth of a weed before a successful course of eradication can be carried A little experiment with a vigorous specimen of one of them will show that if a root be severed while the soil surrounding it is moist there will spring up from both ends a new plant. For this reason many who have had serious trouble in eradicating couch grass claim that cultivation in moist weather appears to increase rather than diminish their numbers. The same is the case with all plants of this class. Cultivation in wet weather is of little value in wiping them out. It is, nevertheless, always a good thing to cut off the tops, and thus prevent them weathering through their leaves, but to go down deep enough to cut the roots in two will bring no good

returns for the labor expended. In a wet year, the only effective means of checking these intruders is through smothering them out with some such crop as rape. The latter appears to have some majestic power as far as exterminating thistles is concerned. We have known reliable farmers to make the statement that they cleaned land completely that was badly infested with thistles with one crop of rape. Where there is a very large area in which thistles or couch grass has got a very strong foothold, it will take considerable rape to sow it sufficiently thick to smother the weeds, but it will pay in succeeding crops, and if there is a reasonably large herd of live stock about the farm, the fall pasture from the rape will also more than pay for the seed. When rape is being sown for the purpose of Filling weeds, from three to four pounds seed per acre should be used.

The Cutting of Roof Rafters.

The erection of new buildings is something that engages the attention of many farmers during the summertime, and while all are not as handy with tools as they would like to be, yet a little study will render many a man capable of doing odd jobs at carpentering. One

THE US% OF THE SQUARE IN CUTTING RAFTERS.

The Handling of the Clover Nursery.

Some time ago, we stated in these columns that Mr. Sharpe, of the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C., would furnish inoculated soil to our readers who were desirous of making a start in clover growing. Mr. Sharpe recommends the following as the course to be followed in the clover nursery

Thorough, careful preparation of the earth, until it is in A1 tilth, then broadcast the B. C. soil; harrow thoroughly, so as to incorporate with new land, and then sow clover, and brush and roll. Have a test plot alongside, on which make an application that would about equal 300 to 350 pounds of inoculated soil per acre. I have in several cases advised a light nurse crop, to be cut very high, and stock to be kept off the land this year, and to report to me and to the "F. A." this autumn and again next spring. In one or two cases. I have advised sowing both plots alone. Would try sample at 300 lbs., air dry, 350, 400 and 500 per acre, each with thin nurse crop, say, barley one-half bushel or wheat one-half bushel, some series to have the nurse crop left on to hold the snow, some cut in milk stage, some when ripe, all those cut to be cut as high as possible, so as to leave all stubble possible to No cattle to be allowed on in any hold snow. case, but if clover shows sign of blossoming a mower to be run over, so as to cut the heads off, letting clippings lie where they fall. Would also try a series of plots with nitrate, at rate of 300 lbs. per acre, when the plants were out in second leaf; another at 150 lbs. then, and 150 lbs. later on, say, middle of July. A series with 300 lbs. slag or superphosphate, and a series with both superphosphate and nitrate of soda at rates In re the nitrate, clover needs nitrogen above. to enable it to grow at all, and at first the plant may find no nitrogen available in the soil to feed it until it is sufficiently vigorous to get its supply from the air. I believe that many clover catches are killed out by a feeding-off or baring process in the fall. 1 know that the native grasses thicken up very much, and also make a more vigorous growth and better pasture, being more succulent, if the grass is not burned off until last of May. I reasoned it out that the grass roots were starved by cold, cold dry winds, and open cracks in winter, and hot sun and cold, dry winds in spring before growth began, the want of cover enabling the sun and dry winds to suck up the moisture from the surface, starving an already enfeebled system of roots. I believe in leaving a cover to the soil in every land. Throw an old blanket, a gunny sack or board, on the ground, and leave it there from only September to May, then plant, and note the better growth ; nitrification because of cover to the soil, better supplies of nitrogen for plants, better plants to gather potash and superphosphates from a better condi-

The new public works building at Winnipeg will cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and will be 200x50 feet, accommodating 1,500 people.

tioned soil.

(Sonchus arvensis). upon their premises should congratulate themselves. In at a minimum of cost for labor. In fact, there Farmers who have not yet any perennial sow thistle some districts of Manitoba it has already gained too strong a foothold, and strict enough measures do not appear to be adopted to check, much less eradicate, it. This condition of affairs is unfortunate, because it is one of the most injurious weeds that could get a foothold. It not only grows a big top, crowding out the crop, but it develops a great network of roots, which absorb the water that should be used for useful plants. It is also very difficult to eradicate. This is owing to the fact that it reproduces rapidly from the roots. Cut



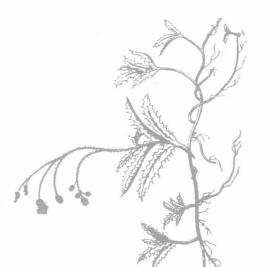
a root in two, and instead of destroying the original plant, two new ones will appear springing up from the ends of the severed root.

In its habits of growth the plant is upright, growing from two to three feet, except in very rich, welldrained soil during a damp season, when four to five feet is not unusual. The stems are rather hairy or bristly, especially the flower stem, and they are also hollow. When ruptured, a milky fluid exudes. The leaves are provided with weak prickles; the blossoms are yellow, and the plant is a great producer of seed, each one of which is surrounded by a feathery or downy appendage, which enables transportation by means of the wind. The plants will be quite noticeable at this season wherever they may be found. They are, however, no respecters of certain crops, but grow anywhere, and usually ripen their seeds before grain crops are ready to cut.

As a means of eradication, read article on "Killing Weeds in Wet Weather," to be found elsewhere in this department.

British Columbia Hops.

A short time ago, when looking over the plant of the Calgary Brewing Co., we found that concern were using hops from the Okanagan. The manager informed us that, although they used hops from other districts in the process of manufacturing their products, none were more satisfac tory than those from the celebrated fruit-growing valley of the Upper Country of B. C. The Cold- of the difficulties that confronts many an amateur stream Ranch (Lord Aberdeen's place) is where carpenter is the cutting of rafters so as to get the the hops seen were grown.



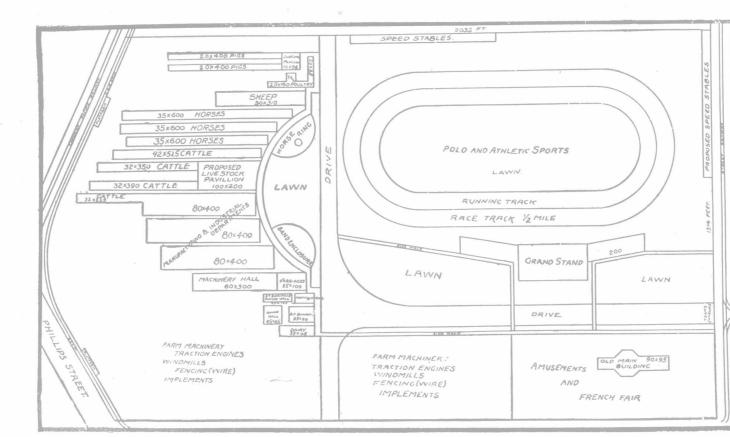
816

FOUNDED 1866

The customs receipts at Winnipeg for the month of May show an increase of \$34,446.31 over the same period last year.

right bevels. The first thing to decide is the pitch to

be given the roof, whether a third, one-half or three-quarters, the Mast being the steepest pitch (the inclination of the roof). The pitch of a roof is described as quarter pitch, onethird pitch, half pitch, depending on the inclination, the amount of the pitch being obtained by dividing the spread of the roof (or width of the building) by the height of the roof; hence for a building 24 feet wide, the roof to have a pitch of one-third would mean the peak (highest point) of the roof would be 8 feet above the level of the eaves or sides of the building, a quarter pitch calling for a height of 6 feet to the peak. The common slopes or pitches for farm buildings are the quarter and third, houses and churches generally being given steeper pitches. The pitch being decided upon, the length of the rafters and the bevels at each end will need to be arrived at, which is done quickly and accurately by the use of the steel square, as shown in the accompanying illustration. We will suppose the building to be 30 feet wide, and that the roof is to be one-third pitch, which will mean a rise of 10 feet. Take your 2x4 intended for a rafter, and lay upon it the steel square, placing long side of the square 15 inches (half the width of the building, on a scale of one-twelfth) from the edge of the $2\mathrm{x}4$ scantling, and the short side 10 inches from the edge. The angle at D will be the bevel of the foot of the rafter; the angle at E the bevel of the upper end to meet its opposite. The length of the rafter will be the length from B to A, multiplied, of course, by the scale into which the



Plan of Dominion Exhibition Grounds, Winnipeg, Man.

JUNE 15, 1904

square is divided. If divided into twelfths, and the length from **B** to A on the scantling's edge was $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches, then the length of the rafter to be cut would be 20 feet 6 inches.

Our School Question.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate" In your issue of April 27th there is an article on "Our School Question." With your permission I would like to offer a few remarks on same, as it appears to me the conclusions you arrive at are not in line with the facts, at any rate, not as I see them. As an Old Countryman, I don't believe for one moment that the Old Country educated youth of fifteen is superior in any way to the youth of this country of the same age. Boys and girls who have kept steady at school, say in Winnipeg, Brandon or Portage, would compare most favorably with their cousin on the other side from towns of the same size and educative facilities; and as regards salaries, 1 have a niece, a B. A., teaching in the Potteries in England, and if her salary was offered to our Canadian girls they would have little ambition to enter the teaching profession. I do not think it is fair to our teachers, raised and educated in Manitoba, to allow outsiders to come in from Ontario or any other Province without complying with the regulations laid down by the Advisory Board of Manitoba, and in saying this I do not wish to reflect on the system in force in the Sister Provinces. They are doubtless carefully considered and adapted to the wants of each particular part of the Dominion, but from actual experience in this locality, I must heartily agree with the barring out, as you name it, of teachers from any part of the Dominion, unless they pass the examinations for professional and non-professional teachers laid down by our education authorities. If this were not so, our Province would be the dumpingground for a lot of "n'er-do-wells." As it is, with permits occasionally, on account of the shortage in teachers, we have foisted upon us individuals who long ago should have quit the profession and taken up something more adapted to their abilities.

The great trouble, to my mind, does not rest with the teacher; it is the lack of interest in education generally by the farming community. It is marvellous how the trustees will wrangle over the question of salary, and get the cheapest teacher available. And then the attendance will average, at the outside, 10 so that the cost per scholar runs in the neighborhood of between \$40 and \$50 per annum. I was in the vicinity of two schools recently; one had three attending, and the other six, and yet in those school districts, I am satisfied if all the children of school-age had been in their places, the attendance would have been nearer twenty in each building. This question of education in our rural schools is one of the most important to be dealt with by our authorities, and unless something is done speedily, the majority of our children will grow up in ignorance. This is what the Hon. C. H. Campbell, Minister of Education, said recently at a meeting in Winnipeg, as reported by the Free "Nearly fifty per cent. of the children in Press : rural districts have received no education at all: 65 schools where the attendance is 5 and under; 105 less than 5; 206 less than 10; 164 less than 12, and 200 fourteen and under." This is staggering. The Government should make consolidation of the smaller schools and the attendance and conveying the pupils to and from school compulsory. If the cost is in excess of our present system the parents would be getting value for money expended. At present, in the 400 schools

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Clean up Scrubby Corners.

A trip of inspection through some of the older districts of Manitoba will show a variety of scrubby corners on certain farms. When the virgin sod was broken there were a few acres here and there on the homestead, and the ragged and zigzag edges where they touch the cultivated land still remains.

An occasional bluff on the farm is ornamental, but the presence of numerous scraggy patches of poplar, oak and brushwood is unsightly. The new settler may not have time to spend in clearing up wooded patches "scattered throughout a field he intends to cultivate. His time can be more profitably occupied in breaking the land already cleared. In old settled districts, however, there is little excuse for not having the scrubby corners cleared up, and the farms thereby made more beautiful. The writer not long ago drove over a farm that has been under cultivation for over twenty years. It was all good land, but nearly half of it had never been cleared of scrub, which was scattered in patches of five acres each at frequent intervals over the entire homestead. It pays to beautify the farm when an opportunity presents itself, and it even pays to search for an opportunity.

Report of the B. C. Agricultural Department.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for B. C., although a little late in appearing, is voluminous, and contains a lot of information regarding the Pacific Province. It is beautifully Mlustrated, and should be of considerable value to the intending settler in that country. It contains reports from a number of correspondents, some of whom state their opinions with a breeziness that is refreshing; others advocate spoonfeeding for the settler by the Government, to which we cannot subscribe. It is not done elsewhere in Canada, and considering the fine climate out there, no demand for government pap should be entertained. Many men are going into that country with money, and no sane person doubts that B. C. is all right. The influx of new blood, more capital and energy will do it good, as the uatural resources and climate are there. The introduction by the Deputy-Minister, J. R. Anderson, shows that expert judges are being used for the fairs, and that the department is keeping in touch with advanced agricultural thought. The volume contains a list of the provincial breeds of live stock, divided into four sections, horned cattle (under which heading we find Red Polls and Aberdeen-Angus-it would be better to drop the term "horned"), horses, swine, and sheep. In a publication of this kind, more or less educational in its nature, it would be better to omit from the list such as grade cattle, running horses; at least, we submit the above changes would be more in keeping with the teachings of animal husbandry up-to-date.

Dairyiŋg.

867

What is Standard Milk?

This question is one that frequently agitates the mind of the city purveyor of the lacteal fluid, especially when the milk inspector takes a sample from his wagon or dairy, and of the farmer selling milk for city consumption or to a cheese factory. The average of a large number of analyses of European and American samples shows the total solids to be 12.83 per cent., and water 87.17, the fat content amounting to 3.69 per cent. of the whole. Milk up to that standard is to be considered good (omitting germ impurities from the consideration), and it is quite possible that the average from farm cows is away below the figures given. During April, May, June, July, August and September, the solids are lessened, but even then milk containing less than 12 per cent. total solids, or less than 3 per cent. of fat, cannot be considered as good milk, or the best for animal or human consumption. Without any adulteration some milk may be below the standard, and it is here where the farmer can profitably do a little testing of his cows. A few years ago Agriculturist Grisdale, of the Central Farm, Ottawa, outlined a method to be followed by farmers in testing their herds, with a view of finding out the unprofitable cows. To produce standard milk, the farmer must select cows whose individual products will blend to make an average quality of milk. The different breeds of cattle vary in the quality of their milk, as is well known. The New Hampshire Experiment Station publishes the following averages

	Ayr-	Short-	Guern-	Jer-
Averages.	shires.	horns.	seys.	seys.
Total solids	. 12.55	12.8	14.6	14.00
Fat	. 3.88	3.45	5.11	4.18

And states the Holstein breed is especially apt to fall below the standard. Some time ago Prof. Carlyle stated that if he had to take a breed with a view of developing it, he would choose the Holstein, as he considered by careful selection and breeding the disadvantage of a low per cent. of fat could be overcome. The breeders of pure-breds can safely be left to look after their herds. Where the improvement is needed to benefit the greatest number, is in the grade herds of the country, and we recommend our readers to become familiar with the Babcock test, and follow out Mr. Grisdale's suggestions, namely. to have a standard for each cow of 5,000 pounds of milk per year, to weigh the milk each day with a spring balance, and where practicable to test the milk to determine the present butter-fat. The Central Farm furnishes blank forms for records; there's money in it—try it.

The C. P. R. will hereafter have a regular station at the stock-yards, for the convenience of stockmen when shipping.



D 1866

er. fit upon ll weeds

t, there

y tillage

summer that res are so ar, pro-The perl, unforof Mani-Couch also the nes menecessary d before carried is speciroot be is moist v plant. serious that culincrease same is ltivation ng them thing to weatherwn deep

othering e. The ower as ed. We ne statehat was of rape. thistles oothold, fficiently pay in asonably the fall han pay for the to four

no good

eans of

s.

that ene summerls as they der many ring. One

amateur get the pitch to one-half e steepest The pitch itch, onen the inbeing obe roof (or nt of the wide, the ould mean of would s or sides ing for a common are the ches gen-The pitch he rafters ed to be and acquare, as tion. We feet wide, rd pitch, et. Take lay upon ide of the n of the from the short side gle at D ne rafter; per end to the rafter nultiplied, which the

with an average of less than 10, the greater part of the expense of running these schools is simply wasted. We want a better system of inspection. A flying visit once a year is not inspecting, and in many instances is simply a farce.

Your paper circulates amongst the very people who are allowing their young people to miss the golden opportunity of their lives, and I would urge them to take hold of this question. Consolidation, which carries in its train better buildings and surroundings, a higher grade of teachers, and a chance for the youth of Manitoba to be on an equal footing with their competitors coming in from all parts of the world to this great Northwest. JOHN R. DUTTON.

With the Summer-fallow.

Where summer-fallowing is being done, it ought to be done well. There is absolutely no use in plowing once in the springtime and then allowing the weeds to grow up and seed. To farming of that class belongs the discredit of fields polluted with mustard. French weed, sow thistle, etc. If the weeds are not kept in check, it should not be called a fallow.

Before having starts, it should be in a good state of cultivation. As pointed out in a recent issue, one good plowing may be found quite sufficient, provided the harrow or cultivator be used at the proper time afterward. For couch grass, sow thistle, or other weeds that reproduce by the roots, the harrow will have little effect. For these the shear cultivator or the gang plow must be used. The practice of sowing some kind of grain on the fallow after it has been plowed and well cultivated is growing in favor. If the weeds are very bad, however, this is not always a good plan, as it prevents cultivation to meet them. The last of June is not too late to sow a patch of

The last of June is not too late to solv to believe rape on the fallow. Some good farmers, too, believe in sowing a peck of wheat and harrowing it in. It affords the cattle a nutritious bite late in the fall, and does not injure the fallow very materially.

In the Chilliwack Valley, B. C. Barn and part of herd of Ayrshires and Jerseys, property of A. C. Wells, Sardis, B. C.

Produce Tips.

Some buttermen advise using less butter color, and when the cows have been on grass for some time to leave out the artificial coloring entirely. * * *

The best milking machine is, we believe, a stout boy or girl, man or woman, properly instructed, and given some financial interest in the result.-[N. Y. Produce.

* *

The Russian army is using milk-powder imported from England. It must be the milk of human kindness John Bull has sold the Bear, as the Japs keep coming on the run.

* * *

Washed eggs do not keep well. The great thing is to limit the production of dirties.

* * *

New York Produce said, recently : "The indications are that butter will be considerably lower than for several years past, and we may have to come down to an export basis, which may mean 17c., or even 16c., in New York. Even if this happens, dairying will prove quite as profitable as any other branch of farming, and it would be foolish to get discouraged and go out of dairying on that account." We do not look for a lowering of prices in Manitoba, as in another month the big flush of grass milk will be over, and the price in Winnipeg is firm at this date for a good article.

* * *

Run the hand separator at an even rate, and separate the milk before it cools.

* * *

Give the milk cellar or butter-room a thorough good coating with whitewash.

* * *

If you are bound to use nest eggs, do not use the real article, unless it has been boiled hard. China nest eggs are better. Egg-eating cannot be learned on the china egg, and such do not soil the nest if broken.

Plan your poultry-house now, so that it, when built, will be warm in winter.

* * *

Gypsum (iand plaster) makes a nice deodorizer to spread around on the dropping-board and in the cow stable during summertime. Gypsum prevents the volatile ammonia carbonate (the valuable nitrogen-holding substance) being lost by going off in the air. Lime renders the ammonia unavailable for plant use.

Shall we Abandon Cream Ripening?

J. H. Monrad, the noted dairy expert, has the following to say on "a cream-ripening experiment " reported by Prof. Dean :

" If the result is to be accepted as conclusive, it ought to revolutionize the art of cream ripen-' Two lots of butter made from pasteurized ing. cream were judged. One of these was cooled immediately after separating, culture was added, and it was churned at once; the score for flavor was 42 out of 45. The other lot was ripened the usual way, and scored 41.5 for flavor. It was rator, simplicity of construction should be one of the another illustration of the practicability of omitting the ordinary process of cream ripening, and yet securing good flavor. "In spite of the indication given by Prof. Dean that this was the second test along this line, it seems to me a little hasty coming from an investigator. If it had been reported by a layman, I should have read it with interest and passed it, but coming from Prof. Dean, I must call for more facts and proofs, in order to accept the dictum that it is practical to get as good or better flavor (as indicated by the score) without the ordinary process of ripening. 'Have we all wasted our labor in watching the ripening of the cream, not to speak of testing" the acidity so as to churn at the most favorable moment? If so, I propose that the younger generation of buttermakers erect a statue to the honor of Prof. Dean !--just think of the convenience of being able to churn just after separating and cooling the 'cream, and get the butter from the morning's milk into the refrigerator by 3 or 4 p. m. " The extractor, accumulator and radiator advocates did not go quite so far, as they wanted to soak the butter granules in the starter for some hours, but even they do not seem to have conquered the market. It remains to be seen what the Prof. Dean method will do, but, pending a more exhaustive line of experiments with close commercial scoring of the butter. I must advise my readers to continue the orthodox method of ripening."

A States View of the Buttermaking MOST COMMON FAULT WITH DAIRY BUTTER IS **Business**.

While fluctuations in prices must be expected in all kinds of produce, the fluctuation in butter is relatively less than in most other farm products, and while our best grades of butter always have had, and will have, the best market at home, we must be prepared for the necessity of reducing the strain of the increased production chiefly of medium grades. Even now Danish butter is quoted in London at 19c. to 20c., and fine colonial butter at 17c. to 18c.; and possibly these figures may be still further reduced.

If the Danish farmer can produce butter at this low level of values on land worth from \$200 to \$300 per acre, and buying corn from our northern States, and cotton-seed meal from our southern States, it is simply "up to us" to produce the butter cheap enough to meet that competition. This cannot be done, even on land worth \$75, \$50 or \$25 an acre, and with the base of corn supply near at hand, unless we systemize the work and use business methods.

And curiously enough, we must come back to our old refrain, "the testing and keeping a record of each individual cow, the providing of soiling crops or summer silage to eke out pastures and winter silage or roots for winter roughage." If this is done, we have no doubt that our farmers can meet any and all competition, be it from Siberia or Denmark, from Chili or New Zealand.

But even if our milk-producing readers should not agree with our assertion that butter can be made at a profit at sixteen cents per pound, it low price is not likely to rule long, and, on an average, no other branch of farming pays as well as intelligent dairying .- [N. Y. Produce.

The Influence of the Hand Separator on Dairying.

A dairyman of note, well known to many of our readers, Prof. G. L. McKay, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has the following to say in the Drover's Journal regarding this important and timely topic :

The introduction of the creamery system has largely done away with buttermaking on the farm, as greater quantities of a uniform quality of good butter are made at creameries or central places, hence better prices can be paid. The introduction of the little hand-separator on the farm promises to bring about additional changes; it has already greatly depreciated the quality of creamery butter. This is largely due to the unfamiliarity of patrons with the new conditions that confront them, as well as to the practice that some creamerymen have of requiring the cream to be brought in but two or three times a week. If the cream had been properly cared for it could be delivered every other day in good condition.

One of the first considerations is to thoroughly cleanse the separator every time it is used. The desirable and undesirable bacteria growth depends upon the cleanliness observed. The putrefactive species, or those that cause ordinary decay and undesirable flavors, are commonly associated with filth. In cleaning the separator, first thoroughly cleanse the tubes and intricate parts with warm water. After all the milk has been removed, thoroughly scald all parts that come in con-

THE LACK OF GOOD FLAVOR. Most of the flavors 'are those acquired by absorption, taken up from foods and decaying vegetables kept near the cream. There is no reason why as good or better butter cannot be manufactured by the individual dairyman on the farm as in the creamery. The little separator, if properly cared for, will greatly facilitate

the work. I would advise skimming about 30 per cent. and cooling it immediately, as recommended above. As soon as sufficient quantity is obtained for a churning, the entire lot should be warmed to 65 degrees F., and about five per cent. clean flavored sour milk added to The cream should be held at this temperature until it begins to thicken and has a pleasant acid taste. It should then be cooled to churning temperature, preferably 52 degrees or 54 degrees, depending somewhat on the locality.

If the cream is very thick it should be churned at a lower temperature to insure a good firm body. Butter should gather in about twenty-five or thirty minutes, and should be churned in granules about the size of wheat. The buttermilk should then be removed, and the butter washed once with water at about the same temperature as the cream. About the same amount of water should be used as you had of cream. As soon as the butter has been drained, an, ounce of salt, or three-quarters of an ounce, as market requires, should be added for each pound of butter.

If the butter is in granular condition, as it should be, the churn can be revolved a few times to thoroughly mix butter and salt. The butter should be permitted to stand in this condition from thirty minutes to an hour, so as to permit the salt to dissolve. Butter should then be worked until all the loose moisture will not pay them to give up dairying, as the is expelled and it loses its gritty feeling, or assumes a massy condition, and then it is ready to pack.

Poultry.

Poultry Houses and Runs.

Those who are about to build poultry-houses will find it a great benefit to have a covered run attached, so as to provide shelter for the birds in wet weather, and also some place where they will be protected from the hot sun in summer. We must also provide light and ventilation free from draughts. The following are the details of a pair of houses which will be found to meet these requirements, and which can be kept clean with but little trouble. The building s twerty-nine feet long, and ten feet wide, eight feet high at the ridge and three feet at the eave. It will be found economical to build a framework for the boards to run vertically, and the sheeting from the eaves to the ridge, so that no rafters will be nece sary. The houses are each five feet by ten feet. The covered runs, D in the sketch, are nine feet six inches by ten feet. The front of the covered runs should have wire netting stretched over the front, with a doorway, E. A is the doors into the houses ; B the windows, two feet square : C the ventilator, which can be made by taking two pieces of wood three feet long by about one and a half inches square, then nail a thin piece half an inch square along the edge, so as to form a rabbet on each ; then take a piece of board four inches wide and one inch thick,

two feet wine noil the wie

868

Nearly a million bushels of wheat are still in the C. N. R. elevator at Port Arthur, and a great deal has already been shipped out. Locas a

tact with the milk. When purchasing a hand-sepafirst considerations in influencing the buyer.

Cream should be aired and cooled as soon as separated; fat is a poor conductor of heat or cold, and must necessarily be stirred while cooling. If cream has been treated this way it will keep sweet in a cool place for two or three days. Warm cream should never be added to cold cream until it has been reduced to the same temperature.

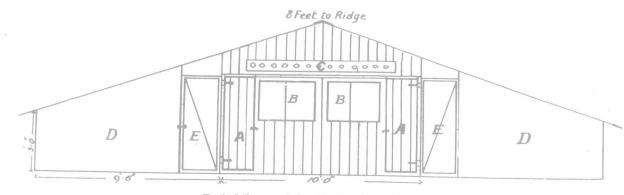
Cream will keep sweet much longer than milk, if properly cooled, as it contains less milk serum or food for the action of bacteria. It should be kept where the surrounding atmosphere is pure, so as to prevent it from taking up flavors by absorption. If cream is kept in a cellar the walls should be whitewashed a couple of times a year, as lime is a great purifier. Vegetables should never be put in the same room with cream. It is well to ventilate the cellar during the night, and close it during the heat of the day.

The writer WHEN SCORING BUTTER IN VARI-OUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY HAS FOUND THE

S With against the front of the house, with the board between, so as to slide easily from side to side place a small block at each end, leaving the board one and one-half inches play ; then bore one-inch holes, one and one-half inches from the centers. through both the front of the house and the board.

For the floor, nothing, in my opinion, equals the earth itself, well beaten down, with a little sand sprinkled over it. The partition between the houses should be boarded up five feet, and the remainder with battens, three inches apart. The perches should be about three inches wide, with the edges rounded off, and free from cracks, etc., so as not to form a breeding place for vermin and the accumulation of filth. The nest-boxes should be fourteen inches square, and if manure-hoards are used, only need the partitions to be fixed together by a batten nailed at the bottom in front and one at the top of the back. The manureboards are eighteen inches wide, and slope to the front, the perches being fifteen inches from the

B





D 1866

TER IS

absorpbles kept good or ndividual he little facilitate

ent. and As soon ing, the F., and added to ature unid taste. ure, preomewhat

ned at a . Butter minutes, size of ed, and the same mount of As soon salt, or s, should

t should be perminutes ve. But assumes

red run irds in ney will r. We ee from s of a et these an with ty-nine high at will be for the g from will be by ten ch, are of the retched is the wo feet ade by ng by

JUNE 15, 1904

partition, resting on sockets nailed to the front and back of the house. All inside fittings are best made so as to be readily taken out for cleaning. A hole is cut in the side of the house far enough back to allow the door, E, to be fastened back when the fowls are allowed out. In addition to the covered run, an open run, not less than fifteen by thirty feet to each house, should be provided, it being boarded up two feet, with four feet of wire netting on top.

Shingles make a very satisfactory roof, and if the house be double boarded, with an air-space between, and the top of the house is filled loosely with straw supported with battens, it will be found the birds are warm and comfortable in winter without any stove. The best way to keep fowls warm is by suitable feeding. E. T. B. Coquitlam, B. C.

[Ed.-For Manitoba and Territorial conditions, it would be necessary to make the house a little warmer than would be required in B. C. This could easily be done by using building paper and an extra ply of lumber wherever required.]

Fatten Your Chickens Before Marketing.

The Reliable Poultry Journal says in its last issue that it believes that the crate fattening of chickens for market is to become an important factor in the improvement of table fowl in this country. Crate fattening, briefly described, consists in penning in crates fowls that are intended for market, keeping them confined for two weeks in such a manner, and feeding them special, easilydigestible foods, with the object of quickly increasing their weight, softening the flesh and improving its grain and flavor.

While crate fattening is producing satisfactory results and increasing in popularity, the machine method of cramming fowls is growing less popular, even in the European countries where it was practi ed extensively a few years ago. We are reliably informed that English market poultrymen who tested thoroughly the enforced fattening of fowls by the use of the cramming-machine have one by one abandoned it in favor of the more natural method of crate fattening. The experiments made thus far in this and other countries have not borne out the claims of the crammingprocess enthusiasts. On the other hand, crate fattening can be practiced conveniently and without much additional expense by market poultrymen and farmers generally, and as the results seem satisfactory, we look for a rapid growth in the popularity of this plan of improving table fowl

A common complaint of buyers of poultry is that the birds are deficient in flesh-covering, a fault which the crate method will tend to overcome. The market is almost unlimited for dead poultry, properly fed and dressed.

Denmark's Egg Trade.

The egg trade in Denmark is a very flourishing one, and constitutes one of the principal sources of revenue

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

Chickens Need Water.

Chickens cannot be grown until they are five or six weeks old without being supplied with water. Expert poultrymen in general agree that even from the very start they ought to have water supplied liberally. If by any means, however, they have been allowed to become very thirsty, they should not have full access to very cold water; if so, cramps or chills are likely to be caused by drinking too freely. When there is danger in this respect the chill should always be taken off the water, but it should never be forgotten that to obtain rapid growth they should always have plenty of pure water.

Xorticulture and Forestry.

Planting Evergreens.

A very large proportion of all the evergreens that are transplanted by amateurs in the business die the first summer, simply because they were not rightly handled while the roots were out of the ground. We planted evergreens every week during the growing season last year, and made them live and grow as well in June as we did in April. However, the greatest care save them. The man who plants an evergreen must Life of the Cutworm.

Persons who have not had an opportunity of giving the study of insects (entomology) some attention, are inclined to regard most insects as coming in one of three Classes, i.e., bugs, grubs, and butterflies or moths. The student of entomology, however, in tracing the life-history of a so-called grub, for example, soon learns that the worm-like condition is only a transitional stage, and that later the imago, moth or full-grown stage is arrived at. One of the commonest intruders of the insect kingdom in this country is the cutworm. We find him at this season in the form of a greenish-gray, greasy looking worm, from an inch to an inch and a half in length, and about the thickness of a slate pencil, or smaller, preying upon wheat, oats, and barley, or depriving some useful shrub of its foliage. He hides during the day at the base of the plants at which he feeds, and at night comes out to eat. Damage from cutworms in this country is mostly done in June. When July has come they enclose themselves in a shield-like case, called a cocoon, from which state they emerge in about ten days as grayish-brown colored moths, measuring about three-quarters of an inch when wings are extended. These moths are rarely seen in the daytime, but are very active at night, being attracted by the light. They are usually seen in August and September, during which months they fly into the house at night, and cluster around the lighted must be exercised, when the weather is hot and dry, to lamp. At this stage they are very commonly called " millers."

> The female moth usually lays her eggs in grassy or weedy land, after the middle of summer. The eggs are rarely laid on or in the ground, but on some small plant. They require only a short time to hatch, and the young worm-like, larvæ come forth to feed upon such vegetation as may be found.

> It is scarcely practicable to check the ravages of cutworms on a large scale, but where they appear in gardens, a favorite and cheap remedy is found in placing poisoned bait, made of bran and

Residence of Robt. Moffit, Fairview Stock Farm, Elgin, Man.

the leaves if it is exposed to sum or wind. Again, re- should be thoroughly mixed dry, and water with a member, the sap of an evergreen is unlike that of other trees in this respect; it has in solution a large pro- sloppy. portion of pitch, which becomes solid and insoluble in both root and branch very soon when the tree is out of the ground and exposed to the air, hence the rocts should be kept in mud or water, and the tops covered to furnish sun protection. We succeed best with transplanting when the weather is damp and the sun obscured with clouds.

continually bear in mind that he is handling a tree in Paris green, here and there in the garden. One pound of full leaf, which will rapidly lose its moisture through the poison is sufficient for fifty pounds bran. This little sugar added, until thoroughly wet, but not

British Columbia Fruit.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRUIT CANNERY IS AS-SURED

The growing commercial importance of the fruit in-Where it is possible to use a plow, we prefer to use dustry of British Columbia is evidenced by the increased shipments by freight and express, as the fol the exports were 332 millions of eggs, representing a and deep dead furrows, in the bottom of which the lowing figures show: There were carried by the C. P. R. during 1902, 1,469 tons of fruit, while in 1903, 1,9871 tons were carried; an increase of 35 per cent. The Dominion Express Co. carried in 1897, 70 tons of fruit; in 1901, 378 tons; in 1902, 483 tons; in 1903, over 676 tons. The establishment of a fruit cannery in New Westminster is assured, which will employ forty to fifty hands during the season. This will give growers a market for their surplus fruit. At the present time British Columbia fruit practically rules the market as far east as Calgary. The markets of the Northwest, though vast and valuable, are very scattered; Winnipeg is the great wholesale center, and is of such importance that it enters into the calculations of fruit-growers all over the continent, consequently the competition there is keen. Orders are being received from Australia, Hawaii, China and Japan, and efforts were made last fall to get a foothold in Britain. On Oct. 16th last, Messrs. Stirling and Pitcairn, of Kelowna, shipped the first carload of British Columbia apples, consisting of Spies, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds, to the British market. They arrived in Glasgow on November 9th, in firstclass condition, and were sold at an average price of about 6s. per box, while Eastern Canada apples were selling in the same place at about one dollar per barrel less, figuring three and one-half boxes to the barrel. However, when the extra freight charges to Montreal were deducted, the net returns were hard, y satisfactory. Enquiries are now being received from other firms who saw the British Columbia fruit and learned that it gave first-class satisfaction, so that it is thought that if more and larger shipments were sent forward, better prices would be realized - [Columbian.

869

hoard o side ne-inch centers.

nail a

dge, so

a piece

equals a little oetween and the , with s. etc. nin and should -boards red toto the

in that kingdom, increasing from year to year. In 1900 value of over a million sterling, which shows an increase of 50 per cent. since 1898; while in 1870 the value of the eggs exported was little more than a thousand pounds. The increase in the production, as well as the high prices realized abroad, is due to the co-operative societies for the sale of eggs, principally to the Danish Society for the export of eggs, founded in 1895, which numbered in 1901 thirty thousand members, and exported more than sixty millions of eggs. The principle of this society is to export only eggs that are guaranteed fresh, each egg destined for export being marked with the number of the member, and bearing the date of laying. Any member who commits a fraud is severely punished. In this way the society has gained a very good reputation, so that the Danish eggs are sometimes sold in England for a higher price than the English eggs.-[Ex.

High Prices for Poultry.

The New York Produce is the authority for the following :

George H. Northup, of Raceville, Washington County, New York, recently sold Geo. H. F. Schrader, of Berlin, Germany, nineteen Rose-comb Black Minorca fowls for \$3,400. The flock included "Victor," "Headlight III." and "Captain," three prize cocks at \$1,000, \$500 and \$200 respectively, and fifteen hens and one pullet at \$1.700.

In addition to this, the buyer paid all expenses, and also cabled to Germany for an expert to come on and watch and study the methods of care and feeding at Mr. Northup's plant, so that the total cost of these birds to Mr. Schrader will be much above these figures.

it in planting all of the large trees, by opening wide roots are well spread, and the soil worked amongst them by moving the tree "churn dasher fashion," while an assistant shovels in the mellow surface soil. This should be so firmly packed about the roots that it would be quite impossible to pull up the tree by hand after the operation is completed. Don't fill the furrow at once with the plow, but do so gradually during the summer, by using a cultivator when needed to destroy weeds and maintain the earth mulch.

Our experience in handling thousands of evergreens every year, leads us to believe that cultivation is necessary for two or three years after planting into the permanent homes. Mulching may be substituted with fairly good results, but the shape and growth of the trees are never entirely satisfactory if they are not cultivated until well rooted and a good vigorous growth commenced. Don't use heating barnyard manures about evergreens for mulch, because it is quite sure to kill their root and branch. Keep the roots of the evergreens wet, or covered with earth, every minute they are out of the ground, and you can make them live through the operation of transplanting with very few failures. Don't attempt to handle them when the sun shines and the wind blows, but rather select the wet, cloudy days or nights for such work, when success is quite sure to follow rather than disappointment.-[N.-W. Agriculturist.

Just at this season the weeds will be appearing quite freely in the kitchen garden, unless the hoe or scuffler has been kept going. It costs less to kill a weed when it is young than at any other time, and hence no time should be lost in introducing the hoe. It is imperative, too, that the scuffler or horse-hoe be kept going, not only because of the weeds which it will destroy, but because of the importance of forming a mulch or loose surface, which will assist in retaining moisture. At this season, too, insects will be making an appearance, and should be promptly attended to.

There are a number of apple trees in town which present a beautiful appearance. They are heavily-laden with snowy blossoms, which promise a bountiful harvest of choice fruit .- [Portage Graphic.

plete that they may remain under water half a day at

a time. All this forbodes trouble for Port Arthur, for

when Talienwan Bay is once cleared there will exist

nothing to hinder the Japanese from landing the siege

Further northward is the great Russian army, seized

recently, it would seem, by uneasiness and vacillation.

The main body, consisting of 200,000 men, is still at

Liaoyang, but it has been stated that Gen. Kouropat-

kin, yielding to official pressure, is sending troops

southward, and it is surmised that, being convinced at

last of the mistake in overrating the ability of the Port

to resist siege, he will make some attempt to relieve

it. Owing to scarcity of food in Manchuria, the send-

ing of soldiers from Russia has been temporarily dis-

continued, and the Great Simerian is taxed to its utter-

most in the transportation of supplies. To-day, for-

tune is whoMy in favor of Japan. Nevertheless, as has been observed, Russia has great "staying power," and

Field Notes.

to make its new Winnipeg station and hotel fireproof.

the Dominion Company's steel plant is practically idle.

been dispatched to Hudson's Bay, to strengthen the

his law practice, in order that he may remain in Par-

28th, wrecked the fair buildings and other structures.

minion is calling for tenders for a monthly steamship

The Royal Commission, appointed in London, Eng.,

The question of taking steps for keeping out unde-

According to statistics recently made public re-

in August, 1901, to inquire into the relation between

human and bovine tuberculosis, have reached the con-

sirable immigrants and affording more assistance to

desirable ones has been made a matter of attention in

garding the immigration to Canada since January 1st

of this year, 24,000 of the immigrants were English,

8,000 Galicians, 3,200 Scandinavians, 1,100 Italians,

and 3,500 Russians, Germans, Jews, and others; the

representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Associa-

tion at the Antipodes, arrived in Montreal on May

25th. His mission to Canada is the important one of

interviewing the Dominion Government regarding the

establishment of a direct line of steamships between

Mr. T. D. Schreyner, of Auckland, N. Z., the

clusion that the disease is practically identical.

liament as the representative of Longford, Ireland.

police contingent sent there last year.

service between Canada and Mexico.

both an Atlantic and a Pacific service.

total number thus aggregating 39,800.

The loss will be about \$15,000.

the House at Ottawa.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided

In consequence of labor troubles at Sydney, C.B.,

Ten members of the Northwest Mounted Police have

The Hon. Edward Blake has decided to discontinue

A terrific windstorm, which struck Brandon on May

The Department of Trade and Commerce of the Do-

There will be

the Little Empire's spurs have not all been won yet.

artillery, which will be used in attacking the town.

Events of the World.

870

A tremendous free-trade demonstration, held at the Alexandra Palace, London, June 4th, marked the Cobden centenary. Eighteen thousand people were present at the meeting.

An American syndicate has obtained from Menelik, King of Abyssinia, an important preliminary concession for the construction of railways and exploitation of mines in Abyssinia.

The Germans are having more trouble in Africa, this time owing to a dispute over the German and Belgian boundary in the vicinity of the Congo. German troops took possession of Kutchuru, and turned out the Belgian officer in charge. In retaliation, Congo troops have been despatched, and a conflict is feared.

A cablegram from Berlin, says the existence of a secret personal compact between the Czar and the Kaiser, whereby the monarchs have bound themselves to prevent war between Germany and Russia as long as they and the present Crown Prince of Germany live, has been admitted by the President of the Reichstag. The announcement has made a sensation in political circles.

The Thibetans have rejected every overture made by the British. It is reported that they are now in possession of one thousand modern rifles, supplied to them by the Russians, and that they are enlisting help from the Mongolians, who are described as expert horsemen, familiar with the use of lance and gun, and much resembling the Cossacks in their methods of warfare. The British are still in the neighborhood of Gyangtse.

The ship Godthab, which arrived in Denmark recently from Greenland, brought letters from Dr. Erichsen, leader of the Danish Literary Society, Greenland expedition, which went to Greenland some time ago for purposes of investigation along literary lines. The doctor and his companions are living among the Eskimos, and have succeeded in gathering a rich store of Eskimoan legends and fables. The party is now at Upernavik, but will visit other coast colonies before returning to Denmark.

The Portuguese town of Setubal, which contains 30,000 inhabitants, is threatened with an epidemic of hydrophobia. A mad dog bit thirteen others, which in turn went mad, and bit 200 goats and cows that supply the town with milk. All of these were killed, and 600 cheese were destroyed, but not until two days after the biting had occurred. Much alarm exists in the town, and the medical authorities are exercising the strictest lookout for development of hydrophobia symptoms among the people.

Important naval manœuvres, based on the experiences of the contesting fleets in the Far East, are to be carried out this month in British waters, by British fleets. The successes of the Japanese navy, especially in torpedo work, have been watched by British naval experts with the keenest interest, and experiments along similar lines will be made. Many experiments will

progress has been made, and to appreciate it you must In Talienwan Bay they are also busy, dragging the plan to get to the show and take the family, or to use waters with steel nets, to clear it of the mines scatthe association's pet phrase, "If you miss it, you'll retered by the Russians, and employing for the same gret it." purpose many divers, whose paraphernalia is so com-

Agricultural News from Canada's Capital.

(Special correspondence.)

Hon. Sydney Fisher will introduce a bill in Parliament this session to restrict the sale of seeds. It will contain many modifications of the act of last year. One of the changes in the new measure will be provision for defining a maximum and a minimum grade of seed, instead of undertaking to define different grades. The Minister is altering the law in compliance with the requests of seed merchants and Farmers' Institutes. The maximum grade corresponds with No. 1 variety, and the minimum grade the lowest quality of seed permitted to be sold. The recommendations came to Mr. Fisher in response to the 29,000 copies of the act of last year distributed throughout the Dominion. The intention of the Government is to maintain a seed inspection bureau or laboratory in Ottawa, to which seed samples will be sent. The report of the officers will be held as evidence as to the quality of the seeds. The dealers will make the first grading. Mr. Fisher intends that the act shall come into force on July 1st, 1905.

In his evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week, Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager of the Central Experimental Farm, gave an account of a feeding test, which showed that flesh had been put on chickens at 4.7 cents a pound. The chickens were two months six days old when the fattening began. At that time they weighed two pounds six ounces. They were fed to the weight of four pounds twelve ounces. Some members of the committee commented on the fact that no turkeys and geese were kept on the Central Experimental Farm. Mr. Gilbert said the present quarters were not large enough to include all the kinds of poultry, and the birds mentioned required much space. Mr. Uriah Wilson, Lennox, and Mr. Richard Blain, Peel, expressed the opinion that space should be provided for these two classes of poultry. Mr. Gilbert said that hens over two years old should not be kept for winter laying. Concerning best breeds for laying, he said selection of types of birds were just as important.

Duplicate St. Louis Prize Money.

On June 2nd, in Parliament, in considering the estimates for exhibitions, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, announced that in order to encourage the exhibition of Canadian live stock and poultry at the St. Louis Exposition, the Government was prepared to duplicate the prizemoney awarded them.

In a letter to the Dominion Live-stock Commission, dated June 3rd, Mr. Fisher writes : "I have decided to make the following arrangement : That wherever any Canadian wishes to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, I will, over and above the ordinary services which we grant to any exhibitor, pay to each such exhibitor, a sum equal to the prize money which he secures in the competitions for which he enters. In these competitions, the St. Louis Exhibition authorities have asked that our Commissioner shall countersign or endorse the certificates of registration of pure-bred stock. We will there undertake to rereive the entries or applications for space live stock, addressed to Mr. Hutchison at the Canadian building in the St. Louis Exhibition, will examine the certificates of registration, and endorse such as we feel we can recommend to the Exhibition authorities; and we will see that these entries and applications are properly attended to, and the intending exhibitor duly notified as to the conditions of the Exhibition in regard to their particular classes,

FOUNDED 1866

also be carried on with submarines, which the Japanese have not used. Notwithstanding the fate of the A1, in which eleven men were drowned, the Admiralty has at present over one thousand names of naval men eager to take part in these submarine exercises.

The situation in Morocco does not improve. Mohammed el Torres, the Sultan's representative for foreign affairs, is appealing to the tribes to capture Raisuli, stating that this alone can save Morocco from invasion, the presence of American war vessels in the harbor seeming to have but little effect upon the brigands, who feel quite secure in their mountain fastnesses. The demands of Raisuli, one of which calls for the deposition of the Pasha of Tangier, are exceedingly difficult to deal with, and it is thought that powerful European intervention may be necessary before the trouble is settled.

-

Owing to the peculiarity of the situation which has developed on the Liaotung, it is little wonder that the peninsula has become the center of the keenest interest, not only to the contestants themselves, but also to the outside world, which follows daily the events transpiring in the Far East. Although the several skirmishes which have recently taken place north of Polantien signify nothing, yet, almost hourly, the situation becomes more tragic. Port Arthur still remains in isolation, the Japanese at her doors, her fleet practically useless in the harbor, her rations decreasing, and with little probability of immediate aid to encourage the desperate men whom Gen. Stoessel harangues each week, until the shout rises over and over again, "We will never surrender !" Not many miles away the enemies of the beleaguered city swarm, busy as bees, putting forth every effort which will tend ultimately to its reduction. Along the one hundred miles of the peninsula which have come into their hands, they are reconstructing, with all possible despatch, the railway which they themselves destroyed.

New Zeeland and Canada

Money orders from all over the U.S., aggregating so far \$30,000, are pouring into the general post office at New York, for a concern known as the "Eastern Trade Company." A month ago the postal authorities became suspicious, and ordered all mail sent to this address to be held, examined, and sent back to the senders. One clerk is kept busy re-mailing the letters at the rate of 1,000 a day. It would seem that the multitude never learns the lesson of paying no attention to fake advertisements wherein much is offered for little.

The Medicine Hat News furnishes us with the folbeen attracting attention this week. W. E. Porter has apple trees covered with blossoms, and has also a bed of strawberries in blossom, and with prospects of a good crop of fruit. Thos. McKay has apple trees in bloom. There are several plum trees in blossom in the C. R. R. gardens. At Maple Creek, Mayor Dixon showed the editor of the News several plum trees in bloom. The experiments made in fruit culture in this district look rather promising.

Brandon Fair.

The lists are out for the W. A. A. Association Fair, to be held at the Wheat City, August 9th to 12th. Prizes for live stock are increased, the stallions (aged) getting over \$100 extra this year, and in the cattle classes, Shorthorns and Herefords receive equal money, \$500 each; the Doddies offer \$550 to be competed for, which ought to bring out a big exhibit of this grand heef breed. This show ought to be a favorite with the swine breeders, as separate classes for Chester Whites and Poland-Chinas have been added, the opposite to the Winnipeg people, who have grouped the two breeds mentioned together. The poultry entry is usually strong at the Brandon show, many up-to-date fanciers residing there, and from the prizes offered, the exhibit of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens should be bigger and better than ever. In other lines similar

Grain Inspection Act at Ottawa: The Cloven Hoof Shown.

Grain-growers will be interested in knowing that the lowing : Several fruit trees covered with bloom have only clause in the amendment to the Manitoba Inspection Act now before the House of Commons, Ottawa, in which any particular change is suggested, reads as follows : " The certificate of inspection given by inspecting officers, shall in all cases accompany the grain to its destination. No certificate shall be issued east of the Manitoba inspection for Manitoba grain, whether such grain goes forward in bulk or in cars, provided, however, that should any person interested in such grain, have reason to believe that it has gone out of condition, or has deteriorated in quality since it was originally inspected, any inspector may at his request inspect such grain, and in case he finds that it is out of condition or has become deteriorated in quality, he may issue a certificate in accordance with the facts." No one will take objection to the first two sentences of this clause. If it ended there it would suit all Westerners who desire that our Manitoba hard should go forward to its destination without any tampering. The last section of the clause, however, shows the cloven hoof of the Eastern dealer, who has been making easy money from grading and sampling. It seems improbable that any Government could be induced to so forget the interests of the Western grain-growers as to allow such a clause to pass. The grain-growers will not tolerate for one moment any such infraction of their rights, through dictation coming from Eastern Boards of Trade, directed by selfish manipulators.

D 1866

da's

Parlia-

ou must • to use ou'll re-

It will ar. One sion for seed, in-). The the rees. The ty, and eed perto Mr. e act of seed in-ich seed will be s. The sher inuly 1st, nittee of Gilbert, l Farm, ved that pound.

when the ed two t of four mmittee ese were Gilbert h to inentioned lox, and on that of poulears old ing best of birds

y. ing the

Minisder to e stock n, the e prizec Coms: ''I

ement : exhibit Il, over grant itor, a secures n these horities countertion of JUNE 15, 1904

Coming Events.

Agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, graingrowers' and other organizations in which farmers are interested, may have the date of any important events to be held under their auspices included in the following list by addressing a post card containing the information to this office :

Thos. Greenway's sale	June 1	R
Blyth Plowing Match	June 2	4
Municipality of Morton, Plowing Match	July	1
Brandon Plowing Match	July	6
Semi-annual meeting B. C. Live-stock Ass'n	Aug.	2
The following dates have been selected for		

Allo romo habita and a second
various fairs throughout Manitoba and Territories :
Armstrong, B. CSept. 28
Crystal City, sportsJune 22
Boissevain, plowing matchJuly 1
Indian Head, Turf ClubJuly 1
Edmonton, fairJune 30, July 1-2
Minto, fairJuly 4
Calgary, fairJuly 5, 6, 7, 8
Morris, fairJuly 6-7
Pilot Mound, fairJuly 6-7
InnisfailJuly 12
Innisfail, stock showJuly 12
Wawanesa, fairJuly 14
Holland, ManJuly 19
NeepawaJuly 19-20
Hartney, fairJuly 19-20
VirdenJuly 19-20
Workton, fairJuly 19-20
Killarney, fairJuly 19, 20, 21
Shoal Lake, ManJuly 21
Morden, fairJuly 21-22
Minnedosa, fairJuly 21-22
Dominion Exhibition, WinnipegJuly 25 to Aug. 6
Ft. SaskatchewanAug. 4-5
Oak River, fairAug. 5
Strathcona Aug. 8, 9, 10
Trohorno Man
Moosomin, fair
Brandon fair
Strathclair, fair
Broadview
Wapella fair
Lacombe fair Aug. 11-12
Manitou fair
Granfell fair Aug. 12
Dairmada fair
Moose Jaw, fairAug. 23-24

Butter at the Dominion Fair.

The Secretary of Manitoba Dairy Association, Mr. G. H. Greig, has sent out a circular, dealing with the crease of 1,132,000 bushels in amount on ocean passexhibition of butter at the Dominion Fair, reading as age; then the weather over a good part of the winter follows

In reference to the section for export butter, made thirty days prior to the fair, we will do our utmost to provide as perfect conditions of cold storage as possible. Arrangements have been made with R. A. Rogers & Company to store the butter.

If you contemplate making an entry in this section, please note the following

Exhibits must reach Winnipeg not later than June

sacks.

Attach your address label to exhibit for purpose of identification.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

A Reply to Our School Question. To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate"

Dear Sir,-In your issue of April 277th you published an editorial about our school question. There are some things in this editorial I do not think quite right. As to the Old Country boy being better educated than his Canadian cousin of the same age, Inspector Lang, of Virden, Man., in 1902 visited personally many of the Old Country schools, and reported that the reading and arithmetic done in these schools was inferior to the same kind of work in Manitoba. As to writing, I think the Manitoba boy can hold his own with his English cousin, while the ignorance of English boys about geography is proverbial.

No doubt the Canadian teacher is very young, but if young teachers were not employed there would be many schools without teachers. Forty doMars per month is perhaps good wages, but some third-class teachers are getting forty-five per month, and the opinion of many teachers is that their wages should be increased.

Perhaps many of those who have come from Ontario are dissatisfied with Manitoba teachers. I think Manitoba teachers can hold their own with Ontario teachers in the matter of education and ability to enforce discipline. I have seen both Manitoba and Ontario teachers teaching schools, and our native teachers stood in the same relation to these Ontario teachers as Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat to the soft Ontario wheat.

There are many parents who let their children run wild at home, and then expect the school teachers to control them. This is certainly wrong. If children are well trained at home, they will behave better at KENNETH McLAREN. school.

Shilson, Man.

Continue Reading.

I like the "Advocate" better and better the more H. L. OWEN. I read of it. Northern Alberta.

Markets.

Western Markets. WINNIPEG.

Wheat-Thompson, Sons & Co. report as follows on the staple cereal of the prairie : " Notwithstanding the very small exports from America, the American visible supply shows about the same decrease for the week as it did the corresponding week of last year. There was a very large decrease in the world's visible, and a dewheat country is not favorable for the wheat crop this week. It is too wet and cool, and with a sudden return to hot weather would mean much damage from rust. In the farthest south belt wheat harvest is progressing, but is interfered with by rain. The weather over a large part is also unfavorable for corn planting and growing, and this has caused a sharp advance in corn, and the wheat market has been helped thereby. The spring wheat crop is coming on well, the weather, though perhaps a little cool, being very favorable for To keep package clean, use burlap, not cotton it. Owing to Europe being fully supplied with wheat from other countries, the demand on America for export continues on a small scale; had it been otherwise, prices would have been much higher. The consumption When shipping, notify R. A. Rogers & Company, as of wheat in Europe has increased largely in recent vell as the undersigned, and state that the butter is years, and her requirements during the coming months medium steers, 4%c. to 5c.; ordinary mediums, 4c. to Consign butter to R. A. Rogers & Company, in care exports from the southern countries and from Russia decline, as they will do during the next four months, Mr. Gilroy, of the Copenhagen Creamery, states it may be expected that the European demand on that in view of his being President of the Dairy Associa- America will increase, and present prices will be maintained or even advanced. The month of May in 12% c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9% c. per lb. Europe has seen very favorable weather, and in Eng- Sheep, steady, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; yearlings, 15c.

land all crops but the wheat crop are doing well. The wheat had such a poor start that a fine spring has not helped it much, and this year's wheat crop in Britain is going to be the smallest on record. In most other countries the prospect is good, except in Southern Russia and the Danube countries where drouth has prevailed, and crops promise to be moderate if not light. These countries have been heavy shippers to Western Europe during the past two seasons, and any large falling off in their ability to ship freely will strengthen the demand on America, and help to advance prices later on in the season."

Cash Wheat-No. 1 northern, 88c.; No. 2 northern, 85c.; No. 3 northern, 821c.; No. 4, 741c.; feed, 60c.; July supplies, 95%c.; September, 82c.; December, 80c.; Winnipeg, July, 88%c.; October, 79%c.

Oats-Few offerings; a car of No. 2 brought 40c., Winnipeg. No. 2 white are worth on track here, 39c. to 41c.; farmers' loads in the country, 33c. to 35c.

Barley-Slight decline in prices to 40c.

Hay-Baled car tots, \$15 to \$17; for wild grass, timothy, \$19; supplies more plentiful.

Flour and Feed-Flour, No. 1 grade, \$2.55, sack of 98 pounds; No. 2, \$2.40; No. 3, \$1.80 to \$2.10. Bran, \$18. Shorts, \$19 a ton. Oat chop, \$28 a ton; harley, \$22; oil cake, \$27 a ton.

Seeds-Market practically over with for this season. Potatoes-65c. to 70c. per bushel, farmers' loads. Seneca Root-50c. mentioned as a starting price for the new crop; higher than for past seasons.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter-Prices for dairy are quoted at 15c., 17c. net Winnipeg, which must be for inferior stuff. Retailers have sold no good butter in Winnipeg for months at less than 25c., and plenty at 80c. for a good article. A short time ago, Ontario tub butter was seen being made up into bricks, to be retailed as creamery on the local market.

Creamery-Little coming forward as yet. We expect to see prices for good butter hold up well all summer.

Eggs-Coming forward more freely, at 13c. to 14c. WOOL AND HIDES.

Some coarse wool coming forward at 7c. to 8c. Eastern woollen mills are said to be in a state of great depression, due doubtless to (inability to raise the tariff, and are being used to bear the prices for raw wool. The local mills in Manitoba and the $\mathrm{N.-W}_{\mathrm{P}}$ T. are well able to handle all the wool produced, the Medicine Hat plant now being erected aiding in home cloth and blanket production.

LIVE STOCK.

Prices for cattle are firm, at 5c. off cars here, down to 34c. for inferior stuff.

Sheep'are quoted at 5c.; hogs at 4%c., off cars here.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago .- Cattle-Good to prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6.50; poor to medium, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Texas steers, \$5 to \$5.95.

Hogs-Mixed and butchers', \$4.75 to \$4.971; good to choice, heavy, \$4.95 to \$5.021.

Sheep-Good to choice wethers, \$5 to \$5.50 ; fair to choice, \$3.75 to \$5; native lambs, clipped, \$5.50 to \$5.80; spring lambs, \$5 to \$7.65.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal,-Prime beeves, 54c. to 54c. per lb.; good

3

at the ibition, n, and to the e that rlv atly notiin re-

to rece for

: The

that the Inspec-Ottawa, reads as inspectgrain to east of whether rovided, ch grain of condiit was request t is out ality, he facts." ences of 11 Westould go ng. The cloven ng easy so fors to alwill not of their Boards for competition at the Winnipeg Exhibition.

of the Secretary of the Dairy Association.

tion, and representative on the Winnipeg Fair Board, no exhibit will be made this year from his creamery.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

An English Thoroughbred Mare, Lady Disdain, by Bend Or-Maid Marian, Aristocratic Bovine Emigrants Land-At Bird's Hill, Man., Farmers' Institute Picnic and Plowing Match865 Plan of Dominion Exhibition Grounds, In the Chilliwack, B. C., Valley867 End View of B. C. Poultry House 868 Residence of Robt. Moffit, Fairview Stock Farm, Elgin, Man869

EDITORIAL.

The	Live-stock Catalogue at the	
Sh	ws	
The	University and the Agricultural	
Co	lege Course	
The	Suture of Western Wheat Milling.862	

Percheron Horse Registration The Abuse of the Check Rein	.802
	.862
Hernia or Rupture in Foals	.862

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

STOCK.

With the Flock863	
An Old Country Breeder on Our Herd-	
book Restrictions	
Death of Joseph Culshaw	
Stockmen's Transportation Difficulties:	
An Example	
Prevention of Milk Fever	
A Tribute to Grass	
Value of a Brood Sow864	
Pigpen Front (illustrated)864	
Peculiar Breed of Goats864	

FARM.

A Noted Agricultural Chemist's Opinion of Wheat Bran864 The Seed Potato Craze in England ...865 Care of Machinery865 The Handling of the Clover Nursery ... 866 Plan Perennial Sow Thistle (illustrated) ... 866 The Cutting of Roof Rafters (illustra-

Clean up Scrubby Corners867 Report of the B. C. Agricultural De-

DAIRYING.

What is Standa	ard Milk? .	
Produce Tips		
Shall we Aband	lon Cream R	ipening ?868
A States View		
Business		
The Influence of	of the Hand	Separator
on Dairying		
	0.000	

POULTRY.

Poultry Houses and Runs
Fatten Your Chickens Before Market- ing
ing
Denmark's Egg Trade
High Prices for Poultry869
Chickens Need Water
HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Planting Evergreens

Life	of	the	Cutw	orm		 	 	 86
Britis	sh	Colu	mbia	Frui	t.	 	 	 86

FIELD NOTES.

St. Louis Prize Money; Grain In-

British Cattle Market.

London -- Canadian cattle are firmer at 11¹/₄c. to

.867	spection Act at Ottawa: The Cloven Hoof Shown
867	MARKETS
867 868 868	HOME MAGAZINE 872 to 875 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.
.868 r .868 .868	Itchy legs in a mare; worm in the tail — malnutrition; absence of orstrum (heat)
.869 .869 .869 .869	Miscellaneous An excellent roofing

Cause of warbles; bone dust want using grade stallion - grazing land not free; impaired movement in heifer; no dower in favor of wife; using unregistered stallion; testing milk-a good book ; about gasoline engines; new hoof and its care; trail may be closed; pre-



" A little bit of patience often makes the sunshine come

And a little bit of love makes a very happy home

A little bit of hope makes a rainy day look gay, And a little bit of charity makes glad

a weary way."

Miss Vivian's Legacy.

"They say in the Highlands that ' the open hand shall be filled the fullest,' but I don't think the proverb has come quite true in our case, Carrie.'

leaning rather dejectedly against the window sill, with his face turned away at the table. It was plain that the pair were husband and wife, and the newness of the furniture and the brightness of the girl's wedding-ring betrayed that they had not been very long married. In point of fact only six months had elapsed since Robert Vincent had brought his bride home, only to a humble abode, but one of which Carrie at least could cry " My house, my house, although thou'rt small, thou art to me Escurial."

Carrie Ainslie had been left an orphan in early childhood, and brought up by the rather grudging charity of a friend of her mother's; to whom in consequence the girl felt herself bound by ties of gratitude, so that when the old lady was selfish enough to bid her "wait till I am gone, child, don't leave me alone in my old age," Carrie agreed to postpone her marriage with the young bank clerk who could have given her a happy, if a humble home; and " waited " patiently more patiently than did Robert-for five weary years; during which the girl was a patient drudge and souffre douleur to a peevish invalid; worked and worried by old Miss Vivian, and looked upon with no little jealousy by, the old lady's duty kept her to her post in the sick relatives, who, although they would have room. been very reluctant to have filled the been very reluctant to have filled the "Working on poor Aunt Deborah's "companion's" situation themselves, weak mind," the greedy cousins, and were constantly hoping that "that girl, artful of course, as all these quiet people other-and hinted pretty plainly to poor are, will not influence Aunt Deborah to Carrie. make a will in her favor, and cut out her own flesh and blood.' Indeed, as Miss Vivian grew older and more failing in health, the increased attentions of her relatives attracted the notice of the old lady, who, with the cynical frankness of the rich member of the family who knows that her expectant legatees dare not quarrel with her, would say brusquely, "Now, why are you all hanging about me in this way; I'm not in a dying condition yet. Oh, yes, I know what you are going to say, you 'hope I'll outlive you all'-well, perhaps I may," and the old lady would sink back in her easy-chair with a spiteful chuckle. For, to tell the truth, Miss Vivian was not a very amiable individual : selfish, suspicious, miserly; yet, after her fashion, she had been kind to Carrie, and the girl's strong sense of duty now forhid her to leave the lonely and aging woman who had benefited her when a child. "Staying for what she expects to get, of course," sneered Miss Vivian's " But Miss Vivian, view way a seried fellow of my mother's, was very good to me when all our troubles came would plead to her lover, " You know all the story; how father lost all his money by the dishonesty of his partner, and Carile's the how, when he and mother were travelling away. A little before her death Miss up to London, they were in that dread-

would pay for my education until I was gone sixteen, when she would take me as her companion."

"And now you have been her white slave for nearly ten years, doing three servants' work for a kitchenmaid's wages," said Robert, rather indignantly, for he was longing to take his love away from the trials of her present life.

The two had met and become engaged during the one brief holiday which Carrie had known since she came to Miss Vivian : a happy month during which the The speaker was a young man who was old lady had been persuaded to travel with some of her relatives, and Carrie, had been sent to stay with some friends from the young woman who was working of her parents. Here Robert Vincent was also spending his holidays, being a cousin of Carrie's hostess. He had heard the girl's story, was greatly attracted by her gentleness and sweetness, and before the month was over the two were troth-plighted, and would have been married almost immediately had it not been for Miss Vivian's protests. But the old lady so wept, and lamented, and implored Carrie to "wait awhile," that the girl was persuaded to do so, and five years sped away-years of patient unselfishness on the part of the young couple-of persistent exaction on the part of the elder woman.

"But I feel I am doing right, dear," Carrie would urge; and Robert sighed and assented.

After all, the delay would enable him to lay by more for his " little woman's " comfort when they did marry

The waiting time ended at last; Miss Vivian failed greatly. She grew very tender to Carrie during the last weeks of her life; so tender that her relatives became visibly alarmed, and made things so unpleasant for the poor girl, by their hints and sneers, that only a sense of

nephews, and nieces sighed to each

ful railway collision at X., and both hanging on its peg, and made some signs were killed. Then Miss Vivian said she and gestures, but the power of voice was

"Yes, dear; I will keep the cloak and wear it for your sake," whispered the girl, yet the dying woman still seemed unsatisfied-but the end came on apace, and before morning Carrie's work was ended.

Much to everyone's surprise no will was to be found, and there was no evidence that Miss Vivian had ever made one. Among the old lady's many eccentricities was a rooted distrust of lawyers, also a dislike to investing money. Her income, a very comfortable one, was regularly paid over by her trustee, and what Miss Vivian did not expend she hoarded by her in the house.

Large sums of money were discovered in notes and gold secreted in various places among her possessions; and in a strong box, parcels and bank-notes addressed to each of the servants, for whom the old lady thus provided instead of bequeathing them legacies. But not a line, not a thought for Carrie. All Miss Vivian's possessions were, of course, now divided among the "next-of-kin," and both the doctor and the lawyer hinted that these might very properly make some recognition of Carrie's long and devoted services to the old lady, but the relatives unanimously scouted such an idea.

"We may be sure that the girl got plenty out of Aunt Deborah in her lifetime," was the cry; and Carrie took away nothing from the house, save the old satin cloak.

"I am sure she meant to do some-thing, and I thank her for the kind thought," said Carrie gently to her lover; and Robert answered :

"Well, little woman, we have each other, and want no one's money now." But, unluckily, some months after their wedding (which took place as soon as A commercial "crash" occurred in which one of the most magnificent buildwas involved. and he lost his situation. The young couple were original building have disappeared. brave and patient, but-now, too, that After the ruin had been converted infresh expenses were in prospect-the outlook seemed gloomy enough, and Carrie sighed as she sat at table beginning to alter and rearrange the last-indeed, the only gift-she had ever received from her

Travelling Notes.

bu be a Mi mo the ch Th fro CO SO tic ar 01 di g r las gr

Th

ta ste lo: be

ou th

on

te: tu

th

tee

WO

as

m

10

pr

as th wl

re

en

 \mathbf{of}

m

th Cl Dl Cl th

ab

ea

Wa

m

What I have to tell must be sandwiched in, as space permits, between what Nell has written and Eleanor promises to write of our joint experiences in sunny Italy.

Our stay there of nearly eight weeks is about finished ; three weeks we spent in Florence and three in Rome. It has all been most delightful; the weather generally fine and sunshiny and not at all cold, so that we have been able to go out sight-seeing every day. We are told that this we might continue to do for the next three years and still not have exhausted Rome, so much is there to see and study in this wonderful ancient city. But we are travelling for health and pleasure, and not for the study of archæology, etc., as so many come here to do. We three are quite content to read, mark and learn, hoping that we may manage to digest and assimilate at least some of the mental pabulum which daily falls to our share. We cannot fail to learn something from visiting such historic scenes as the Colosseum, the Forum, Obelisks, Aqueducts, Architecture, Columbarium, Appian Way, Catacombs, tombs, fortifications, and Walls of Rome. My cousins may be more clear-headed than I, but I must confess to being terribly mixed up, for once, when asked if I had seen such and such a place, I positively replied "yes" and "no" in the same breath, much as one would after an hour spent in gazing at a canvas on which appear and fade away swiftly a series of dissolving views.

The Colosseum, the one thing every visitor is certain to see, no matter possible after Miss Vivian's death) the how limited his stay, covers seven young couple did want money very badly. acres of ground, and must have been ings ever erected. Two-thirds of the to a fortress in the middle ages, it supplied the Roman Princes for nearly two hundred years with materials for their palaces. It was built of the finest and strongest stone, then faced with marble, the corridors and seats of the amphitheatre being also of marble. It was four stories high, and was capable of holding a hundrea thousand people. The gladiatorial spectacles of which it was the scene for nearly four hundred years are matters of history. We read that at the dedication of the building by Titus, 5,000 wild beasts were slaughtered in the arena, and the games in honor of the event lasted nearly one hundred days. In later times, during the persecutions of the Christians, the Amphitheatre was the scene of fearful human barbarites. The traditions of the church are filled with the names of martyrs who were purposely thrown into the arena to be devoured by wild beasts.

" Child, you'll find I've not forgotten you at last," said Miss Vivian suddenly one day to Carrie, in the presence of her expectant legatees.

"You have many members of your own family who love you dearly, darling auntie," cried one of the nieces, " relatives who would willingly come and wait upon you-if they were permitted," and the group glanced significantly at the unhappy " companion."

Miss Vivian grunted sardonically; she often took a malicious pleasure in thus tormenting the relatives whom she did not love.

"Give me the satin cloak that hangs in the wardrobe," she said to Carrie. " Put it on, child, and remember that I give it to you for your own. Hester, Sarah, Maria, you are all witness that the cloak is Caroline's. Remember, Doctor Martin," as the doctor entered, " I give this cloak to my young companion, my devoted young companion, and no one else has any claim to it."

" Nobody wishes to interfere with your generosity to Miss Ainslie, dearest auntie," cried the relatives in chorus, with forced smiles on their lips and hatred in their hearts.

That evening Miss Vivian was taken with a "stroke" which left her mind clear, but deprived her of the power of speech. Hastily summoned, her relatives gathered round the dying woman, but it as to Cartie that she clung to the last, Vivian had pointed to the cloak, still

" It is a handsome cloak, only a little old-fashioned," said the girl, as she ripped away part of the lining. Why did she suddenly drop the work, with a wild

" Robert !-look-oh look ! "

Between the wadding and the satin was a crisp £20 note, not a solitary one. With careful, trembling fingers Carrie removed the lining, to find, simply quilted underneath, notes of varying value, from £20 to £50-the whole cloak was full of them, and, when all were removed and counted, £3,000 to £4,000 lay on the

Carrie burst into a flood of thankful

"That was what she wanted to tell me, to explain where she had hidden the legacy she meant for me ! Oh, Robert, things have turned out well after all, you

In truth the eccentric old lady had taken this odd method of rewarding her companion-and saving legacy duty.

Brighter days soon dawned on the young couple. Robert speedily obtained another appointment, and the "cloak lining " made them in their views rich. Mrs. Vincent still cherishes, laid up among her special treasures, the black satin which once covered so rich a gift. FORGET-ME-NOT.

To visit the Colosseum by moonlight being the "correct thing,' Eleanor and I, under the escort of a Harvard College graduate, made the usual excursion. It certainly was a fine sight, and one which we rnight more thoroughly have appreciated had our eyes been less sleepy or our limbs less weary.

Out of the four hundred churches of Rome, I will only make mention of two or three. The Cappucini

JUNE 15, 1904

1866

sand-

etween

leanor

t ex-

eight

weeks

ee in

o out e told

o do

ll not

ch is

won-

are

asure,

ology,

o do.

read,

may

te at

ulum

from

the the

lisks,

nbar-

mbs.

s of

more

con-

for

such plied same r an s on

iftly very tter even been uild-

of

also igh lia. was red the

We

st de-y fine ld, so

built by Cardinal Barberina, a mem- less than six miles in length still ber of the Capuchin Order, contains a celebrated picture of the Archangel Michael, by Guido Rene, but the most curious thing to me was to see conception of the skill to conceive the cemetery of the Friars under the church, consisting of four chambers. The earth was originally brought from Jerusalem. The walls are covered with bones and skulls of some four thousand monts, fantastically arranged; several steletons are standing erect in the robes of the order. Whenever one of the Friars dies, he is buried in the oldest of the graves, from which the bones of the last occupant are removed to this gruesome cemetery.

THE SCALA SANTA.

Upon entering this church one is confronted by three flights of steps The center stairs, called Scala Santa, consist of twenty-eight marble steps, stated by tradition to have belonged to Pilate's house, and to have been identical with those which our Saviour descended when He left the judgment seat. These stairs are only allowed to be ascended by penitents on their knees, and the multitude of these have been so great, that it was found necessary to protect the original steps by planks of wood. Twice have I watched with astonishment large numbers of old men, women and children, high and low, rich and poor, upon their knees, praying, and even kissing the steps as they moved slowly upwards. At the top is a handsome gothic chapel, which contains a large collection of relics. No woman is allowed to enter it. There are parallel flights of stairs, down which the penitents

THE AQUEDUCTS.

may return on foot.

1.44

No monuments of Ancient Rome are more picturesque and stupendous than its Aqueducts. The oldest of these was constructed by Appius when next the "Home Magazine" Claudius, 311 B. C., after the completion of his Appian Way. Aqua Claudia pursued a course of more than forty miles in length. For magnificent work, a line of arches no ly life.-E. H. Sears.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

bestride the country, forming the grandest ruin outside the walls of Rome. It is difficult to form a true and the labor and patience to carry out a work which once provided ten or eleven such aqueducts to convey to Rome its water supply from the forefront, with hand linked in hand, distant mountains, and which to-day still exists to continue the same beneficent office for the Roman people. Truly there are many lessons we may learn from those days of old.

THE CATACOMBS.

We only once managed a visit to the Catacombs of Rome. They have been too frequently described for me to enter into details. We will try to explain their effect on our minds. The Catacombs number about sixty, and cover several miles. They consist of an immense network of subterranean passages, which once served as places of refuge and of worship to the earliest followers of our faith during the persecutions they had to suffer under the predecessors of Constantine, and of repose after death to many thousands from the earliest period of Christianity to the sixth century of our era. The bones and dust of these departed thousands are still to be seen down in the Catacombs of Rome.

Lack of space forbids my telling you of the men, women, children, markets, shops, costumes, the way we had to drive bargains for our conveyances, and the thousand and one comical situations in which, from time to time, we found ourselves.

We have still Pisa and the Riviera to visit, and one of us may have something to relate of both. Both Naples and Pompeii were rich treats to us all, and it is probably of these that Eleanor may write can spare us a corner.

MOLLIE.

We become heavenly minded by hiving to about thirty miles it was subterran- make others happy. If it is the aim and ean; for the remaining ten miles it work of your life to be a blessing to was carried over arches. Of this others, you are flying already the heaven-

"The Last Load."

The home-going with the last load If I can live is a charming little picture, needing perhaps the coloring of the original painting to bring out all its beauties. Of the six girls walking in the the painter has probably given to one a crimson skirt, to another a dark-blue blouse, to another a brightspotted 'kerchief, to relieve the gray homespun of the petticoats and the somewhat sombre surroundings of rock and heather. In the faces of the two sisters on the left there is just a touch of sadness, a far-away look, marking them as somewhat out of touch with the merry chatter of their comrades. It is the older workers who are apparently joining in the hip ! hip ! hurrah ! started by the man waving his cap in the background, whilst at the back of the load walks ." His Reverence," who, on his evening stroll, has overtaken the heavily-laden wagon, and will have a word of congratulation and greeting for his people presently. Substituting prairie for hill, might not our picture, with slight alteration of costume, be as true a representation of a scene in the wide harvest-field of our own Northwest as of any upon the other side of the Atlantic, for is not the bringing in of "The last load " an hour of merriment and rejoicing all the wide H. A. B. world over ?

Kings of the World.

When the boys and girls were asked to write an essay on "Kings," a quickwitted one handed in the following little gem :

The most powerful king on earth is Wor-king ; the laziest, Shir-king ; a very doubtful king, Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the leanest, Thin-king; the thirstiest, Drin-king; the slyest, Winking; the most garrulous, Tal-king; the most inquisitive, As - king; the most useful, Ma-king; the most unstable, Sha-king; the most destructive, Brea-king; the most dissolute, Ra-king; the meanest, Snea-king; the most corrupt, Fa-king.

If I Can Live.

To make some pale face brighter, and to give A second lustre to some tear-dimmed

873

eye,

Or e'en impart

One throb of comfort to an aching heart, Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by 1

If I can lend

A strong hand to the fallen, or defend The right against a single envious strain,

My life, though bare,

Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair

To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,

Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy

In bidding clouds give way to sun and shine,

And 'twill' be well

If on that day of days the angels tell Of me: "She did her best for one of thine."

-Helen Hunt Jackson.

If I Knew.

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept,

No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard

'Twould open, I know, for me. Then over the land and sea broadcast,

I'd scatter the smiles to play. That the children's faces might hold them fast

For many and many a day.

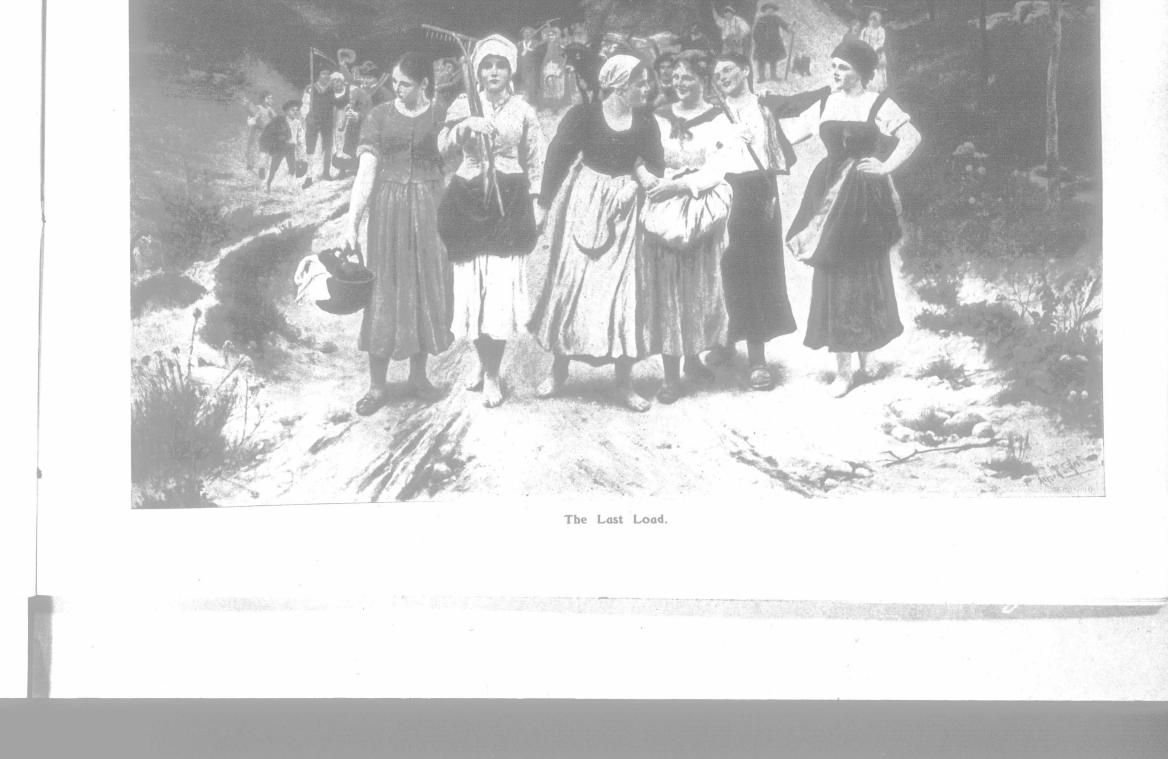
If I knew the box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet,

I would like to gather them, every one, From the nursery, school and street; Then folding and holding, I'd pack them in.

And, turning the monster key,

I'd hire a giant to drop the box To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

" If the dog's prayer were heard, there would be a shower of bones from heaven."



Tobacco and Liquor Hábits.

874

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasion-ally. Price \$2. ally. Price \$2. Truly marvellous are the results from taking

his remedy for the liquor habit. Is a safe and in-expensive home treatment; no hypodermic injec-tions, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and

a certainty of oure. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto.

For a Time

Constipation and Indigestion may give rise to nothing more serious than a dis-tressed feeling or discomfort due to an overworked or impoverished condition of the Digestive Organs. A dose or two of

Beecham's

will easily put this right, but if neglected what a burden of illness may be the consequence.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents. ------

Evaporated Apples at Wholesale.

We have sold an immense quantity of evaporated apples this spring to • our patrons all through the (anadian West, and always with satisfaction. We have now only a few dozen boxes left, so this will be our last offer this season.

The fruit is new and of good quality, put up in 50-lb. boxes. To minimize 🔍 the freight it is advisable to order two or three boxes at the one time.

You can get these apples from us after paying freight at least two cents per pound cheaper than the local price. Try us with an order.

In 50-lb. boxes, \$3.95 per box.

.

THE F. O. MABER CO., LTD. 🍨 539-549 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG.

For 20 days' trial. We send out all machines on Sewing Send out all machines on 20 days' free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not sat-isfactory, send them back a tour expense. We sell a 5-drawer, drop-head sewing machine, hand-some oak woodwork, for \$17.5C; a better ma-chine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years, sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine wood work cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sew ing machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, will be sent on application. Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

Now Ready

A SMALL BOOKLET

HORSE LAMENESS

common-sense od of cure the

telling of the

meth



God's Messenger

I chanced one lovely day in spring, To walk through a woodland glade : New life was showing all around

In tender bud and blade Majestically, above my head,

Towered the grand old forest trees, From which the songs of happy birds Were borne upon the breeze.

In the soft glow of the setting sun All nature seemed to smile, l paused to drink its glories in, And well 'twas worth the while. Yet even while I gazed, a sigh Went up to nature's God, For all that day my troubled heart Had borne a weary load.

The cares of life were pressing hard, My sky was overcast And still around, perplexing clouds Seemed gathering thick and fast. To the chaos reigning in my heart, Of anxious fear and doubt, This contrast, peaceful and serene, Had nature spread without.

As I turned to leave the lonely spot, In heaviness I sighed : When just before me, as I walked, A sweet wild flower I spied. A tiny flower, so fresh and bright, Above its mossy bed, Fanned by the gentle evening breeze, It reared its lovely head.

As, stooping with a tender hand. I plucked it from the sward, Like a flash light came to my mind The word of Christ our Lord. 'If God so clothe the fading grass, Doomed to an early death, Will He not much more care for you, Oh ye of little faith.'

Sweet, silent messenger of God; By it I stood condemned, Yet felt, the while, a thrill of joy Which I could not comprehend. New hope sprang up within my heart, And to my eyes the tears : Oh Father dear," I humbly cried, " Forgive my doubts and fears.

'And, oh ! When dark clouds dim life's sky,

"Be Strong and of a Good Courage."

"1 do not pray for peace, Nor ask that on my path The sounds of war shall shrill no more, The way be clear of wrath. But this I beg thee, Lord : Steel thou my will with might, And in the ring of battling Grant me the strength to fight.

" I do not pray for arms, Nor shield to cover me; What though I stand with empty hand, So be it valiantly? Spare me the coward's fear, Questioning wrong or right; Lord, among these mine enemies Grant me the strength to fight."

Three times in one chapter does Moses give this charge to Joshua and all Israel : "Be strong and of a good courage," and we all have good reason to take that charge to heart. Life is not an easy thing, and we are all cowards sometimes. I wonder tainly there is a kind of brute courman, and there is also a courage which might well be called "good," often startlingly displayed by very timid women : a courage which can endure pain with a smile, or face awful peril without a thought of personal danger.

A man who possessed plenty of rough, brute courage, once said to a another kind of courage deserving the young officer who was in the thick name of "good"—the patient, cheerrough, brute courage, once said to a of his first battle, "Why, you are afraid !" The shells and bullets were falling like hail as the young fellow answered, "That's true, and if you were only half as much afraid as I am you would run away." He was brave enough to own that he was afraid-and it must have taken some pluck to do that-and he was also brave enough to stick to his post in spite of fear. "Good" courage is surely not the kind of daring that takes pleasure in foolhardy exhibitions of bravado, risking one's life without sufficient reason; but rather the quiet, steady, sticking to one's duty all the year round. It may be monotonous sometimes, and again it may be almost too exciting and grand to be pleasant, but the people we have good reason to admire for dauntless courage are not trying to establish a reputation for heroism, but simply doing what they consider their duty. A little more than a year ago a mine in B. C. was filled with deadly gas. A miner named McLeod went down six times at the risk of his life to rescue his comrades. When all were saved he collapsed, and another man then ventured down, to make sure that there were no more men in the mine. He failed to come up, so McLeod again descended, and brought him out in safety. Such a call to "be strong and of a good courage " nearly always comes suddenly, and until a man is tried, neither he nor anyone else can be sure whether he can stand the test. Perhaps such an opportunity may never come to you, and yet everybody is called to " be strong and of a good courage," to-day, and every day. When volunteers were wanted for South Africa, they eagerly responded to the call to the post of danger. Were all those would-be heroes really filled with "good" courage ?

FOUNDED 1866

ever give a thought to the sufferings of a workman in a rough shop when he leaves off drinking and takes to religion? Life is often made bitter for him, and it is the more bitter in that he is almost always accused of hypocrisy. Daily he is told that the feelings and beliefs which are the breath of life to him are shams and worse; he may even be obliged to brook violence, which his principles will not suffer him to return. It is cruel work, and yet how many fine fellows go through the ordeal proudly and gravely ! These obscure and modest folk are the true heroes.' The world may heap honors on the soldiers who have killed or wounded their fellow men; but if we look with God's eyes, perhaps we may give higher praise to the men and women who stay at home and go cheerily on with "the trivial round, the common task "-plowing, sowing and threshing, cooking, washing and sewing, year after year. Some people may admire the dashing courage of a general who forces his way to victory, utterly careless of the lives sacrificed that he may win success -" an excellent general at ten thou-sand men a day "—but I think General Gordon showed far greater courage in his open, unabashed loyalty to his God. It is said that in the journey through the Soudan a handkerchief was spread before his tent for half an hour every morning. This was a warning to the whole camp if there is any special meaning in the that he was having his daily meeting expression "good" courage. Cer- with his Captain, and must not be with his Captain, and must not be interrupted. No man, white or colage possessed by a very low type of ored, heathen or atheist, dared to enter the tent while that token lay outside. A frank and fearless loyalty to Christ, like this, is sure to win the respect of all; for God always makes good His own words: "Them that honor Me I will honor, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed." Then there is ful endurance of long-continued pain. The "noble army of martyrs" still praises God in the furnace of affliction.

> 'For earth hath martyrs now, a saintly throng,

Each day unnoticed do we pass them by :

'Mid busy crowds they calmly move along,

Bearing a hidden cross, how patiently !

Not theirs the sudden anguish, swift and keen.

Their hearts are worn and wasted with small cares, With daily griefs and thrusts from foes

When Thy hand I cannot see Help me to ever feel that still That hand is leading me. Help me to learn the lesson well. Taught by this little flower : And in this life, through good or ill, To trust Thee evermore.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD. Corinth,

This little sermon in verse was written by one of our readers—" A farmer's wife "—and I have great pleasure in giving it a corner of the Quiet Hour, as it not only shows various hoof troubles horses are subject to, and explaining the true poetic insight, but is also a proof that the "lilies of the field" are still preaching to burdened souls, still pointing silently to Him who only can give rest to the "weary and HOPE. heavy-laden.'

> A quiet home ; vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of genius; a few friends worthy of being loved, and able to love us in turn; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion, empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love-and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has .- David Swing.

Find your purpose and fling your life out to it, and the loftier your purpose , the more sure you will be to make the world richer with every enrichment of

"Any common man may face a cannon, but how many men dare face the sneers and calumny of their brethren ?" so says a modern writer, and he adds: "'Those of us who consort much with people in humble life often see bold men submitted to

Troubles and trials that take them unawares;

Theirs is a lingering, silent martyrdom, They weep through weary years, and long for rest to come.

They weep, but murmur not; it is God's will,

And they have learned to bind their own to His,

Simply enduring, knowing that each ill Is but the herald of some future bliss :

Striving and suffering, yet so silently They know it least who seem to know them best,

Faithful and true through long adversity,

They work and wait until God gives them rest :

These surely share with those of bygone days,

The palm-branch and the crown, and swell their song of praise."

Dr. Arnold says that his sister, who was the victim of hopeless disease, "suffered a daily martyrdom for twenty years, during which she adhered to her early-formed resolution of never talking of herself; thoughtful about the very pins and ribbons of my wife's dress, or about the making of a doll's cap for a child; but of herself, save only as regarded her ripening in all goodness, wholly thoughtless; enjoying with the keenest relish everything lovely, graceful, beautiful, high-minded, whether in trials that test their essential cour- God's work or man's; inheriting the age to the last degree. Does anyone carth to the very fulness of the

iı

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



Dunlop ''Ideal'' Horseshoe Pad

LONDON PRINTING & LITHO, CO., LTD. LONDON. ONTARIO.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE, world richer with every yourself. Phillips Brooks.

D 1866

ufferings op when akes to e bitter oitter in used of that the are the ms and ged to inciples It is ny fine proudure and eroes.' on the vounded we look we may en and and go round, sowing ing and e people rage of to vice lives ICCESS n thounk Gener couralty to in the a handis tent g. This e camp meeting not be or colred to en lay ss loyure to d alwords : honor. all be nere is ing the t, cheerd pain. still f afflicsaintly as them 7 move patientswift wasted

JUNE 15, 1904

promise, though never leaving her crib, nor changing her posture ; and preserved through the very valley of the shadow of death from all fear or impatience, or from every cloud of impaired reason, which might mar the beauty of Christ's Spirit's glor-ious work." What faith outside Christianity, can show such a record as this ! Surely the age of miracles is not past yet, nor will be as long as the very life of Christ flows full and strong through weak human souls, filling them with divine power and beauty. We may not be called on to endure such a martyrdom as that, but I am very sure that when God calls us, as He does constantly, to "be strong and of a good courage," He will give us something to endure, even though our courage may only be needed to meet little daily vexations and difficulties with a smile. We are sure to fail if we try to fight alone, but we can do all that is required of us with God to help us. Let us look to Him constantly, as Gordon did, and ask Him daily for strength to fight.

" I do not pray that Thou Keep me from any wound, Though I fall low from thrust and blow, Forced, fighting, to the ground ; But give me wit to hide

My hurt from all men's sight, And for my need the while I bleed, Lord, grant me strength to fight.

" I do not pray that Thou Should grant me victory; Enough to know that from my foe I had no will to flee. Beaten and bruised and hanned, Flung like a broken sword, Grant me this thing, for conquering-Let me die fighting, Lord." HOPE.

Domestic Economy.

To destroy beetles, sprinkle powdered borax plentifully in their haunts. -@*

Straw matting may be kept a good color by washing it occasionally with salt and water.

Fine sand-paper is as good as a penknife for scratching out ink marks. -0-

TO PREVENT THE WHITE OF POACHED EGGS SPREADING.

Put a teaspoonful of vinegar into the water before beginning to poach the eggs.

OF PIES.

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE



Baby's Rainbow.

The lightning flashed, the thunder rolled Across the darkening sky; A summer storm came swiftly on, Then passed as swiftly by.

Again in the clear and glowing west, The sun shone warm , and bright, All nature smiled to meet his rays, While birds sang with delight.

Far in the east receding clouds Were piled, as dark as night, When, lo ! across the sombre mass Appeared a rainbow bright.

A wee, sweet maid of summers three, Who had watched the storm go by, Now, for the first time in her life, Saw the rainbow span the sky.

Her tiny hands a moment clasped, While eyes grew wonder bright, Then quickly to her mother ran, Exclaiming, with delight:

"Oh mamma, dear, come quick and see, For way up in the sky

Is God's stair-carpet, wet, and He Has hung it out to dry.' M. CARRIE HAYWARD.

Corinth.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

I must congratulate Mrs. Hayward on her very pretty verses, given above. She calls herself "a farmer's wife," and I am sure many other farmers' wives will enjoy reading her poetry.

How would you children like to try your hand at verse-making? Prizes will be given for the best original poetry written by children under sixteen years of age. Each MS. must be accompanied by the name, age, and address of the writer, and should reach me not later than July 15th. Choose any subject you like, and address as usual.

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

Look out for results of our " Empire Day " competition next week.

An Imaginary Story.

A DAY ON A CANADIAN FARM.

greetings we went into the diningroom, where a heavily-laden table was spread with cakes, pies, fruit, cheese, etc., and you may depend on it, our appetites did not forsake us at the sight, for we felt rather hungry after our drive. After tea, Ida and I went into the drawingroom. After talking and playing games until we were tired out and sleepy, we went to bed. In the morning, which was a beautiful, fine July morning, the birds singing so sweetly and the bees humming, and last, not least, the beautiful refreshatmosphere which the wind wafted from the surrounding country. After breakfast we started our rambles. We picked flowers, and waded with bare feet in the river till near noon. Then we went back to the meadows to see the young colt, and from there to the harvest field to tell the men to come to dinner. The men had the teams back there with them, so we coaxed them to put us on the horses' backs. They put Ida on old Rock's back, and me on Gip's back. We arrived at the house in safety, and after watching the men water their horses and feed them, we all went in to dinner. After dinner we helped Jenny do the dishes, and then we went up to our room to get ready for another ramble through the woods. We picked flowers, chased the birds and squirrels until we were tired, and then we went home to help Will water the cows, which were very thirsty.

Days wore on like this until August 3rd, when our school was to have a picnic, and of course everybody was welcome, so of course Ida went too. And oh, the day we did put in that day ! In the morning we helped Auntie and Jennie bake, and, oh say! such cakes and pies you never tasted ! All sorts, shapes and sizes. Of course, everybody for miles around says auntie is the best cook in the neighborhood, and 1 believe she is. And so Ida thought too. About one o'clock the big democrat was driven up to the door ; basket after basket was placed in the democrat, and then in climbed Auntie, Uncle, Will, Ida, Jenny and 1. And, oh, the fun There was we children did have ! a store on the ground, besides three I lived with my uncle and aunt in swings and a lemonade and ice-cream TO PREVENT JUICE RUNNING OUT the country, in a pleasant little cot- stand. And, oh, say ! if anybody ate ice-cream and drank lemonade, the swing and start on and swung for a long time, until Ida began to feel dizzy, so we got off. It was about half-past nine or ten o'clock when we went home that night, and it is many years since then, but 1 do not forget that memorable day and I don't think Ida has forgotten E. C. LUCK. it either.



875

YOU GET EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT.

> OUR CORSETS are made to fit your figure, and if you send us proper measurements we absolutely guarantee to satisfy you. We will make you corsets entirely as you want them. We know we can suit you because we have you because no of pleased thousands of austomers all other customers all through Canada. What's the use of paying big prices when you can buy direct from the

> > WRITE NOW FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

ROBINSON CORSET CO., 5842813

A Freekled Face. Why go about with a com-plexion spotted with innum-erable freckles and other discolorations when PRIN-ESS

Complexion Purifier

will make it clear, pure, wholesome and nice to look upon. Purifier doesn't cover up blemishes - it removes the cover and the service and them. Price, \$1.50, express pd.

WE CURE pimples. blotches, blackheads and all skin and scalp diseases. Consultation free by letter. Send 10c. for books and sample of cream. GRAHAM DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dept. F., 502 Church St.. Toronto, Ont. Established 1892.

disappointing. All good grocers sell Celluloid Starch

Never Sticks. Requires no Cooking

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada

om foes e them

tyrdom, rs, and

it is d their

each ill future

silently em to

adver-

d gives

of byvn, and

er, who isease, m for ne adolution oughtibbons e mak-l; but ed her wholly e keenaceful, ner in ng the of the

The juice or gravy may be prevented running out of meat or fruit pies by putting a small piece of rolled paper in a hole in the top of the pie to form a little chimney. This lets the steam out and prevents the juice from running out and making the dishes sticky.

•8• TO REMOVE STAINS.

Troublesome stains on cotton or linen fabrics, such as iron-rust, mildew, ink and stubborn fruit-stains, which have resisted other methods, disappear in five minutes before the following treatment, and absolutely without injury to the fabric : Soak the stained part for a few minutes in a solution of chloride of lime, in the proportion of twelve parts of water to one of lime. Wring out, then dip in a solution of oxalic acid of about the same proportion, and the stains will almost instantly disappear.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION TO THE FARMER'S WIFE.

That most-dreaded duty of mending grain sacks, which always falls to the lot of the farmer's wife, may be reduced to a minimum by covering one side of the patch with flour-paste. The paste is made by mixing the flour with cold water. Place the patch with the paste side downward upon the hole, having first turned the sack wrong side out. down for a few seconds with a very hot flatclothes-bars until thoroughly dried. drove home, and arrived there just From my own experience, I know that at dusk. We got out of the buggy, From my own experience, I know that at undar, the got out of the bags, the wis, in a sense, for he made an ass patches put on in this way will last for got Ida's trunks out, and went into o' himself as usual, for he was roarin' years .- [Woman's Home Companion.

tage on the side of a beautiful river, whose waters were as clear as crys- and ate oranges, candies and peatal, and which babbled over its nuts, 'twas Ida and 1. We got on stony bed all day in the warm sunshine

My city friend, with whom I had been corresponding for the last few months, had been speaking of how beautiful the country must look at that time of the year (which was midsummer), and how she wished papa and mamma would permit her to spend a few weeks with me in the country. One evening as her father and mother, her brother Willie and herself were seated around the cozy fireside in the spacious drawingroom, she ventured to ask permission from her parents to let her spend a few weeks of her holidays with me, which to her delight, after a little coaxing, she was given permission to This was on Friday. So do. on Monday I got a letter telling me she would be along the following month, which would be July. So on the 5th of July my cousin and I started in the democrat to the station. We got to the station about fifteen minutes before the train arrived, so had to wait for awhile. By and bye the train pulled in, and people began to descend from the cars, and among them was our cousin, Ida Hastings, to see us, and we to see her ! We

(Aged 15).

Humorous.

Nervous Lady (to aeronaut)-" It must be very dangerous to go up in a bal-loon?" Distinguished Balloonist-" Not at all, madam. There's sometimes danger in the way you come down from one.

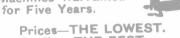
" I've got a complaint to make," said an office boy to his employer. "What is it?" "The bookkeeper kicked me, sir. I don't want no bookkeeper to kick me." "Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after all the little details of the business myself."

Two farmers were having a "crack" our visitor. Oh, how glad she was about the recent S- agricultural show, when one of them asked if the laird was an exhibitor. "Weel," replied the other, "he wis, in a sense, for he made an ass

NACHI

SEWING

Thirteen Different Styles to Pick From. All Machines Warranted



INCO

Quality-THE BEST. Robert Donaldson & Son

30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA, for the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnott. Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce nat-ural speech. om Write for particulars.



TENOGRAPHY Book-keeping etc., thoroughly taught. Situations for sil graduates. Complete Course for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. Na-tor Home Study, \$5. LTD. E. J. O'Sulli-TIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J. O'Sull van, C. E., M. A., Principal, Winnipeg, Can.

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

RING your Blue Ribbon Coupons when you come to the Exhibition.

The Premiums will be on view at our exhibit in the Western Section, so that you may examine them closely and see that they are really of excellent quality, such as you would be glad to have in your home. Counterparts will excit in substime premiums for home. Courteous attendants will assist in selecting premiums for your coupons.

The value of your coupons between now and Exhibition time may more than equal the cost of your fare, if you begin saving them at once.

1 to 10 coupons in each package of <u>Blue Ribbon</u> TEA, COFFEE, BAKING POWDER, EXTRACTS, JELLY POWDER, etc.

Write for Premium List, BLUE RIBBON, Dept. F. A., WINNIPEG.





Dear Friends,-Possibly now that your house-cleaning is all over, there is something about the general " effect " that does not exactly suit you. You go through the rooms wondering what is the matter. They are all beautifully clean, and they smell so sweet and fresh. You know there is no dust anywhere in the crevices or under the carpets, and you feel glad to know that everything is so nicely ready for the summer-and yet, and yet-you are not wholly satisfied. You think of someone else's house, which looks more artistic somehow, and you wonder how it is that you can't make things look as well. Women are sometimes heard to say : "Oh, I never can make things look nice; I don't know how to." Now, then, don't you think that the very fact of your knowing that things do not look just right, proves that you do know what is artistic, and that you are capable of making them look so, if you will just set about it ? You know no one is hopeless save the one who has nothing to learn, in this as in other and deeper things. Sometimes just moving the furniture about a bit, and getting it into just those positions which are most pleasing to the eye, makes such a difference. Of course, "the men" will laugh at you for changing things, but let them laugh. After all, where is the man who doesn't admire a cozy room, and who is not secretly proud of the clever little woman who is able to make it so?

So if your house doesn't suit you, and you feel a little disappointed after all your work of house-cleaning, I would say, "go at it" again. Rearrange things until they suit you. It will take a little time, to be sure, but you will be better satisfied in the end. Of course you will want a whole "heap" of new things-that goes without saying-but, well, don't worry about them until you can afford to get them. You will have all the more time for planning and deciding upon what will look prettiest. Last of all-and this brings me to the real point of what I started out to say-look to your pictures, so much depends upon your

have become too passe. And just here mightn't one philosophize a bit, and say how desirable a thing it is too, sometimes, to get rid of other old things as well as old pictures and fancywork-old notions, old ideas about things which should give place to the keener, fresher ripple of thought that glints ever brighter and clearer as the century grows? But, no,-for to-day, no philosophy. Beginning on that strain, one would be tempted to "go on and on forever," like Tennyson's brook, and then where would the picture be?

FOUNDED 1866

pe wł wł

th all elc Te

ab

foi

Su

lon hir

per

D

rea

assi

Was

tari

froi

Ing

any

deli

poe

pan

my

som

poet

Wou

have

clip

Anr

De

pres

mine

I ha

I ex

ago

need

at t

thinl

man

We

nicel

little

that

wors

that

dutie

I thi

whee

our (

Befor

" Lo

were

think

get r

nicely

are v

well

lack

Ma

I believe it is not now considered artistic to have very many pictures on the walls, although, personally, I am so very fond of good ones, that I could stand a great many of them. Walls papered or painted in soft shades of solid color, or at least without pronounced patterns in either figure or tint, suit pictures best, olive green, soft gray, dull buff and rich "cigar" being sually to be depended upon as safe background

In the disposal of pictures, these points should be remembered. Watercolor paintings or delicate prints should never be placed close to oil paintings in rich or deep tints. If so, the delicate pictures will appear faded, and the paintings coarse, by contrast. As a rule, delicately-colored pictures should be placed in the best lighted part of the room, unless relegated to a dark corner for the express purpose of brighte ing it up. Small pictures are often most effective when arranged in groups. Heavy gilt frames are not now considered indispensable, the natural wood being really prettier and more easily kept Family portraits should clean. always be placed in the dining-room, or in the library, if there is one, never in parlors.

Last of all, as to the pictures themselves, it really seems a pity, in these days of good cheap engravings, that poor or tawdry ones should ever have a place on our walls. If you have never heard of the Perry, Cosmos or Brown pictures, I am glad to tell you of them. These firms issue prints of the great masters, at prices ranging from 2 cents to 25 cents each-higher than that, I suppose, if

876

THE ECONOMY, THE HEALTH AND THE PLEASURE THERE IS IN DRINKING



THE COWAN COMPANY, Limited, TORONTO.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Towns, villages and homes are all lighted by Acetylene Gas. It is cheaper than coal oil or any other kind of light.

It is safe. Insurance Companies, in many cases, give a ten per cent, preference in favor of Acetylene. It is nearer the sunlight than any other. Send for catalogue "C" for town lighting, and catalogue "K" for the lighting of individual buildings.

ROBT. M. MOORE & CO., WINNIPEG.

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

1T,

BE

choice of them, the arrangement of them, and the light in which they are hung.

I remember visiting once at a very fine house, whose whole appearance was utterly ruined by the pictures that had place on its walls. I recollect the parlors particularly. They were large rooms, carpeted with the best of Brussels carpet, in a pleasing green tint; the furniture was good, and well enough chosen. But-and here comes the skeleton, alas, not in a closet-upon the walls were the tawdriest of so-called oil-paintings, glaring crude affairs that would have rendered any room "common." Worst of all, at the very spot where the light was best, hung a hideous carbon print of the grave of Lincoln ! Of course this was an "American" house, and hero-worship of Lincoln runs high in the United States, as it well may; yet it did seem like carrying hero-worship to a fine point to have a great print of any hero's tomb placed in the most conspicuous part of one's parlor. At first it seemed inexplicable that such monstrosities should be permitted in rooms otherwise tasteful; then it suddenly dawned upon one that these were very old pictures (not masterpieces) which had been in the house so long that the inmates had simply become used to them, and so failed to see their incongruity. After all, it is such an easy matter to got used to things, and to forget that occasionmake a bonfire of things which may of sugar and four cups water into a

you want. All you have to do is to cut off the white rim from the prints, mount them on cardboard of some soft tint (plain wall paper in the right shade will do nicely), then frame them as you choose; narrow wood frames are quite pretty, and are not expensive. Many mount these prints, then frame them in passe-partout, by placing glass over the mounts, then pasting all around the edge the passe-partout binding, which may be got already coated with mucilage for that purpose. Small hooks and rings are fastened at the back for suspending the pictures. As may be imagined, these passe-partout prints are very inexpensive, yet they are seen everywhere in the best houses. Photographs or pictures from magazines may be treated in the same way.

DAME DURDEN.

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

PRACTICAL HINTS FROM ANNIE LAURIE.

Dear Dame Durden, and girls of the Ingle Nook, did you ever try to press wild flowers, and suffer the mortification of seeing them shrivel up into mere shadows of themselves ?

This spring I am using absorbent cotton, and it works like a charm ; in fact, better than some charms I know of.

New Ontario Boy, - Some time when you are out of preserves, and don't want ally it may even be commendable to to bake a dessert, try boiling two cups

good Con Edif Edi you going

JUNE 15, 1904

syrup. It is nicer than bought syrup, and much cheaper. It will be of the color and consistency of honey, and, with bread and butter, rather relieves the diet of potatoes and pork for breakfast, potatoes and pork for dinner, and the peelings and rinds warmed up for supper, which grows rather monotonous after a while, even if one be too busy to bake something nice.

Dame Durden, what do you think of a girl who said: "Fancy having one's maiden name on one's tombstone; I never could survive the disgrace ? "

Truly yours, ANNIE LAURIE.

I should say she'd better "make hay while the sun shines," Annie Laurie. No, I shouldn't either that isn't the way to manage it at all. Speaking of old m---- bachelor girls, I mean, did you ever read Tennyson's "Spinster's Sweet-arts," about the spinster who named her four cats after her four old sweethearts? It's delightful,-the poem, I mean. Poor old spinster !--and still she said :

"Sweet-arts! thanks to the Lord that I niver not listen'd to noan !

So I sits in my oan armchair wi' my oan kettle theere o' the hob,

An' Tommy the fust, an' Tommy the second, an' Steevie, an' Rob."

You see, as one of my ten-year-old Sunday School boys remarked not long ago, when I ventured to dispute him on a point of ethics, "It all depends on the light you look at it in.''

A SUGGESTION

Dear Dame Durden,-I am one of the readers of the Ingle Nook Chats, and I assure vou I enjoy them very much. Was much interested in the North Ontario Boy, but haven't seen anything from him lately. I see there are some Ingle Nookers from Mud Bay; are there any from the Thunder Bay district? Was delighted with the beautiful pieces of poetry, "Cuddle Doon," and its companion pieces. Have them all pasted in my scrapbook. Would it not be nice if someone would send in a nice piece of poetry every week to the Ingle Nook? Would willingly take my turn at it, as I have some very nice pieces. From AUNT AGNES.

We are always pleased to receive clippings of really good poems.

FROM NEW ONTARIO BOY.

Dear Dame Durden,-I think at the present time I need an older head than mine to express my many thanks to you. I have received more knowledge than ever I expected to receive A few months ago I was short of knowledge that I needed, but I am thankful that I asked at the right place and the right time. I think I was not aware that I had so many kind friends; but I thank them all. We have been able to get along 'ry nicely with our cooking, and our other little house duties after the instructions that we have received. I think the worst thing we have to put up with is that time is so short. The house duties do not seem very hard work, but I think our clock must run wheel within wheel; for when we go into the house to our dinner, and make on the fire and get dinner ready, the hour seems to be gone. Before we get our dinner, father will say: "Look at that clock ! It is time we were out at work !" I sometimes think he forgets we had our dinner to get ready ; but I think with all the little pull-backs, we are getting along very nicely. I am sure the Ingle Nook Chats

be nicely up, and the beds beginning to give some hint of the brave show which they intend to present later the price of the greatest success with with. this class of plants (as, indeed, of most others) is frequent cultivation. If one is supplied with the proper tools, however, the work of cultivating becomes a pleasure rather than a task, especially if "indulged" in late in the evening when the hot sun of the day has gone, and the cool air and the softened light make it a outlit," moreover, consists of but few pieces, and entails but little expense : a narrow-pointed hoe, a claw weeder, and a pair of garden gloves which will protect the hands from being roughened by the clay, usually being sufficient for all purposes in the flower garden. Of course,

one must not forget the wateringpot, which should be provided with a good rose. The task of watering is likely to be the least pleasant of all the work among the flowers. A little water, which does not reach the roots, is worse than none at all; and as on most farms there is neither 'hose or force-pump, there seems nothing for it but to drag along with pail after pail of water, in order that the plants may not suffer for want of drink. A barrel of water drawn by horses to the edge of the garden will be found a great lessener of work when watering time comes. It is worthy of notice, however, that the constant stirring of the soil referred to above, renders much less water necessary, or more properly speaking, permits of the watering being done much less frequently, for whenever plants are watered the ground should be thoroughly soaked.

You may have heard people say : "A good stirring up is as good as a shower," and you may depend upon it that in this there is much more sense than nonsense. A very simple experiment will illustrate the prin-And now, as if in direct answer to ciple. Take a lump of sugar; hold Annie Laurie and Aunt Agnes, here the lower end of it in water, and comes "'New Ontario Boy" himself: watch what occurs. You will see the water rising gradually until the whole lump is moistened. Now the water rises in the sugar by reason of a principle called capillary attraction, and this process is exactly what goes on in the soil, the moisture from below continually moving upward to the surface, where, if it is not caught and held, it passes off into the air instead of entering into the plants' through their roots. Now, the fine dust mulch which you make on the surface by cultivation acts as this trap. The moisture from below cannot pass through it readily, hence is compelled to stay about the roots of the plants, where it is most needed. In cultivation, however, care must be taken not to injure the roots. It is not necessary to work the soil deeplv. Now, just a word in regard to transplanting. Do this, if possible, in the evening. Make the noise for your plants, and pour some water in them. Now put in the plants very gently, taking care that all the clay possible adheres to the roots. Pack the soil in firmly, but not roughly so as to break any of the rootlets, and do not build it up around the stems; it is better, in fact, in view of future watering operations, to have saucer-like depressions about each plant. Last of all, spread dry pulverized clay all over the wet surface, thus providing a mulch which cause of the excitement, but such a diswill keep the roots cool and the cussion surely ought to yield results, and moisture where it should be. If we are watching for a costume which this mulch be given, this first water- shall have at least four pockets .ing should be enough for some days, [The Ladies' World.

By this time the annuals will all then more water should be given, and another dust mulch. Some people invariably keep something to shelter over transplanted plants for the first two or three days. If this seems on in the season. From now hence- advisable, care should be taken that forth it must not be forgotten that free ventilation is not interfered FLORA FERNLEAF. " Farmer's Advocate " office, Winni-

peg, Man.

Woman's Greatest Lack.

"I'm heartily tired of all this talk about woman suffrage, and this thing and the other that women lack," said a pleasure to be outdoors. A suitable bright little woman at a club meeting the other day. "Not one of these reformers seems to see that the only thing we women really need, the lack of which keeps us down (if indeed we are down, which I'm .not inclined to admit), is a very simple one and one which it would not seem difficult to supply. It's nothing more nor less than pockets ! " Roars of laughter followed this climax,

> but as soon as she could be heard, the enthusiastic little woman began again. "Now you think I'm only joking, but I assure you I was never more in earnest in my life. If you want to know what makes the difference between the condition of men and women to-day, I can tell you that it is simply a lack of pockets. Just look around the room and see every woman with her pocketbook either in her hand, or on her lap or the table. If this room were full of men, would you see a single pocketbook? No. indeed. A man would scorn to blazon the fact that he had money by displaying his pocketbook to the envious eyes of the beggar or villain on the street.

> "Then look at the watches pinned conspicuously on the gowns, and the handkerchiefs tucked into belt or buttonhole. Men are sensible enough to have pockets for these various indispensable articles, but because women lack the pockets and so must make a display of them, they consider handsome purses, beautiful watches and elegant handkerchiefs a necessity, and thus are tempted to extravagance, vanity and envy.

" But this isn't the worst of it, by any means, as I will soon show you. When my husband finds himself obliged to wait or fifteen minutes barrer of entertainment, he pulls a book out of his pocket and forgets his surroundings. In this way he has read the best of German literature. If he is going for a day's outing in the country, and happens to be interested in birds, he puts his Chapman's Handbook and fieldglass into his pocket and comes home in delight at having been able to identify several new varieties. If he is botanically inclined, it is the same thing, only then he takes his Gray and a microscope: and when he's had a geological craze, I've known him to start off with a stone hammer sticking out of his pocket and come back with a dozen specimens. "How different is my condition ! But I shall have to stop talking because I'm getting too excited ; for when I think of the birds that I can't tell apart, and the plants that I shall never be able to distinguish as ericaceæ or leguminoseæ, and of the stories and brilliant articles that I haven't written, and of the languages that I don't know, and all for the lack of a few paltry pockets. I can't keep my temper, so I'm going to sit down and say no more!" Such a chatter as followed this outburst was never known in a club meeting before; and, even after the meeting was adjourned, the ladies started off talking so excitedly that a reporter rushed up to know if an election of officers had been held that day. You may be sure that no one gave him an inkling of the real



877

Cream Separator on the farm, we don't believe you'd hesitate a day before buying one. Our books about the Empire Way

of running the dairy are free. They point the way to bigger profits. Send in your name. Empire Cream Separator Co., Bloomfield, N.J.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Special Selling Agts. Winnipeg, Man.

BREEDERS'

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

WALTER CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; ½ mile trop station. OHN LOGAN, M rchison, Man. Shouthorns.

& J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Honewood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. AVID ALLISON, Stronsa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Be kshires

J. COLLYER, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aterdeen-Angus and Berkshires.

TAMES DUTHIE, Me'gund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-L. V. B. M. WAYS.

C. H. CROCKER & SON, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.



Advertisements will be inserted under this neading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous adver-

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. 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.

EGINA STOCK FARM-Ayrehire cattle and K Improved Yorkshire pigs. For sale: Choice young bulls and fall pigs (Improved Large York-s.ires). Now booking orders for spring trade, J. C. Pope, Regina.





d just

e a bit.

g it is

other

ictures

d ideas

pple of

ter and

But,

Be-

would

n for-

, and

sidered

ictures

ally, I

s, that

them.

ı soft

t least

either

s best.

ff and

to be

ground

these

Water-

prints

to oil

s. If

appear

se, by

ely-col-

in the

unless

or the

it up.

effect-

Heavy

sidered

l being

y kept

should

-room,

s one

ictures

ity, in

wings,

ld ever

f you

Cos-

lad to

s issue

prices

cents

ose, if

be?

give

o is to prints, some in the then narrow , and mount m in s over around nding, coated rpose. stened e pic-these inexevery-Photoazines EN. Winni-

NNIE

of the o press fication o mere

nt cotin fact, of. e when t want o cups into a

are very interesting, and am glad to see others have been benefited by them, as well as myself. NEW ONTARIO BOY. Many letters are still held over for lack of space, but all will appear in D. D. good time.

Contributor-I have brought you a poem of four stanzas, sir.

Editor (examining it)-I count five.

Contributor (mystified)-Sir? Editor-Yes; in addition to the four. you see, I notice it stanza chance of going into the waste-basket.

ARM—3721 acres, 175 ready for crop; church adjoining, school 11 miles, post office 1 mile; 4 A adjuining, school lj miles, post office 1 mile; 4 miles from Steinbach Station, C. N. R. Apply Alec Adams, Clear Springs P. O.

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

N English butcher would like to hear of a good A A situation as cattle buyer or shopman, with a view to partnership; single; well up in all branches of the trade. H. Martin, butcher, Sintaluta, Assa. HARM FOR SALE-Ideal home of 480 acres, on river, close to large lake; a sportsman's para-dise. Two miles from station; \$2,000 spens on buildings, etc., in last two years Thirty acres in crop, 100 hay, 40 timber, 300 arable. Price, \$5 500; easy terms. Would sell stock and new machinevy at big reduction. Apply W. Bellhcuse, Box 347, Winnineg. Winnipeg.

WANTED-Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Ter-ritories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" Special col-lections of hardy fruits, shrubs and orna-mentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seed-lings for wind-breaks and hedges Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit espe ially designed for Western agents. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont

Toronto, Ont

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from Indian Games Golden Wyan-dotter, and Barred Rocks, \$2.00 f r15. A few

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

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

DOOK-KEEPING Stenography, etc.taughtby mail, Posttions for all graduates (f complete commercial course. Outfit for Homa Study course. Outfit for Home Study, \$5. Catalogue free. NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, LTD. E. J O'Sullivan, C.E., M.A., Prin., Winnipeg, Can.

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

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE. FARMERS!



Nature Study.

(Continued.)

878

By J. B. Wallis, Winnipeg. FIELD WORK.

As in all nature study, the best work in bird recognition is done through an outing into the fields or woods. This self. does not necessarily mean that the teacher must know all the birds, though, of course, that is well; still she may go out as a learner with the children. Some book on birds, preferably with colored plates, is indispensable. Such a book as "Bird Neighbors" will give much assistance. Armed with something of this kind, and a pair of operaglasses, go out with the class and try to learn to recognize two or three of our commoner birds. If it is not convenient to take a bird book out, get a good mental picture of the birds seen, and on the return to the schoolhouse look them up. The colored plates published by Birds and Nature Co. are excellent for the purpose, and have the additional advantage of being just what one requires, for one can select before buying just those plates needed. They are cheap, too: just a cent each in quantities, I believe.

SPECIAL STUDY.

Having obtained a speaking acquaintance with some birds, the next thing is to make a special study of certain convenient ones. As aids to this study. bird boxes will come in useful. These may be set up at various heights and of various sizes, according to the different hirds — sparrows, bluebirds, martins, wrens-it is desired to attract. In connection with these boxes, it is well to remember that fresh water and trees are a great consideration, the former at any rate to all birds, the latter to many. Other birds should be watched by individual pupils, the nesting habits being of special interest. All the habits of the birds should be carefully noted, and sometimes little experiments måde, for instance, the kinds of material the mother bird prefers for her nest, preference, if any, for certain colors in materials, food of adults, of young, etc. nized; a little smaller than the sparrow, After the young have left the nest, it and apparently yellow with a greenish may be taken, and, with a record of the tinge. observation work done, placed in the school collection.

cannot teach it, but if you have it yourself, your pupils will have it too, for it is very contagious. If you haven't it, read Thompson - Seton's "Overland Route," "Randy and Biddy;" Long's "Whitooweek, the Hermit," "Kookoockoos," "Kingfisher's Kindergarten," or any of Roberts' delightful bird stories, and then, best of all, go and see for your

SUITABLE BIRDS FOR STUDY.

It will be found very convenient to have a certain standard of size to which to refer birds, and probably the best standards are the English sparrow and the robin. I have used these to indicate size in the birds below mentioned, when there was any likelihood of the bird not being known.

Among birds suitable for study, either as migrants or else as a nesting species, are

The junco: These familiar little birds are to be found in early spring and late fall in all parts of Manitoba. They are about the size of the English sparrow, but are more trimly built. The male has an almost black head and neck, slatecolored back, white or almost white breast, and two conspicuous white feathers in its tail. The female is less bright. The junco is usually seen on or near the ground, among trees or brush. The ruby-crowned kinglet : A beautiful little bird of spring and fall; a dull olive green on black, lighter with a yellowish tinge underneath, a dull stripe across the wings, and a crimson patch on back of head; about the size of an English sparrow; usually seen diligently hunting for insects on either evergreens or deciduous trees.

The white-throated, song, and chipping sparrows : The two former delightful songsters, the latter a dear little bird. The white-throat is a trifle larger, the song sparrow about the same size, and the chipping sparrow considerably smaller than the English sparrow. The white-throat is easily distinguished by its striped head, white throat and grey breast; the song sparrow by its more dully-striped head and spotted breast, with a brown blotch in the center, and chippy by its smaller size and chestnut crown with white line on each side.

The yellow warbler : A good bird to study as to nesting habits; easily recog-

The king bird, crow, cat-bird, killdeer, any hawk. horned lark house wren, purple martin, Baltimore oriole, etc., are too well known to need description, and form excellent studies, As the knowledge of our birds in- both for their individuality and their

Why not save the enormous profits that are being made by the middlemen and buy your goods direct from the manufacturer?

FOUNDED 1866

la

n c ed

at

tin ala

ta

W8

cit

th

all

on

wi

fre

th

(a)

wi

bo

t'n

In

67.6

pr

ing be

of

iał

ga

ma

ma

alt

lat

ua

pro

fla

ind

The Farmers' Wholesale Buyers Association of Winnipeg, Ltd.

are now operating throughout Manitoba, opening branch stores in all thickly-settled districts, and will furnish you goods at wholesale.

We charge you a small annual fee to buy from this Association, saving you many dollars that your are now paying the middlemen.

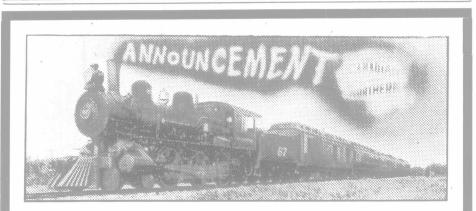
If our promoters are not operating in your district, and you have not had an opportunity to have our methods explained to you, write for particulars. No matter what your wants may be we can lay all goods down to you at wholesale prices, and much cheaper than you can buy as individuals.

We are incorporated under the laws of Manitoba, and our capital has been placed at \$100,000 for the present need of the Association.

Address all correspondence to

The Farmers' Wholesale Buyers' Assn. 416 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.

F. J. WEBSTER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. M. C. VON HASSAGER, Vice-Pres. T. R. FERGUSON, Sec'y-Treas.



INCIDENTAL WORK AND OBSERVA-TION.

creases, attention should be drawn to the mesting habits. adaptation of the birds to their place in life; the various shapes of the birds, of their wings and tails and of their heads; the texture of their feathers, their color- Talk happiness. The world is sad ing, and the coloring of male and female; the relation of the bird to man : should all receive notice.

Then, too, there is certain observation work which only the lover of birds can do. This cannot be classed under any the life, into the emotions of the birds. It cannot be taught; but I believe it Of human discontent and grief and pain. can be developed. It is the feeling which we share with the meadow lark as he gushes forth his song; with the bob-olink as he springs from off a twig and sails through the air, deluging his little gray mate with a flood of melody; with the woodpecker as he hangs below the waiting for them to fill with sap, and, as we come too hear, dodges behind the tree trunk, too lazy to fly away; with the crane as he awkwardly dances around his spouse, by way of showing her police attention; with the plover as she tumbles away with apparently broken wing to draw us away from her nest of babies; with the sparrow as he fights over some choice building site or a particularly fascinating helpineet. Exactly what that feeling is I cannot say. It is one of interest and sympathy with Ned God shall hear your words and make all the ways of the Sectioned folk. You

Courage.

enough

Without your woes. No path is wholly rough.

Look for the places that are smooth and clear.

And speak of those to rest the weary ear head, for it is really an entering into Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain

Talk faith. The world is better off without

Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt,

If you have faith in God or man, or self, Say so; if not, push back upon the shelf row of holes he has bored in the maple, Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come.

No one will grieve because your lips are

Talk health. The dreary never-ending tale

Of mortal maladies is worn and stale. You cannot charm, nor interest, nor please,

By harping on that minor chord, disease. Say you are well, or all is well with

them true



Schedule THE STEAMSHIP LIMITED Schedule

Leave Winnipeg 16.50k, arrive Port Arthur 8.30k. Leave Port Arthur 18.50k, arrive Winnipeg 10.30k.

Connecting at Port Arthur in both directions with the steamers of the Northern Navigation Co., the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line and the Canadian Pacific All Rail route, to and from all points in Eastern Canada and the United States.

CEO. H. SHAW, Traffic Manager.



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

ED 1866

re our

zers

nd

ng

uy ars

)ur to arwe es, ls.

of at on.

LSSN.

ice-Pres.



JUNE 15, 1904

shoes ! "

reply.

laughed.

shower.

times.

Fashion Notes.

Among "the pictures that hang on

Memory's wall," is that of a Twenty-

fourth of May crowd assembled on the

docks of a port town awaiting the in-

and murky, and the streets were quite

wet after a rain in the night. As the

along its deck became metamorphosed

into individual figures with faces, and

the way of the world. . . ." Do look at that girl on the dock ! " said one woman

on the deck to another-" the one with

from ?" . . . A few paces away a young

man whistled, "Whew ! There's a girl

Just then the girl in question turned

round and looked up. She had a sweet,

modest face, gentle blue eyes, and pretty

fair hair, and yet, through not knowing

what to wear, she had drawn upon her-

self general attention-and ridicule. One

saw amused smiles following her every-

where, smiles which, later in the day be-

came broader as she passed with be-

draggled finery, the white shoes stained

with mud, the dress limp after a casual

APPROPRIATENESS IN DRESS.

The morale of this story in a fashion

department is, perhaps, evident. Does it

not spell the edict that to be well dress-

ed, a woman must see to it that she is

appropriately dressed; that if she would

be thought so, as she values her life,

she will not appear at a picnic, nor at

any outing excursion decked in a chiffon

hat with plumes, and a gown of voile

or crepe-de-chine which would collapse

at the sight of a washtub. At the same

time she would consider it quite as

alarming a faux-pas to appear at a

party in a black shirt-waist suit, with

a linen collar and clerical bow. She

never appears in a bright red waist on

a scorching day in June, nor in white

organdy and valenciennes when the skies

are gray and the winds chill. No:

Above all things, the well-dressed woman

will be suitably and sensibly clad at all

A FEW IDEAS.

To be appropriately dressed upon "oc-

casions," for the ordinary mortal, en-

tails no great expenditure on one's

wardrobe. The society woman in the

city may require a great variety. For

the dame or demoiselle who lives in the

A suit, jacket and skirt, prettily made,

the pale green silk dress and white

. . . . "Horrors !" was the "Wherever did she come

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

The Old Attic Trunk.

By W. D. Neshit. Up in the attic where mother goes Is a trunk in a shadowed nook-A trunk-and its lid she will oft unclose

As if 'twere a precious book. coming of a steamer. The day was damp She kneels at its side on the attic

boards. And tenderly, softly, and slow, steamer approached, and the black lines She counts all the treasures she fondly

hoards-

The thing of the long ago.

dresses and hats, the people on the docks yellowish dress, once the sheerest watched and - critised. Likewise the crowds on the steamer watched the white, That shimmered in joyous pridepeople on the docks, and-citicised. It's

She looks at it now with the girl's delight That was hers when she stood a bride.

There is a ribbon of faded blue She keeps with the satin gown : Buckles and lace-and a little shoe ; Sadly she lays that down.

got up to kill !" and his companion One lock of hair that is golden still With the gold of the morning sun Yes, and a dollie with frock and frill-She lifts them all, one by one. She lifts them all to her gentle lips,

Up there in the afternoon. Sometimes the rain from the eavetrough drips

Tears with her quavered croon.

Up in the attic where mothers goes Is a trunk in a shadowed place-A trunk-with the scent of a withered rose

On the satin and shoe and lace. None of us touches its battered lid, But safe in its niche it stays, Sacred to all that her heart has hid-Gold of the other days. -Chicago Tribune.

Some Famous Stout Women.

Queen Elizabeth and her sister, Mary Tudor, were both tall and stout. So was the great Russian Empress, Catherine. Both the Empress Josephine and her predecessor on the French throne, Marie Antoinette, became stout as they grew old. Mme. de Stael, the great wit of her time, has been called "pudgy." George Sand, although she had a beautiful head, was unusually stout, and George Eliot was unusually large.

All the women of the Bourbon blood have a tendency to fatness. The grandmother of Spain's young King weighed 300 pounds a few years ago, although she was then very graceful. Queen Marguerite, Dowager of Italy, tried to overcome her stoutness, but after a severe course of Alpine climbing and vinegar

drinking, had to give up the struggle. Cleopatra, who by her fascination and beauty charmed so many of the men of country, the problem is much simplified. her time, was short and stout.

Many of the women of the middle age Among them are were also large.

At a combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Greggsville, Ill., on May 17th 52 head sold for an average of \$107. The highest price was \$400 for the bull Wallace of Havti, eighteen months old, sold to F. Austin, Pittsfield.

GOSSIP.

The sale, on May 26th, of 48 head of Shorthorns from the herd of W. I. Wood, Williamsfort, Ohio., resulted in an average price of \$183.50. The highest price, \$530, was paid for the two-year-old bull, Lord Russell, by Imp. First in the Ring. The yearling bull, Marquis, by Marquis of Zenda, made \$300. Three females sold for \$405. \$495, and \$515, respectively.

The grand young Shorthorn bull, Whitehall Marshall, sold at Mr. E. S. Kelly's sale, at Chicaho, last week for \$1,205, goes to head the noted herd of Mr. F. W. Harding, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and will make a worthy successor in that position to Ceremonious Archer, winner of the male championship of the preed at the Chicago International Exhibition last year, and since sold for a sensational price. Whitehall Marshall is a roan; calved Oct. 5th, 1902; sired by Whitehall Sultan (imp.), who was bred hy Mr. J. Deane Willis, got by Bapton Sultan, and out of Mr. Willis' Royal winner, Bapton Pearl. The dam of Whitehall Marshall is Missie 167th, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and sired by Lord of Fame, bred by Mr. Durno.

EXTENSIVE CLYDESDALE SHIP-MENT.

Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ontario, have purchased fifty highly-bred Clydesdale fillies through Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. These were shipped May 28th, and range from one to three years of age. They are got by noted breeding stallions, quite a number of them being granddaughters of Baron's Pride, and from their pure-bred pedigrees and individual merits, they should develop into first-rate brood nares, says the Scottish Farmer.

These fillies will be sold by auction, at the Repository, Toronto, on Thursday, June 23rd, as advertised in this issue.

GREAT SALE OF JERSEYS.

A wire from Coopersburg, Pa., to the Jersey Bulletin re T. S. Cooper's sale of imported Jersey cattle on May 30th, reads :

"Cooper's sale, greatest of all recent importations; made greatest record for the past twenty years. Ninety Jerseys averaged approximately \$500. Blue Belle brought \$3,600, going to Mr. Willetts; Flying Fox's Proclamation, threeyear-old cow, \$2,300, to Dr. Still, of Missouri. "Foxes" made new record in Further particulars next

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

ITCHY LEGS IN A MARE.-A Clydesdale mare has itching in the heels, is stamping with her feet nearly all the time. What is it, and the remedy? ROSEISLE.

Ans .-- If you are correct in the location of the trouble, would advise the use of some of the preparations advertised in our columns for the destruction of small parasites: a solution of such of a strength of ten parts of water to one of the liquid remedy employed. If the tching is due to a parasite, you will kill it; but if due to the excessive use of heating foods, would advise feeding less grain and more bran, and give a run at grass.

WORM IN THE TAIL-MALNUTRITION. -Have had some trouble with our cattle this spring. Some of them lost a piece of their tails, the real cause being inknown to us. However, supposing it to be the worm in their tails, we poured some turpentine on the slits we cut on them. We would be very thankful if you are kind enough to advise what we should A. S.

do. Lacombe

Ans.-The disease is due to malnutrition, due to the lack of a properly balanced ration. The food fed may not contain all the nutritive constituents it should. This disease never appears among cattle that are fed a properly balanced ration.

ABSENCE OF CESTRUM (HEAT) .-- I have two grade Jersey cows, one calved October, 1902, and the other, October, 1903, and neither have been in season since. They are both milking well for the time they have been in milk. What can I do to cause them to come in season, as I do not wish to beef them?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.-Place in a small yard or pen with a vigorous young bull for a time at intervals. If in thin condition feed grain. Give to each the following : One easpoonful of powdered unicorn root (Helonias dioica) three times daily, and three time a week give one ounce of fluid extract of black haw. and one dram each of fluid extract of damiana and nux vomica.

Miscellaneous.

879

ule steammship

ur

points ager.

loot to , LTD. .S., URNS.

ter

PEG NITOBA.

r cool weather; a few "tub" waists and a skirt that will "go with them," with a dainty muslin, pongee or foulard most wicked woman in the world; Laura, for dressy wear, are usually sufficient for all the calls that may be made upon one's wardrobe in the summer. \lhd White waists and dresses are always pretty, and are also economical, since white, like black, may be worn indefinitely without danger of one's growing tired of it. Shirtwaists trimmed with detachable medallions, or with embroidered fronts, collars and cuffs, are much worn this season. If one is "handy" one can do the embroidering oneself; otherwise the fronts, collars and cuffs may be hought all ready for incorporation into the waist. The plain organdy, dimity, India linen or India silk waists are, however, quite as dainty and almost as pretty if trimmed simply with fine tucking and insertion. It should be remembered that all wash dresses are, in view of the laundering, made quite simply, the stiffer materials being almost invariably made into the trim and convenient shirtwaist suits, while muslins and organdies are, of course, given fluffiness by frills arranged as simply as possible. Skirts made of serge, sicilian, and such materials, are quite fashionable when made in stitched kilt plaits reaching almost to the knee, with a panel in the front. Sometimes the plaits are just stitched to such a depth as will simulate a hip yoke ; again they are graduated so as to disappear towards the top, the object in either case being to provide the close effect about the upper portion of the skirt, and the requisite flare about the bottom. Next time some

individual dresses will be described.

Lucretia Borgia, sometimes called the whom Petriarch made famous in his poems; Marguerite of Angouleme, Queen of Navarre, and Marie de Medici, wife (f the French King, Henry IV

Humorous.

It is better that we do not indulge in any vain regrets. They take strength and time, and worse than that, sow the seed for a larger crop of the same kind.

Art Dealer-" Yes, that was painted by one of the old masters. But, I beg your pardon, sir, you must not touch it with your umbrella." Old Mr. Hardplayer-What's the matter-isn't it dry yet?"

A young physician commencing practice had among his first patients an uncommonly unclean infant brought to his office in the arms of a mother whose face showed the same abhorrence of soap. Looking down upon the child a moment, he solemnly remarked :

"It seems to be suffering with hydropathic hydrophobia."

Och, docther, dear, is it as bad as that?" cried the mother. "That's a big sickness for such a mite. Whatever shall I do for the creathur ?

"Wash its face, madam; the disease will go off with the dirt."

' Wash its face-wash its face, indade!'' exclaimed the matron, losing her temper. "What next, I'd like to know?"

"Wash your own, madam-wash your own."

prices.

A GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

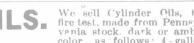
The auction sale, at Grand's Reposiory, Toronto, June 23, of 50 registered Clydesdale mares and fillies, selected and imported by Graham Bros., of Clareniont, Ont., should attract buyers from far and near, as there is no greater want felt in any line of live stock in Canada to-day than that of good heavy draft mares for breeding purposes, to produce stock to supply the great demand for dray horses, both at home and abroad, which is becoming more urgent every year. These mares and filles are the progeny of many of the most noted sires in Scotland, and the judgment of Graham Bros. may be trusted to select none but the right sort. The fact that the two-yearolds and the three-year-olds have been served by the very hest sires before leaving Scotland adds greatly to their attractiveness. This will certainly be a rare opportunity for farmers to secure a breeding mare or two, of the very best breeding and quality. There is no better

are in more active demand than any from Iowa. other stock at present. The opening up and settlement of new territory will create a demand for more and more heavy horses and mares for farm work and for breeding, and there is every prospect of high prices ruling for this class for many years to come. Every-one interested should read the advertise-ment; make a note of the date, and at-tend this great sale. tend this great sale.

AN EXCELLENT ROOFING .- Particular attention is directed to the advertisement of the Threshers' Supply Company, I.td., which appears on another Nothing could possibly describe page. the general excellence of Paroid roofing hetter than the words, "it lasts." This well-known roofing material is made with the utmost care, and can be depended upon to give absolute satisfaction. One of its greatest advantages is in the fact that it can be laid in any kind of weather or climate and on any kind of a roof. If you are at all interested in securing an admirable, protective material for your buildings, write the company for sample and booklets, addressng the firm as follows : The Threshers' Supply Co., Ltd., 120 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

To-day, June 15th, is the Greenway ale at Prairie Home, at which will be offered the herd of Shorthorns belonging to Dr. Gibson, of Souris, including a paying investment in these times than a Nonparell and a Missle, and some stock good Clydesdale breeding mare. Horses by Master of the Ring; all stuff imported



Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

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

Lamb Fence will fit the ground in any place, and can be erected in less time than it takes to get ready to weave a hand-made fence.

It is made of the very best High Carbon Steel Wire, which has much more tensile strength than the hard steel wire or common soft wire.

Last

Lamb Gates are efficient as well as handsome CO., LTD., LONDON, ONTARIO. WINNIPEG. MAN. THE H. R. LAMB FENCE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Legal.

880

NO DOWER IN FAVOR OF WIFE .- Will you kindly inform me in next week's issue of your "Farmer's Advocate" if a man can sell property without his wife's signature, and what is the wife's share ?

Ans.-There is no dower in favor of the wife in the Northwest Territories, and if property is in the husband's name, he may sell it and give a deed for it without reference to his wife. A wife may hold property, however, in her own name, over which her husband will have no control.

TRAIL MAY BE CLOSED.-There is a road through center of quarter section made by neighbor ten or fifteen years ago, and used by others to get to neighbor's place. There is a public road a quarter of a mile further on that he can use, but he chooses to use this one as a short cut. Can he travel said road after being told not to, it being seeded ? Can the public travel a road so many years, without being stopped, and then claim it as such, or can the road be stopped any time by sign or notice? Can neighbor claim this road after having used it so long? SUBSCRIBER. Kenlis, Assa.

Ans.-No one has a right to travel across your land without your permission, and if they do so after being notified, they are liable to an action for trespass and damages. The fact of the trail being used for a number of years does not make it a public highway, or give the public any right to travel over it. Put a fence across the trail, simply to call people's attention to the fact that they are not allowed to travel across, and they must take the road allowance.

Miscellaneous.

IMPAIRED MOVEMENT IN HEIFER.-Have heifer three years old, which has never had a calf. Hind legs give down, and trouble seems to be in back; when laid down has difficulty getting up, and when walking swings her hind leg forward, and seems stiff ; appears in healthy condition. T. H.

Ans.-Failing other symptoms or further information in your inquiry, would assume that this heifer has stifles partially dislocated. Would advise calling in a veterinarian from your nearest town, and follow his advice.

PRICE, \$9.10 PER ACRE. EASY TERMS. **Railroad** now being constructed. SIXTY TOWNSHIPS TO SELECT FROM. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. WM. PEARSON & CO., 383 Main St., Winnipeg.

Mountain Valley

WISE FEEDERS USE **Clydesdale Stock Food** For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS.

Carrol, Man., May 4th, 1904. Gentlemen - Line - Co., Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen, —I have fed your CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD to my Aberdeen Polled cattle, and found it excellent in keeping them in a good thriving condition. I also used it on some brood mares, and I could see it made a great improvement in them. I can recommend other breeders of cattle to give it a trial. Yours truly, JOHN TURNER.

Northwest representative-GEO. BEWELL, care of Fairchild & Co., Winnipeg.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CANADA.

BOYS, DO YOU WANT IT?

FOUNDED 1866

CAUSE OF WARBLES .- What causes the appearance of grubs in the hides of cattle? What is the cure for same? Alta. MILLET. Ans.-See recent articles on "Warbles" in issue of March 30th and April 27th. BONE DUST WANTED .- Please give the address of a firm who deals in bone S. C.

Newdale, Man. Ans.-Address the Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Winnipeg, Man., and mention this paper. .

USING GRADE STALLION-GRAZING LAND NOT FREE.-1. I have a fine grade stallion. Have I a right to travel him, and, if not, have I a right to breed mares that come to my stable? 2. Is all vacant land free grazing land, or, in other words, are cattle allowed to run at large? HARD SCRABBLE. Ans.-1. See answer to similar question in this issue. 2. Vacant land is not considered in the eyes of the law as free grazing land. Cattle may run at large

in unorganized districts, but their owner is liable for any damage they may do. ABOUT GASOLINE ENGINES .- Is a gasoline engine as durable as a steam engine? Can it be operated by a man not having an engineer's certificate? Is there any danger from fire ? Would they be injured by drawing them from place to place for threshing purposes? How much gasoline will one burn per

horse power per hour? Are they the coming power for threshing purposes ? Medicine Hat. SUBSCRIBER Ans.-There is a great deal to be said in favor of gasoline engines for threshing purposes. Most of the firms handling them issue elaborate catalogues containing much valuable information. We

would advise consulting our advertising columns for their addresses. An engineer's license is not required of a person operating a gasoline engine. There is little danger from fire. They can be drawn from place to place without injury, and are probably quite as durable as a steam engine.

NEW HOOF AND ITS CARE .-- I have a horse that lost his hoof on March 10th by stepping on a rusty nail; four years old; a healthy horse. How soon can I work him while his new hoof is growing, am in need of a work horse? J. K. Pincher Creek.

Ans.-The application at intervals of two weeks of a mild blister (fly blister, strength one to eight) to the coronet (top of the hoof) will stimulate the growth of the horn. Watch it carefully, so that the new hoof grows in the proper shape. Apply clean, sweet grease, or hoof ointment, around the top of the hoof every third day after using the blister. Tie his head up for twelve hours after the blistering, so that he will not bite it. Get the blister from

USING UNREGISTERED STALLION. I have a Percheron stallion for my own use. Is it against the law for my neighbors to use the same, for which they seem to prefer, and is it lawful for me to make a charge? W. J. R. B. Weyburn, Assa.

Ans .- You may use the stallion yourself, and your neighbors may do so too, but if you make any charge for his service, you are liable to prosecution, unless he is properly registered at the Territorial Dept. of Agriculture, showing whether pure-bred, cross-bred or grade. We would advise you to have him registered, by all means; the charge is only \$2 for pure-breds, and nothing in the case of the other two.

TESTING MILK-A GOOD BOOK.-1. Would you please let me know in your next issue the amount of acids and milk to be used in finding the percentage of butter-fat in the milk, either by the Gerber or Babcock tester? 2. What book would you recommend on milk and its products, also on testing for butter-ENQUIRER. fats? Brandon.

Ans.-1. In testing milk by Babcock test, 17.6 cc. (cubic centimeters) of milk are used, and to it is added $17.5\ cc.$ of sulphuric acid. With the Gerber test, amyl acid is sometimes used, but this method of testing is not general in Canada. 2. One of the best and most simple books on milk and its products is entitled "Milk and Its Products," by Wing; and on milk testing, a favorable publication is "Milk Testing," by Farington & Woll; price, \$1.25. Both these books may be had through this office.

with genuine Elgin or Waltham 7-jeweled nickle movement, in 14 - karat gold - filled, twenty-year guaranteed, open-faced, screw back and bezel case.

You Can Have It

without it costing you one cent. Write for particulars to

Circulation Dept. Farmer's Advocate WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

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

our local veterinarian, or druggist. Cannot say without a personal inspection how long it would be before the horse can be worked; if the hoof is growing well, probably in a month or so on soft ground. Keep off the road entirely this

PRESERVING EGGS .- I always kept your issue of Sept. 20th, 1898, on hand, for the purpose of keeping your recipe for egg pickling. It reads as follows: Take 24 gallons of water, 12 lbs. of unslacked lime, 4 lbs. of salt; stir frequently every day, and let stand until clear; draw off the clear liquid, leaving the sediment in the bottom. Then pulverize five ounces each of baking soda, cream of tartar, saltpetre and borax, and one ounce of alum, and add to 20 gallons of the clear lime water. Will you please advise me if you add 20 gallons of pure lime water, made separate to the first 24 gallons, in adding soda, borax, etc., or if the latter is only put in the first 24 gallons of water. It appears that 44 gallons of liquid, if put together, would not leave much space for the eggs in an ordinary large barrel. J. E. D. Makinak, Man.

Ans.-It is intended to mean 20 gallons lime water only to the mixture of borax, soda, etc. This, with as many eggs as it will cover, will fill an ordinary barrel. Since publishing the above recipe, in 1898, the use of waterglass as an egg-preservative has come into prominent use. The solution consists of one part waterglass (sodium silicate) to seven parts water. It is used as the above, and is a very satisfactory preservative.

Causes the e hides of or same? MILLET. " Warbles' pril 27th.

ED 1866

se give the ls in bone S. C.

riggs Seed ention this

-GRAZING ave a fine right to I a right ny stable ? azing land. allowed to RABBLE. ar question nd is not aw as free n at large heir owner may do.

ES.—Is a s a steam by a man ificate? Is ? Would them from purposes ? burn per they the poses ? CRIBER. to be said

for threshrms handogues contion. We advertising An enof a perne. There rey can be ithout inas durable

—I have a farch 10th four years oon can I s growing, ? J. K.

tervals of fly blister, ne coronet ulate the carefully. vs in the eet grease. top of the using the or twelve o that he

JUNE 15, 1904 THE FARMERS ADVOCATE. 881 Important Auction Sale at the Repository, Toronto THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904, 50 Imported Registered Clydesdale Fillies

PROPERTY OF GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Personally selected by one of the above firm from the best Clydesdale establishments in Scotland. Sired by such noted stallions as Baron's Pride, King of the Roses, Prince Thomas, Up to-Time, etc.

LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE CON-SIGNMENT OF CLYDESDALE FILLIES EVER BROUGHT INTO AMERICA.

These fillies are one, two and three years old, and the two-year-olds and three-year olds have been served by the very best sires before leaving Scotland. A most important opportunity for farmers to secure first class, young, imported breeding mares.

Apply for catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, to

Graham Bros., Proprietors. Walter Harland Smith,

AUCTIONEER, THE REPOSITORY, TORONTO. **GRAND COMBINATION SALE**

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

IN SALE PAVILION, STOCK-YARDS, HAMILTON, ONT., ON

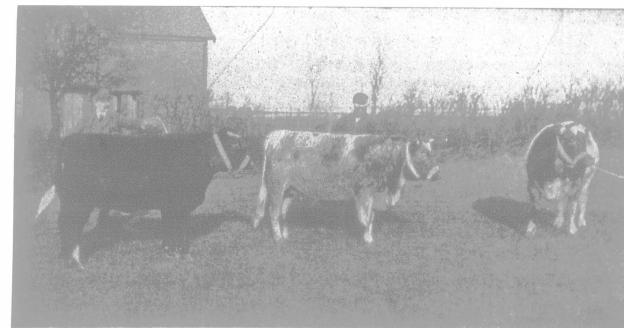
druggist inspection the horse s growing so on soft tirely this

ster from

ays kept on hand, recipe for follows : bs. of unfrequentaving the pulverize cream of and one gallons of ou please s of pure the first rax, etc., the first ears that together, the eggs E. D.

1 20 galnixture of as many ll an orning the of waterhas come tion con-(sodium . It is ery satis-

62 HEAD **IMPORTED** AND **CANADIAN**-BRED SHORTHORNS



56 FENALES, 6 BULLS.

CONTRIBUTORS : W. C. Edwards & Co. Rockland.

A. D. McGugan, Rodney.

Chas. Rankin, Wyebridge.

D. Milne, Ethel.

T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Hudson Usher, Queenston.

A choice collection of high-class individuals in type and breeding. For catalogues and all information, address

om

Auctioneers : CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

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

Who Owns This Stock?

882

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

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

IMPOUNDED.

Red brockle-faced steer, four years old, branded H on left hip, other part of brand indistinct.

Red bald-faced steer, four years old, branded large N V on left side, half undercrop, fork left ear.

Roan steer, two years old, branded bar X on left rib.

Red brindle steer, past one year old, branded 6 C bar on left rib, D A on right rib.

Red steer, three years old, branded 11 bar over (dim) on left rib, half undercrop left ear, heavy wattle on brisket. Red steer, four years old, large droop-

ing horns, short crop right ear, crop left ear, no brand visible.

Red steer, three years old, double wattle at throat, double tip, fork right ear, lork left ear, branded compass on right hip.

Red steer, four years old, crop right ear, under bit left ear, brand resembling lazy 6, bar over, on left ribs.

Red steer, one year old, branded JR, monogram, S, left hip.

Red steer, one year old, branded G, left thigh, O over hip bone.

Red steer, four years old, spot on forhead, white under belly and flanks, branded Λ on left hip and ribs.

Red steer, four years old, stub horns, upper and under quarter, crop and tag right ear, crop left ear, brand resembling R, bar under, left ribs.

Roan steer, two years old, branded H, quarter circle over, left ribs.

Roan steer, two years old, crop fork right ear. branded R, bar under, left ribs. Dark bay filly, two years old, brand resembling 6 T on left thigh. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

WHITEWOOD, Assa.—Light red heifer, two years old, branded R V on right rump (indistinct), very wild. Arthur Biggins S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 2-15-3 w 2).

REGINA, Assa.—Gray bull, three years old, short, thick horns. S. Beach (S. W. 1 34-16-20 w 2).

WELWYN, Assa.—Red yearling bull, star on face, white under belly and tip of tail. H. Bayless (S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14—16— 30 w 1).

McLEAN, Assa,—Since May 22nd, 1904, bay mare, aged, weight about 900 pounds, small star on forehead, left hind foot white, no brand. Jacob Klotz (28

CANADIAN FARMERS KNOW A GOOD THINC

in the Cream Separator line when they see it. They want a machine that will produce more butter, is **durable**, **easy to turn** and **easy to clean**.

National Cream Separators

"Fill the bill" perfectly, as they have many points of Superiority which win them great favor.

The milk can is low down. The bowls have only two or three simple pieces to wash and do perfect skimming under all conditions. Only four speed bearings — three of these case-hardened ball bearing, resulting in very

case-hardened ball bearing, resulting in very easy turning.

Perfect materials and interchangeable wearing points give great Durability. Speed parts all perfectly enclosed.

Large drop skim-milk and cream stands. The machine is beautifully finished in hard black enamel.

Write for catalogues and particulars regarding The National, to

JOS. A. MERRICK, WINNIPEG, MAN. 117 Bannatyne Avenue East.



"IT LASTS."

FOUNDED 1866

BURNSIDE, Cochrane, Alta.—Dark red heifer, four years old, brand resembling inverted wine glass with running S on left ribs. E. D. Mackay.

BULLOCKSVILLE, Alta.—Bay stallion, branded N on right shoulder, two years old. W. B. Gray (4-39-23 w 4).

GOSSIP.

\$6.20 FOR EXPORT CATTLE. The annual consignment of cattle bred by the Illinois Experiment Station, numbering this year 136 head, was sold in Chicago on June 2nd for an average of a little less than \$6.10 per 100 lbs. They were weighed and sold in 11 lots, and lot 1, 15 head, weighing an average of 1,466 lbs. at home and 1,434 lbs. at Chicago, brought \$6.20 per 100 lbs. The lowest price received for one lot was \$5.95. The cattle were high-grade Shorthorns.

A PROLIFIC COW.

Editor, "Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg:

Dear Sir,—I have a cow, not eight years old until July. She has given me twelve calves. When she was two years old, she gave me one; the three following years, she gave me twins; the year following, she gave me triplets, and now, again this year, she has given me twins, which makes in all twelve calves in five years. I would like to know, through the "Advocate," if any farmer can beat this ?

JAMES A. PENNELL.

Macgregor.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE - STOCK EXPOSITION.

At a meeting of the directors of Chicago's great show, a resolution was passed that all exhibitors at future shows must be members of the exposition company, the annual membership is \$10. In future no prizes will be offered in the classes for breeding hogs; the bacon hog and the fat barrow will monopolize the show henceforth. This move is largely due to the danger of breeding hogs contracting hog cholera at the stock-yards. Dr. Alexander will prepare a set of dentition plates to be used in settling disputes re the ages of cattle.

ho

ar

Ca

nc

ho

eх

ha

ca

Where but one exhibitor shows, one prize only will be twarded; two where two exhibitors, and three when three or more come forward.

The amphitheatre for judging, to be erected, awaits the pleasure of the subscribers of the \$60,000 stock of the exposition company. Subscriptions are only coming in very slowly. After 1904, carload lots of Western cattle must not have been moved out of the district from which they are shown longer than thirty days prior to the show.

The International should be a fat-stock show, and not a show for breeding cattle or swine.

DAIRY-BRED STEERS.



-16-15 w 2).

QU'APPELLE, Assa.—On May 17, 1904, blue roan broncho gelding, aged, about 900 pounds weight, very wild, branded 78, with cross' under, on right shoulder, and I on left shoulder. C. G. Saunders, poundkeeper.

ST FRANCOIS NAVIER. Man. On May 11th, 1904, on lot 184, St. Francois Navier, one black and white boar pig, about one year old, the left car split. J. P. McDougall, poundkeeper.

LOST.

DAVIDSON, Assa.—Since the spring of 1902, gray gelding, four years old this spring, branded JHM, monogram, on right hip (may not be distinct), probably wild. Last seen in Qu'Appelle Valley, west of Buffalo Lake. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Also sorrel gelding, white face, four years old, branded JHM, monogram, on right hip. Last heard of at Parkbeg, in the summer of 1902. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. J. H. Middagh.

MOOSE JAW, Assa.—Black horse, seven years old, high forchead, with small white spot, heavy man, and tail, has a thoroughpin, branded W, over 11, on left shoulder. A suitable reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the above animal Charles Lawless (36-15-25 w 2).

STRAY.

SUNNYSLOPE, Mta.- Brown stallion, three years old, star on forchead, branded P on right shoulder. D. Mc-Kinnon (36-30-26 w 4).

LLUWLLYN, Assa.—Since May 600, (1904, black boar, Frederick Mayon (16-21-4 w 2). A roofing material that is made good all the way through, which can be laid in **any kind of weather** or climate, on any kind of roof.

A post card with your name and address will bring sample and booklet.

Threshers' Supply Co., Ltd.

120 Lombard Street, WINNIPEG.

HAZELWOOD, Assa —Black stallion¹ BOUNDARY CREEK, near Cardston, horse, two years old, white on face, Alta.—Bay gelding. Three years old, branded T T on right shoulder, hind feet branded X on right jaw. John Furman white. Donald McKenzie (N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 34— (W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 35—1—26 w 4).

10-5 w 2). ROSTHERN, Sask.-Black mare, aged, hout 900 pounds weight, no brand, had hafter and rope on. George Langley (8--43a-3 w 3). YELLOW GRASS, Assa.-Spotted pony, MARKERVILLE, Alta.-Herd of fourteen black and hairy swine, some marked with white, late 1903 pigs, no brand. Neville Chamberlain (S. W. 16-56-22 w 4). MARKERVILLE, Alta.-Since four months ago, brown mare colt, two years

wart on left jaw, no brand. Matthew old, white face, branded 7 on right hip, Flenning (S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ 14-10-16 w 2). White feet. F. Schmidt.

The attempt that is frequently made to make beef out of dairy steers should be abandoned, except where an animal has passed his usefulness and has to be turned off, or where a cow or calf is unprofitable to keep for some reason. good many farmers have been fooled by their own experiments in this matter. They have fed such steers and have kept an account of the gains made, and have seen that in many instances a dairy animal will make as rapid gains as a beef animal. If that were the only test to be made we would have nothing to say against trying to make beef with dairy blood. At some of our stations dairy steers and heef steers have been fed side by side, and the dairy steer has compared favorably with the animal at his side. The difference came when the animal was marketed. Then the dairy steer was found to have put an immense amount of fat on the intestines, where it could be of little commercial value, and to have a great abundance of low-priced cuts. The beef steer, on the other hand, was found to have put much of his added fat into the high-priced cuts, and at time of being cut up for meat furnished a very large proportion of these highpriced cuts. This difference was so great that it amounted to a considerable sum of money. The buyers of cattle understand this and make due allowance. Sometimes they make more than a fair deduction, as they do not seem to care to encourage the making of beef from dairy blood. It will not in the main pay any farmer to try to raise beeves from dairy cows.-[Ex.

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

ED 1866

-Dark red resembling ning S on

ay stallion, two years v 4).

TTLE. cattle bred ation, numas sold in verage of a lbs. They lots, and average of 34 lbs. at 0 lbs. The ne lot was high - grade

e,'' Winni-

not eight has given e was two the three twins; the iplets, and s given me velve calves

e to know, any farmer ENNELL.

E - STOCK

directors of olution was uture shows sition comis \$10. In ered in the bacon hog nopolize the e is largely g hogs con-stock-yards. re a set of in settling

shows, one two where en three or

ging, to be of the subof the exiptions are After 1904, le must not the district longer than

a fat-stock eeding cattle

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP. SHORTHORNS BOOMING IN ARGEN-TINA.

At a dispersion auction sale of Shorthorns in Mercedes, Argentina, on April 15th, the bull, His Majesty (6903), was knocked down at £2,200 sterling, or \$11,000. Another bull, Baron of Cluny, sold for \$3,500. One buyer purchased at this sale in two hours \$27,500 worth of cattle.

"HOW TO MAKE THE DAIRY PAY." -This is the title of the latest of the clever booklets issued by the Vermont Farm Machine Company, as helps to farmers and dairymen, and, incidentally, to advertise the U. S. Cream Separator. The subject of suitable buildings, treatment of stock, selection of herd, care of milk, and how to make the dairy pay the most, are each handled in a terse, convincing way. The arguments in favor of having a separator on the farm are without number, and to-day the cream separator is recognized as being as indispensable as is the plow or the reaper. Those of our readers who Nancy Hanks, the mare which for are unfamiliar with the U.S. Cream nearly three years held the trotting Separator, should write for a copy of championship of the world, when the this booklet, which will be sent free to record stood at 2.04, was sold on May any address by the Vermont Farm Ma-Witness-Because, your Honor, I might 23rd for \$4,000 to Hon. J. M. Johnson, chine Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont,

Judge-Why can't you tell where you were that evening?

free upon request to

JUNE 15, 1904

incriminate myself. I've forgotten what | Mayor of Calais, Maine. I told my wife about it.

GOSSIP.

"Time is the soul

and the

ELGIN

WATCH

the business man's

timekeeper

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches! "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.

of business "

Judge-The witness is excused. Go on with the next case.

THE COMBINATION HORSE.

This useful sort of a horse is spoken of in the Drover's Journal as follows: With the improvement of the public

roads, horse-back riding in the country is giving way to locomotion in carriages. A combination horse is almost indispensable to every farm and more than fills the sphere of the general-purpose horse. The combination gaited saddler and harness horse possesses the size of a general-purpose animal, with increased qualities. Weighing around 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, the gaited saddler possesses weight and substance to perform almost any kind of work on the farm

The combination performer is usually an animal of great beauty of conformation, combined with superior intelligence. The canter, the pace, fox trot, single foot, trot and high-park gait are equine accomplishments that require a high degree of intelligence, and horse sense denotes docility and safety of control. At the horse shows one of the most attractive exhibits is the equestrain class. The gracefulness of motion, the promptness of shifting from one gait to another and the intelligence of the saddle horses always mmand interested attention the varied accomplishments of a gaited horse are added perfect manners in harness, with square-gaited trotting action, to realize the commercial combination horse. Such an animal on the farm fills the possible functions of a generalpurpose horse, in addition to easy gaits under the saddle.

U. S. A. WANTED!



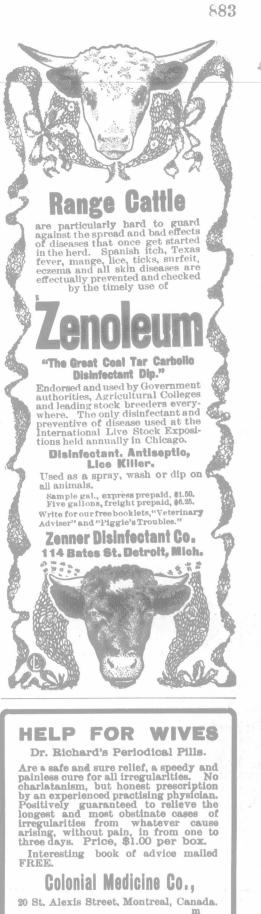


Washed or Unwashed.

Our factory is now running, and we want 200,000 pounds of native-grown wool from which to make

ABSOLUTELY PURE WOOLEN GOODS.

The best wool market in the West. Ship direct to the mill and receive the highest price, or send samples by mail and have us quote you.



A

tly made to s should be animal has has to be r calf is unreason. A en fooled by this matter. id have kept le, and have a dairy ani-ns as a beef only test to hing to say with dairy ations dairy been fed side er has comnimal at his hen the ani-n the dairy an immense nes, where it l value, and of low-priced e other hand. of his added cuts, and at eat furnished these highwas so great iderable sum cattle undere allowance. than a fair em to care to f from dairy nain pay any s from dairy

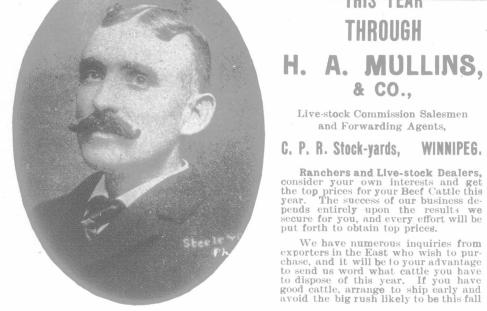
One of the most useful equines on the farm is the combination horse. Like a thing of beauty, it is a joy forever. Well mannered, intelligent and docile, it is always at the service of any member of the household, either to harness or to saddle. In moving herds of cattle or sheep, or executing errands, the combination horse would be almost indispensable on a farm.

A combination horse is worth \$150 to \$500 and upwards, according to its excellence in quality and perfection of educated gaits. High-class blue ribbon combination horses have sold at extravagant prices. They trace largely to Thoroughbred strains, commingled with crosses of The inheritance of harness-bred horses. gait is so impressive that the foal usually paces at birth. With the natural gaits inherited the foals are easily educated to walk, single foot, fox trot, canter, and move at a square trot. Foals designed for combination purposes are trained at an early age. They are worked under the saddle and broken to harness in their two-year-old form, being mannered by a light trainer. As threeyear-olds they are capable of performing much useful service, and if intended for the market their commercial value is increased by early education and develop-



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

884



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

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

DISPOSE OF YOUR BEEF

THIS YEAR

THROUGH

H. A. MULLINS,

& CO.,

Live-stock Commission Salesmen

and Forwarding Agents,

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

consider your own interests and get the top prices for your Beef Cattle this year. The success of our business de-pends entirely upon the results we secure for you, and every effort will be put forth to obtain top prices.

WE SOLICIT YOUR CORRESPONDENCE

Ranchers and Live-stock Dealers,

GOSSIP.

If you have a farm or stock to sell, or anything else, advertise it in the 'Farmer's Advocate " and see how many people there are who will want it.

"Aunt Jemima," as everybody called her, was the oldest person in the neighborhood. She was known to be over one hundred years old, and insisted that she was nearly one hundred and twenty, but in spite of her advanced age she was still vigorous and in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Moved by that feeling of curiosity which people have about anything that is abnormal or unusual, several fine ladies from the city went one day to the little village where she lived, and called on her.

"Tell us, aunty," said one of them, "what is the secret of your great age and your wonderful vitality?"

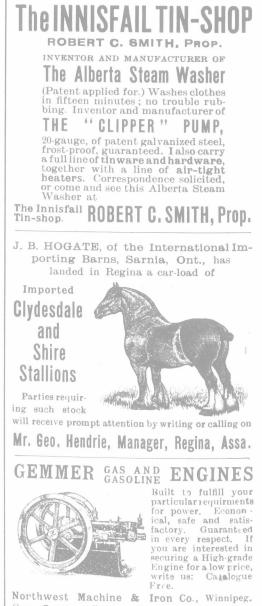
"''Deed, honey," responded Aunt Jemima, with a sly twinkle in her eye, " I 'spect hit's bekase I hain't nevah had no trouble wid hiah'd guls."

The Secretary of the Clydesdale Association in Britain describes the Clydesdale thus, in answer to the question, "What are the principal points of a Clydesdale?": The Clydesdale is a draft horse. The underlying idea in judging Clydesdales is that the points of greatest value in a street horse should have chief emphasis put upon them. The part of a horse engaged in street traffic most susceptible to wear and disease is the feet; therefore, the formation of foot least liable to disease on concussion with the paving stones must ever be the primary consideration in selecting a Clydesdale. No foot, no horse, is the essential point. Next comes the formation of pastern and fetlock joint. The formation which is best adapted to lessen concussion in bringing the foot in contact with the pavement is the best formation of pastern. This is the oblique or sloping pastern. If a horse has a specially good foot he may be forgiven a little steepness of pastern, but if the foot be at all inclined to weakness, a sloping pastern is imperative. The hind pasterns should not be too long and weak, like those of a dog, and the obliqueness in front should be in the pastern, and not in the leg. In other words, a horse should not be calf-kneed. The bones of both fore and hind legs should be flat and thin. A Clydesdale's legs should, in respect of bone, be shaped like a razor, with a nice silken fringe coming out of the thin edge. This kind of bone wears best, and is most free from grease and "fogginess." Hard, thin, flat, clean bones are essential in a Clydesdale. The fore legs should be set well under the shoulder, not like those of a bulldog, on the outside of the shoulder blades. The hind legs should be set closely together, the points of the hocks turned inward to each other; it is an unpardonable fault when they are set the other way. It follows that the thighs should be well developed with muscle, and not open. The quarters should, if possible, be long and deep, the back short and strong, and ribs sprung like the hoops of a barrel. The shoulders should be laid well back, like those of a Thoroughbred, and the withers should be high and full of muscle. The head should be broad at the muzzle, flat in front, but dish-faced rather than "Roman-nosed "; the eye should be bright and clear, and the forehead broad and exhibiting intelligence. The Clydesdale should be a good walker, and a horse should always be suspected which his owner persists in exhibiting to purchasers, or otherwise, only at a trotting gait. A draft horse does not need to trot at his work; he is wanted to walk with a long, swinging pace, and should be examined for that mainly. He should be trotted to test his soundness. A Clydesdale stallion at maturity should stand not less than 16.2 hands up to 17 or 17.1 hands, on short legs. His weight when in good hard condition on the season should, at these heights, he from 2,000 to 2,200 pounds. A mare at maturity should stand not less than 16 hands, up to 16.3 hands. She may be a little longer in the body than a stallion, but the length should be below, and not in the back, and should not indicate weakness of loin. She should weigh, according to condition, anywhere from 1,700 pounds to 2,000 pounds, and, like the stallion, she "should be a big one lying 'down.'"

FOUNDED 1866



Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.



I Am After Your Wool.

> Highest cash prices. Prompt remittances. Sacks for shipping. These things should get it. Let's hear from you.

W. W. Carruthers Custom Tainer, Dealer in Hides, BRANDON, MAN.

Stop Over in Ghicago on St. Louis Fair Tickets.

No extra charge to go via Chicago, and ten days stop will be given in Chicago both going and returning, if desired, on all St. Louis Fair Tickets, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Five daily trains to Chicago, 8.30 a.m., 4.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m. (The Fast Mail), S.35 p.m. (Pioneer Limited) and 11.00 p.m. Each has a good connection for St. Louis and Eastern points.

WRITE US FOR WORLD'S FAIR RATES.

W. B. DIXON, N. W. Pass. Agt. 365 ROBERT ST., ST. PAUL. MINN.



Can. Gemmer Engine Co., Marion, Ind., U.S.A

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

JUNE 15, 1904

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

A clergyman in a Hudson River town united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said :

" Domino, I've got no monish, but I'll send you von leetle pig."

Two years afterwards the clergyman met the German for the first time after the marriage ceremony was performed. "Domino," said the German, "you remember you married me, and I gave you von leetle pig?" " Yes."

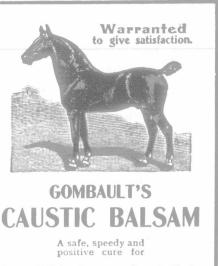
" Vell, if you'll unmarry me I'll give you two leetle pigs."

Ormonde, the world-famed race horse, is dead. He was killed recently at the Menlo Park (California) Stock Farm of W. Dougherty to refleve great suffering from paralysis.

Ormonde, who was foaled in 1883, the son of Ben D'Or-Lily Agnes, bred and owned by the Duke of Westminster, won every race that he started in, and earned for his owner in stakes the sum of \$142,325. He also had the distinction of winning all three of the great events of the British turf-one thousand guineas, the Derby and the St. Leger. He was eventually sold to his late owner for \$150,000 for breeding purposes.

A movement has been inaugurated by leading breeders of pure-bred stock in England having in view the presentation of a painting of himself to Mr. John Thornton, of London, the great livestock auctioneer. In order to make the list of contributions to the fund as open and comprehensible as possible, it has been decided to limit the subscriptions to £1 1s. each, and Mr. C. W. Tindall, of Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, has been asked to undertake the duties of secretary-treasurer, to whom subscriptions may be sent. Mr. Thornton has done good work for the dissemination of improved stock, and his efforts are well worth this recognition.

The boy soon discovered the situation, and at the end of the year informed his employment, and intended to leave.



885

Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheu-matism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction Price **31.50** per bottle. Sold by druggitsk, or sent by ex-press, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimo-nials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY. Toronte, Can.

FOR ORSES SALE 1,000 horses to select from.

150 Clyde mares, all in foal.

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

LIVINGSTON, PUGH & HOADLEY. Address:

GEO. HOADLEY, Okotoks, Alberta.

Thorncliffe

36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

PHONE 175. GET OUR QUOTATIONS. m

e are some ple prices: nes or Myers k Pumps, \$7 ; best 2-inch loot.; 3-inch Ham head-de. per foot ¹c. per foot cylinder oil k, guaran -eketed can, \$4.50; half -(50 gallons), Engineer's Run Them, r catalogue of engineer

DED 1866

one or hat you ranteed er fails.

quid)

nd.

doctors og to do. fifteen

il Cure

ure any utting-nd and ook on

ists, to, Can.

Nash.

stiffness and les, tendons,

Elixir

al conditions. y as a mild put on light the legs and

ges. d by Adams

Powders

ising therefrom

s rheumatism, r 100-page book,

Boston, Mass. but Tuttle's. relief, if any.

he hard nd the infor-

ula

Evil

sor, Ont.

-SHOP ROP. ER OF asher elothes le rub-

urer of

UMP, l steel,

ware, -tight

Steam

t., has

d of

LINES WE CARRY IN STOCK Melotte Cream Separators SANDERSON-HAROLD CO. Refrigerators

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. "IDEAL" STOVER ENGINE WORKS **Gasoline Engines**

MAYER BROS. "LITTLE GIANT" and "EASY"

Trip Hammers

DURHAM RUBBER CO.

Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc. OTHER LINES

Wood Pumps, Wheelbarrows, "Curries" Waders, Cotton Belting, Horse Stocks and Blacksmiths' Blowers.

MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG.

> Have your grain handled by a commission firm for best results. **1 CENT PER BUSHEL ON CAR LOTS** 1c ON 5,000 BUSHELS OR UPWARDS **be FOR BUYING AND SEELING FUTURES**

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Limited, Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.



or a low price. Catalogue Winnipeg. Ind., U.S.A

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SEROUS ABSCESS ON KNEE. Cow has a soft lump, as large as my fist, on the front of her knee. M. S.

Ans.—This is a serous abscess, caused by the cow lying on her knee on hard floors. A plentiful supply of bedding will remove the cause. As it does no harm, treatment is seldom given. Treatment consists in removing the cause, lancing the abscess and allowing the serum to escape, and injecting the cavity twice daily until healed with a threeper-cent. solution of carbolic acid. A well-bedded hox stall is the better place to keep her. V.

BRONCHOCELE.

886

When born, my foal had a lump the size of a small hen's egg on each side of its throat, close to the jaw. The lumps seem hard, but are movable. H. M.

Ans.—These are enlarged thyroid glands. The condition is called bronchocele, or goitre. In fœtal life, these glands are large, and in some cases they do not become reduced in size for some time after birth. It is seldom they interefere with the colt's thriftiness, and they gradually become reduced in size. Reduction can be hastened by the daily application of compound iodine ointment. V.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA. Yearling colt went wrong two weeks

ago. The stifle bone slips in and out with a snap. T. H.

Ans .--- The patella or stifle bone becomes partially dislocated. Blister the front and inside of the joint with one and a half drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; the so that he cannot bite the parts; rub the blister well in. In twenty-four hours rub well again, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a nice box stall now, and oil every day. When the scale has all fallen off, tie up, and blister again, and repeat the blistering once every month afterwards as long as necessary. He should be kept as quiet as possible in the stall for months. If you attend to him properly, you will probably effect a perfect cure, and, at all events, render him a useful animal; but if not properly attended to it is not probable he will ever be of much use.

ABSCESSES.

Mare foaled April 18th. The foal was all right, except one hind leg was crooked. At about ten days, this leg swelled at the hock, and the swelling extended to and involved the mammary gland. It broke, and discharged pus in different places. There is still a dis-

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE. FOUNDED 1866 FREE TO NEN UNTIL CURED.

The effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings, timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish. A few weeks to a couple of months' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly forty years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore, as most men are more or less sceptical, I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured.

Not one cent is to be paid me in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt, and use, say, for sixty days, and if cured pay me price of belt only-most

DR. C. F. SANDEN,

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p.m.



cases low as \$4; if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lame Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Complaints, etc.

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

What would you not give to have your old vim back again? What would you not sacrifice

to feel as you did a few years ago; to have the same snap and energy; the same gladsome, joyous, light-hearted spirit and the physical strength you used to have? You know you are not the same man, and you know you would like to be. You might as well be. It's easy. I am making men out of wrecks every day, and the above offer must convince you what I feel I can do for you.

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

Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Largest and Oldest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.



140

(516)

charge at the hock; but in the region of the mammæ pus has ceased to flow; but there is a hard lump about the size of a kidney. T. P.

Ans.—The original swelling resulted from a bruise received in some way, pus formed, became absorbed and involved the rest of the limb. Bathe with warm water; inject a little of a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid into the cavaties that are discharging pus, until healed. If, when the foal is weaned, there is still a thickening of the parts, you will have to blister. It is possible the lump mentioned may suppurate, burst, run pus, and disappear; if not, it will have to be dissected out in the fall. V.

Miscellaneous.

HONEY EXTRACTOR. Where can I get a honey extractor? E. M. Ans.-Write Goold, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, Ont.

It is occasionally difficult to realize that a man is deaf till something suddenly makes us apprehend it. I think of the clerk of a country church, who was once much exercised at the appearance of a strange old gentleman, who, when the sermon was about to begin, took a trumpet (in two parts) out of his pocket and began screwing them together. The clerk watched him till the process was completed, and then, going stealthily up, whispered. "Yeow marn't play that here. Do, I'll turn ye out"

Gets ALL the Cream. Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented Commodious horse stables, cattle shed ling heifers, most of which are bred and in calf to our best stock bulls. Come and and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R. Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals: see us, or write for our prices before you buy. m buildings, hotel accommodation, and facility for stockmen and buyers to get office W. S. VAN NATTA & SON, Fowler, Ind., U.S.A. sanitary faucet. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ogether. LITTLE BOW or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, free, and learn latest cream facts. Responsible men in charge day and night Herefords Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to hrough shipments. Superior Cream Separator Company, 52 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT. Live stock handled on commission. Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write ale will be June, 1904, of horses. for what you want to Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. JNO. T. PARKER, Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited I Cure Lethbridge, Alta. **Box 11** HEREFORDS Poplar The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd. Grove Western Canada's leading herd. No Operation, Pain, Danger; no Loss of Time from Work. Why wear a truss when you can be cured so as not P. O. Box 846, or Room 24, Herald Block, **Galgary**, Young Bulls and Females for Sale. you can be cured so as not to require one? MR. WM. McSHANE, 673 Ross Ave., Winnipeg, Man, whose portrait here appears, is cured of an al-J.E.MARPLES 用之前的心 DELEAU, MAN. appears, is cured of an al-most hopeless case while at daily duties. All can be cured ; no case too bad or of too long standing. Val-uable information and a **Free Trial Treatment** sent Do not wait; write to-day. DR.W. TERRA NOVA STOCK FARM HERD OF - ANGUS CATTLE ABERDEEN All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable. m sufferers. Do not wait: wi S. RICE, 2 Queen St. East, Dept. (281), Toronto, Ont. S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS. RED POLLS For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also The Dual-Purpose The CENTRAL CANADA Cattle, Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to INSURANCE CO. some choice young cowsand heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of BRANDON, MANITOBA, breeding and individual merit. Write us before plac-ing your order. O'NEIL BROS.,Southgate,Ont. m Harry V. Clendenning Fire, Hail & Live Stock Insurance. BRADWARDINE, MAN.

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

JUNE 15, 1904

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE.

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SIDEBONE OR RINGBONE. -I received some salve last October to apply to a lump which looks like a sidebone or ringbone on two-year-old colt. I have applied it three times during April and May; the fourth application will be tomorrow. I see no change in the lump. Should I exercise him during treatment? J. W. W.

Ans.-The application will not make any difference in the appearance of the lump, whether it be sidebone or ringbone. If the colt is not lame, you had better leave it alone. If it is lame, and the four applications have not improved the condition, you had better employ a veterinarian to fire and blister him. V. PERIODIC OR SPECIFIC OPHTHAL-MIA.-1. Three-year-old mare gets sore eyes; first one and then the other is affected without apparent cause. 2. Same mare has little lumps like bee stings on shoulders and sides. S. A. D. Ans.-1. This is a constitutional disease called specific ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and, in all probability, will terminate in cataract in one or both eyes. When affected, place in comfortable, partially-darkened box stall; give a laxative of six drams aloes and two drams ginger; feed lightly; bathe eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye, viz. : sulphate of atropia, fifteen grains; distilled water, two ounces. Treat as long as necessary. 2. Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger; follow up with one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily every alternate week.

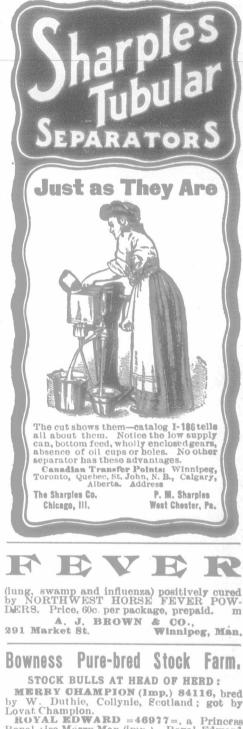
MISCELLANEOUS .--- 1. I have an old mare (I do not know how old), the appearance of whose mammary gland indicates that she has reared foals. I bred her last year without results. What symptoms indicate that a mare is too old to breed? The periods of cestrum appear regularly in my mare. 2. How would you treat a mare that had aborted, and you thought would do so again? S. Cow calved three weeks ago, and apparently expelled the afterbirth, but she discharges large quantities of vellowish matter daily. We cannot use the milk, so we are drying her, and intend to fit her for the butcher. G. L. L. Ans .-- I. The age at which mares cease

Wash the body once daily with Little's

sheep dip, as per directions which accom-

pany it.

to breed is variable, and influenced greatly by circumstances. Mares that are bred regularly will sometimes repro duce at thirty to thirty-five years of age; but old mares that have not bred for several years often become barren while yet in the teens, even though cestrum appears at regular intervals. All that you can do is have your veterinarian examine her, and if the neck of the womb be closed, open it, then breed her to a young, vigorous sire that is not being overworked in the stud. 2. Mares readily acquire the habit of aborting at certain periods of gestation. When the period at which she previously aborted approaches, place her in a comfortable box stall, removed from all noises, or other exciting causes; feed lightly on good hay, bran and a few carrots; keep as quiet as possible, and watch closely. If symptoms of abortion are shown, give two ounces laudanum every three hours, until the symptoms disappear. In the meantime, it is good practice to apply hot cloths to the abdomen, and pet her in order to get her as tranquil as possible. It is probable she will not show symptoms of abortion if she is used as advised. Keep quiet, as described, until one month after the period of previous abortion has passed, and it is probable she will carry her foal to full term. 3. There is uterine irritation, possibly from retention of a portion of the afterbirth. Flush the womb out once daily with two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or phenyle, heated to 100 degrees, and give twenty-five drops carbolic acid three times



887

Bowness Pure-bred Stock Farm.

MERRY OHAMPION (Imp.) 84116, bred y W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by ovat Champion.

Lovat Champion. ROYAL EDWARD =46977=, a Princess Royal, vire Merry Man (imp.). Royal Edward is a prizewinner, and also has proved himself n excellent sire. SITTYTON HFRO 15th =38861=, bred

by the late J. I. Davidson, Ontario. Sire Sitty-ton Hero, dam 40th Duchess of Gloster, by

Hospodas (imp.). **RMD CHIEF 2nd = 33073=**, sired by the Cruickshank-bred bull, Spartan Chief. 25 HEAD of cows and helfers For Sale

Write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

SITTYTON Chartharna



none more reliable, predicts violent storms and more than the average damage to growing crops from Hail this summer. The prudent grain-grower will protect himself by insurance, thereby avoiding anxiety and probably many regrets.

DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

THE KIND THE

CREAMERYMEN USE.

some people that because of the

leading position De Laval Sep-

arators occupy, they are higher

in price than others. This is en-

tirely erroneous. THE FIRST

COST OF A DE LAVAL SEP-

San Francisco.

There is an impression among

The Central Canada Insurance Co. HEAD OFFICE: - BRANDON, MANITOBA.

> is the only company doing business in the Canadian West that gives a policy absolutely guaranteeing prompt and full payment of losses from Hail. Keep this fact and the name of the Company in mind when asked to buy insurance just as good. There is no other as good. Get the best value for your money. We are in a class by ourselves, and solicit patronage on our record for meeting all our obligations promptly.

D 1866

red reended. will do, ny pay so give Rheuch, Kidetc. founder f treatccess is y belts at good great ect my

cure is give to again? acrifice 's ago; ie same rit and have? an, and u might

free to

ng men above can do , if you

tter, I written es, and

)nt. rld.

ds. d Herd nd cham-ad 108911, We have 11s of ser-50 young and year-

of which lf to our ome and ou buy. m d., U.S.A.

15

d, e. Write

ge, Alta. DS da's and Sale LES

AN. FARM

TTLE Some sale -bred

e, Man OLLS Θ,

ters and type. iles from rite for ndenning E, MAN.

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

CHLORO-NAPTHOLEUM DIP

Many farmers do not like to engage extensively in raising hogs because of a dread of hog cholera. They know of no way to combat the disease and are familiar with the disastrous effects of its ravages when it once appears in a drove of hogs. Chloro-Naptholeum Dip removes this risk from hog-raising. If you use it constantly it insures the lives of your hogs. It positively prevents and

CHOLERA CURES HOG

Cures mange, itch and all parasitic skin diseases, kills lice and keeps all stock in good health. The only absolutely guaranteed remedy on the market. Used with the greatest success by leading stockmen and breeders for ten years.

Shipped in concentrated form. Prepared for use by adding water. Sold by dealers everywhere in sealed, trade-marked cans. 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gals., \$6.75; 10 gal., \$12.50. Send for free booklet on "Preventive Treatment of Diseases of Stock."

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

STOCK FARM **JIIUI IIIUI IIS** FIRST-PRIZE AND DIPLOMA SHORTHORN HERD

AT REGINA. SITTYTON HERO 7TH AND BANNER BEARER at head of herd. Sittyton Hero 7th BEARER at head of herd, Show with Winnipeg = 308%2= won 1st and sweepstakes at winnipeg 3 years in succession; also progeny prize, 1001, and 2nd at the Pan-American, being only beat-en by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff. For sale: BANNER BEARER, got by Rorak Banner, a noted sire and show-ring winner, sold in Chicago for \$1,505.00. Also a number of young Bulls and HEIFERS.

ng BULLS and HRIFERS. GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood Assa. young



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

block

GOSSIP.

To have a horse properly trained to observe your commands when you speak to him will sometimes save you from a serious runaway.

Some farmers are constantly using the word "Whoa" in driving and directing their horses, yet failing to bring their horses to a standstill when the command is uttered. These animals are not very likely to stop when something goes wrong and the driver orders them to stand still. We have on the other hand, seen a badly-frightened horse, which was just commencing to run, come to a sudden halt at the command of his master. Just the difference in training, you know -[Dominion City Echo.

The Japanese themselves attribute their high average of physical strength to a frugal diet and the system of gymnastics called jiu-jitsu, which includes a knowledge of anatomy, and of the external uses of water. Although during the period of their ascendancy the Samurai kept the secret that their great physical superiority was due in a great measure to the internal and external use of water, the belief that if used liberally and intelligently, water is an infallible weapon against disease is now generally held. By those who go in for jiu-jitsu an average of one gallon a day is drunk It is noteworthy that rheumatism is almost unknown in Japan; it is probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water accounts for this immunity.

A TRUMPET CALL.

Young men, do you ever pause to reflect that the future of the country depends to a great. extent upon you and that the value of your ultimate influence will be in accordance with the foundations you lay now in knowledge and method in habit. Remember while the craze for sport possesses you that you may be the champion catcher or pitcher of your country now, but that the generations in sporting life are short, and in five years your fame will be forgotten See that the mind is nourished during these years, or it will become so far atrophied it will lose its keenness Knowledge is power, and the mind that is not well stored and well exercised handicaps a young man in the race of life. But it handicaps him too as a citizen. We are all proud of the Empire. Love of Empire is one of the

FOUNDED 1866



TO BURDOCK **BLOOD BITTERS**. As a spring medicine it has no equal.

It purifies and enriches the blood. Acts on the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach and Bowels. · Cleanses and invigorates the entire system from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet.

Don't be sick, weak, tired, worn and weary.





and B. P. Rocks.



Saletic Siles

888

-burns coal, coke or wood with equal facility.

Flues, grates, fire-pot and feed-doors, are specially constructed to burn any kind of fuel, and a special wood grate is always supplied.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.

M^clarys

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

HAWTHORN BANK STOCK FARM

My second importation will reach home about May 18th. Will be pleased to see my old friends and new ones besides to inspect the stock. The lot is composed of 7 SHOMFHORN BULLS and 4 BELFERS. In CLYDESDALES there are 2 colts and 2 fillies. There is stock in the lot to suit all pockets and all tastes. Some of the pick of the spring sales are included, and all of Craickshank breeding, and most of the popular families in Aberdeenshire are represented. Will sell at very close prices for speedy sales.

EGGS from Plymouth Rock poultry, first-class stock, for sale at \$1.50 per setting.

Will meet prospective buyers at Carberry if notified in time, and all welcome whether they purchase or not,

JOHN GRAHAM, Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm, CARBERRY, Man.



DED 1866

JUNE 15, 1904

TH

H

no equal.

hes the s, Liver, Cleanses e system ad to the

ed, worn

Bitters

RIS good herd, awa, Man. own.

ARM

DALES IORNS,

hires Rocks.

some extra price away for service. oice lot of ery choice. red.

-1F EATS IT'S GOOD International FOR DAN **STOCK** IT'S FOOD GOOD **EVERY** FOR YOUR DAY **STOCK** Fastest Harness Horse in the World INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD International Stock Food is a purely medicinal vegetable preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc., and is fed to stock in small quantities in addition to the regular grain rations. We **positively guarantee** that it will keep all stock in good condition and insure rapid growth. It will enable you to fatten your stock in from 20 to 30 days less time than you could without it. International Stock Food will save you money over the ordinary way of feeding. A trial will convince you. A \$3,000 Stock Book Free CONTAINS 183 LARCE ENCRAVINGS OF STOCK This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture withthis book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautinuitie stock picture with trations of the various breeds of horses, size 6½ x 9½, gives history, description and illus-trations of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take \$5,00 for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated **Veterinary Department** alone will **save you hundreds of dollars**, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject, and tells you how to cure them. WE WILL PAY YOU \$100 IF THIS BOOK IS NOT AS REPRESENTED This book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, if you will write us at once and answer these two questions :lst—What paper did you see this in? 2nd—How many head of stock have you? Address at once-INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Toronto, Can. Largest Stock Food Factories in the World Capital Paid in-\$2,000,000.00 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn **TROUT CREEK** SPECIAL OFFERING: Two imp. bulls with superior breeding and individual merit. Also a few imported Scotch heifers and home-bred bulls and heifers. Send for Oatalogue. (IMP), PRINCE SUNBEAM. 81964 TORON TO AND LONDON.1903 JAMES SMITH. W. D. FLATT. Manager. Hamilton, Ont. PINE SHORTHORNS GROVE High-class CRUICKSHANK, MARR and CAMPBELL SHORTHORNS, and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Dan Patch 1.56¹/₄

THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

An old bachelor, who was very bald, fell in love with a pretty widow, whose late husband's name was Robin. One evening the bachelor dropped in to have a cup of tea with the widow. After tea was over she commenced to sing "Robin Adair." The bachelor picked up his hat, and said : " Madam, even if your husband did have hair, it's no fault of mine that I haven't." Then he fled.

A visit to the Hope Farm, St. Jean, Man., was made recently by one of our staff, who found the proprietor, Wm. Martin, Winnipeg, actively engaged in superintending some of the farm operations and the noted herd of Galloway cattle. Mr. Martin holds the Highland Society's diploma in agriculture, and was a prizeman when attending agricultural lectures in Edinburgh University, hence his familiarity with agriculture, the primitive profession of man. Grain farming is carried on extensively at the Hope Farm, in addition to keeping up a herd of high-class Galloways; a five-year rotation (two crops of wheat, one coarse grains and seeding down to grass, timothy and brome, which is left two years) is followed. The soil packer is used extensively, both spring and fall, being made to follow the plows, thus saving harrowing before the seeder in springtime. Brome grass will be used in the laying down of a permanent pasture. In the yards and paddocks were noticed the robust polled blackskins whose coats make such grand robes for winter

The male duties of the herd are attended to by a trio of grand bulls: Eustace, McKenzie of Lochenkit, and Grand Master. Eustace (imp.), a Biggar-bred bull, is a low-set, thick, good-fronted fellow, with thick-covered loin and full, deep buttocks, and the attractive, masculine head of a sire. McKenzie of Lochenkit is a masculine-looking male, fairly good in his fore-end, gaining in depth what he lacks through the forerib, and has the lengthy, well-filled hind quarters inseparable from a beef sire of the right type. Grand Master lives up to the name, is blocky in character, with smooth shoulders, grand middlepiece, and lengthy hind quarters, and, although only a two-year-old, has in his present development shown that promise that should make intending rivals hesitate before trying conclusions with him in the show-ring.

Included in the harem is a bevy of matrons possessing qualities which would render them a credit to any breed aiming at the target of perfection in beef types of cattle. The trio consisting of Ella, a first-prize winner at the Chicago International; Lady Stanley 12th, second to Ella at the Windy City

Father and Daughter

889

Were Great Sufferers from Kidney Disease and Pains in the **Back-Now Unite in Praise of**

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Those who are best acquainted with the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills do not wonder at their immense popularity as a family medicine.

In thousands of cases they have cured where physicians and ordinary medicines have failed. This is the test by which they have been proven.

Here is a letter we have just received from Prince Edward Island :

Miss Kate Doyle, lot 1, post office, P. E. I., states : "About three years ago my father was seized with a severe form of Kidney disease, which caused him much suffering, as well as anxiety lest the ailment should become chronic or prove fatal. We immediately obtained Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and he began at once to improve under this treatment, the symptoms gradually disappearing, until he became quite well again. Since then we always keep these pills in the house for use in the case of sickness of this kind.

"For some time I suffered from pains in the small of the back and accompanying ills, and though I was treated by a doctor at considerable expense, I could obtain no lasting benefit until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which seemed to be exactly suited to my ailment. Father and I are greatly pleased with the excellent medicine and wish to recommend it to others."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies.

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

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

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

ons.

Prop.

e_Robbie o' 42 =, and St. dark red; 4 bie o'Day. l, **Man**.

ILKING HORNS.

o a few . om oro, Ont.

RTED AND st quality BRED nton, Ont.

SON



ion from a rlings and of yearling ed Mansell

clin, Ont.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and 1st for herd under 2 years, at Dominion Exhibi-tion. Toronto, '03, headed by imported "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr, assisted by imported "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; also "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a superior young bull, full of the blood of the Cruickshank Clipper family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, fit for herd headens for sale

family. One imported and four superior young home-bred bulls, ready for service, nt for herd headers, for sale. On JUNE 28th next, we sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in conjunction with other Canadian breeders, at the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., 15 of our imported and home-bred om cows and heifers.

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

IO YEARLING BULLS and and anima minimum termination of the second seco

20 VIGOROUS BULL CALVES

out of choice females and by **TOPS-**MAN'S DUKE, NOBLEMAN (imp.), and **PLGRIM** (imp.), mostly by the latter sire, which has developed into a grander massive bull.

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

ADVERTISE

and 2nd prize winners at Winnipeg.

winner of a first at the Royal and a second at the International. Ella is not a large cow, but is one of the kind with a great deal contained in a neat package, with plenty of depth, and a barrel of ample proportions, both for feeding and breeding purposes, in which latter she excels, if the cow calf at foot is a criterion to go by. Lady Stanley 12th is a lengthy, level, smooth cow, with a SHORTHORNS MANITOBA'S LEADING HERD. top and underline rarely equalled, an expansive bosom and wide chest indicative of that constitution for which the breed is noted, a heavy-fleshed forerib, and thick-covered loin, which would delight the beef-eating epicure, and with loaded hind quarters that, barring a little elevation at the tail-head, are a model for the beef breeder to follow. It is doubtful whether she could be beaten in the West by a female of any breed, if an interbreed sweepstakes were offered. A heifer of note is Deveril, whose ample bosom, well-filled neckvein, depth, and table-like INTERNAL CONTRACTOR top, together with her quality and femininity, would attract attention in any ALSO HERD BULLS-Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. This herd won most of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1903. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western stables will direct visitors. All visitors company. A milky-looking, home-bred matron is Hannah 4th, and so we might go on did space permit. In the yards were to be seen a bunch of useful bulls, J. C. BARRON, Carberry, Man. whose services will doubtless be called for eventually on the Western ranges, and in company with these young

that show the capabilities of the breed

as beefmakers of the right sort.



JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont Sta., C.P.R. om Brougham P.O.

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

GOSSIP.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the change in Alex. Galbraith & Son's advertisement in this issue. They are offering for sale some choice young stallions, and also booking orders for purebred mares.

This spring has been most favorable to the extermination of wild oats. Farmers who plowed lightly last fall land that was infested with the pest say the oats germinated early and grew so luxuriantly that they are now able to plow them under and sow the land in other crop. Plowing under is claimed to kill the young plants of the wild oats quite effectually, and the rapid growth and perfect germination is believed to have left little or no seed lying in the ground that is not germinated .- [Dufferin Leader.

VOTING FOR PROVINCIAL FLOWER. The Natural History Society has received a large and representative vote on the selection of a flower to be adopted as the floral emblemn of Manitoba. The three flowers in the lead are in order : The spring anemone or crocus the orange may and the wild rose. It has been decided to extend the time for voting up to Wednesday, June 15th. Votes are now restricted to the three flowers mentioned, and may be sent to J B. Wallis, Secretary Manitoba Natural History Society, Winnipeg, by either letter or post card. Each voter should give flower preferred and their own name and address, and if children, age.

When a final decision is reached the popular vote will be made known throughout the province.

The Society intend offering a prize of ten dollars at the Dominion Exhibition for the best drawing of a design, incorporating the flower selected, to be used as the floral emblem of Manitoba.

A MANITOBAN ON BABY BEEF. Mr. David Jackson, M. P. P., Hamiota, is a Manitoba farmer, who believes in getting away from old systems of farming and stock-raising far enough to investigate the new. He has been lately experimenting in the production of baby heef, and his experience was recently given a representative of the Free Press as follows:

"In the spring of 1903, I began operations with 25 calves, all high-grade Shorthorns; in fact, they are nearly pure-bred. These calves, as they were dropped, were allowed to run with their mothers; the cows being well fed until there was plenty of grass. When the grass came, they were turned out with the cows, on ordinary prairie pasture, and allowed to run all summer. In October, they were put into stalls, and fed with a small quantity of chopped grain,

FOUNDED 1866



HEART

AND THOSE TROUBLED WITH

Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart, Dizziness, Shortness of Breath, Distress after Exerction, Smothering Feeling, Spasms or Pain through the Breast and Heart, Morbid Condition of the Mind, Partial Paralysis, Sleepless-ness, Nervousness, Anemia, Gene-ral Debility, After-Effects of Grippe, Loss of Appetite, etc. Loss of Appetite, etc.

Remember Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure the worst cases after other remedies fail.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

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 com-

mission ; quotations given, and all enquiries answered

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST. LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

Cables-Sheepcote, London.

Are you thinking of going in for



If you are, get good foundation source. We have some young Yorkshire boars and sows by our new boar, S. H. DAL-MENY TURK 2nd (imp.) = 12445=, and shall be glad to quote prices. We and shall be glad to quote prices. We have also some good young Shorthorn bulls left.

Walter James & Sons, Manitoba. Rosser. BERKSHIRES FARM **CHOICE-BRED STOCK** now for sale: PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN. Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.



housecleaning time. It just about halves the labor, does the work better and saves a deal of time. You really can't afford to be without

Cleaning

Time

Gold Dust is the

first aid to the

housewife at

8:0

GOLD DUS1 at any time.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

OUSI

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oilcloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap. OTHER GENERAL USES FOR GOLD DUST Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal-Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

)gilvie's Ayrshires

A herd of 85 head, composed of cows and heifers, prizewinners at the leading shows. The cows are imported from the best Scottish herds. Imported Douglasdale, champion at the Pan-American Exhibi-

Shorthern Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

tion, and imported Black Prince, champion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1903, head the herd. Choice stock of both sexes for sale. Robert Hunter, Manager, Lachine Rapids, Que.

Farm near Moutreal. One mile from electric cars.

Spring Grove Stock Farm H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. Breeder and Importer of SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

24

