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 Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate"

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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Vol. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. SEPTEMBER 5, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 581

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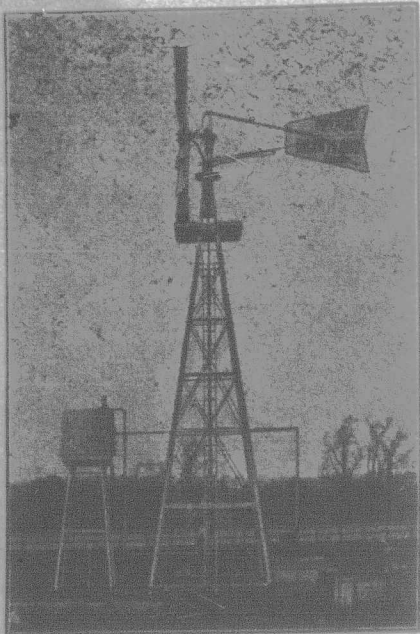
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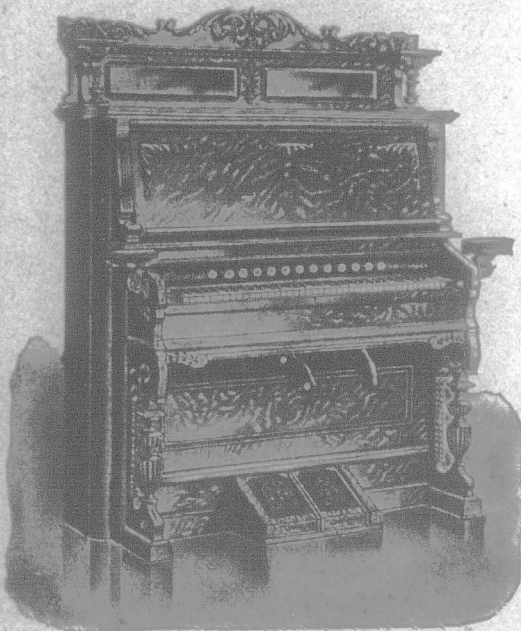
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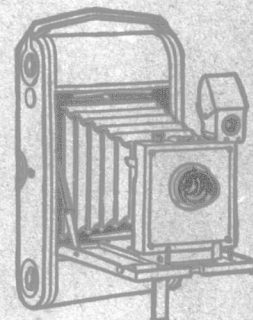
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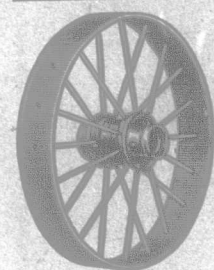
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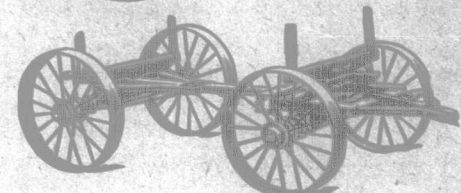
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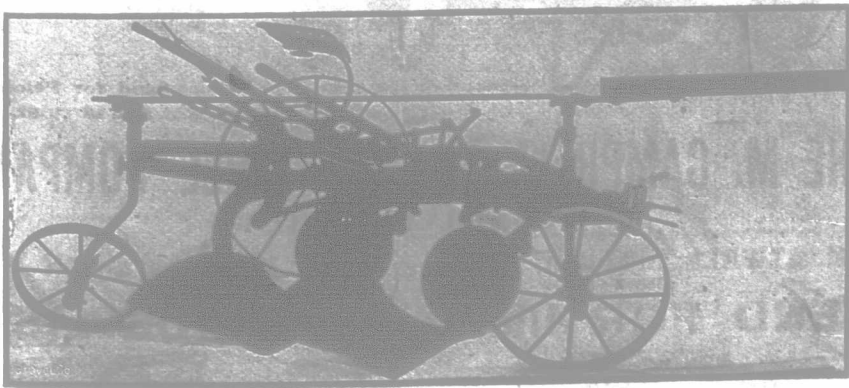
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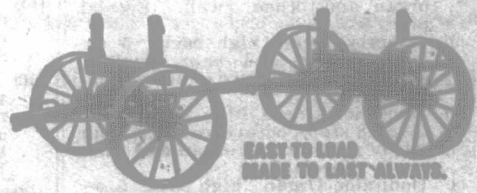
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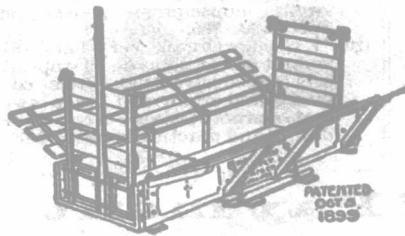


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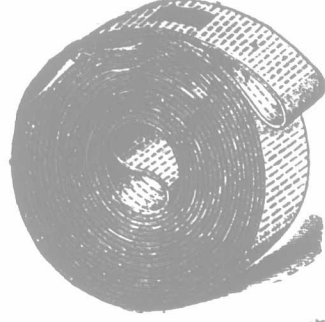
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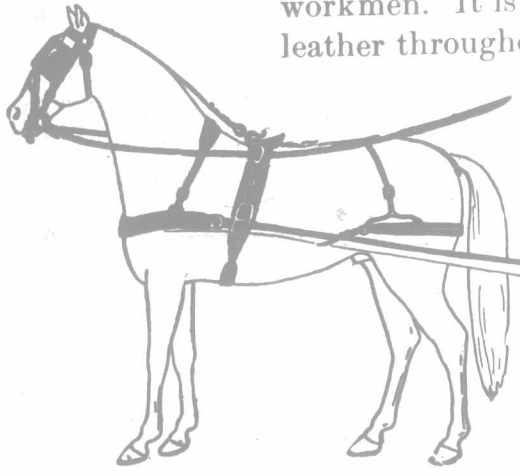
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Reading induces thinking, and the reading man's mind is much broader than the mind of the man who does not read. Still there are many men, especially among farmers, who read and read and yet never apply what they read. In order to reap the full advantage of reading, it is necessary to carry the knowledge gained by reading into practical, every-day life.


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THE

*** AGRICULTURE**

VOL. XXXV

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVIII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

No. 581

Editorial.

Growing Seed Wheat.

It has been frequently pointed out by those directly interested in milling and marketing wheat that mixtures of inferior milling wheats are gradually becoming more common in the wheat fields of the West. Extensive methods of growing, cheap lands and expensive labor have not been conducive to keeping up the quality of the total product. The problem is one of interest, not only to individual farmers, but particularly to the country as a whole. Careful observations from this year's crop show that in some districts this defect prevails to a far greater extent than in others. With the exception of the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, fields of absolutely pure Red Fife are comparatively rare.

The proportion of these impurities varies in different localities, but on farms where wheat has followed wheat on the same soil for years, their effect is most marked. In general, these impurities are of sorts that shell more readily than Red Fife, and coming as a volunteer crop in the second seeding, they increase the proportion of foreign varieties.

The vital question that now confronts those who are interested in maintaining the good reputation which Western wheat has enjoyed, is how to encourage the production of more pure seed. Pure Red Fife has become difficult to obtain. The supply produced at the Experimental Farms is totally inadequate to meet the present needs of the country. The average grain-grower has neither the time nor the inclination to dabble with three or even ten pound lots of seed wheat or oats, but he is willing to pay extraordinary prices for high-class seed in quantity.

As was pointed out in these columns a few months ago, the demand for seed-wheat of the best quality offers excellent inducements to grain-growers whose farms are reasonably free from weed pests and are capable of producing wheat of the best quality in the average of years. The fields that now contain mixtures would be increased in value, on an average at least fifty cents per acre, were they pure Red Fife, but they can be made and kept absolutely pure only by following a continued system of careful selection. If a few farmers in districts that are well suited to wheat-growing would take up the production of pure seed in quantity, the result would be of incalculable benefit to the country, and remunerative to the seed producer.

Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, has given considerable attention to this matter, and as an outcome of the Macdonald Seed-grain Competition that closed a few months ago, has undertaken the formation of associations of producers of pure hand-selected seed grain. The object of these organizations is to encourage the production of high-class seed-grain, according to the most improved methods of selection and growing. The amount of seed which each member can produce will be catalogued and offered for sale annually, and as a means of ensuring purchasers against fraud on the part of producers, should any be inclined to so practice, suitable measures of inspection will be adopted by the Commissioner's department.

It is gratifying to know that in this great wheat-growing belt from Winnipeg westward, upwards of fifty farmers have already signified their intention of becoming members. This number

will, of course, not be able to supply the demand, but it has been suggested that lands suitable for producing a first-class sample of Red Fife wheat and Banner oats should be set apart for the special purpose of growing seed grain. However, there is reason for gratification that one matter has been taken up, and no doubt those who have it in charge will put forth every effort in their power to accomplish the much desired object.

Siftings.

Nothing shows the progress of the West more than the number of handsome buildings which have been erected during the summer.

The crops are heavier and the harvest considerably later in the Territories than was expected. The heavy rains coming just before the crops ripened gave an impetus to growth which is almost phenomenal.

The hail storm at Moose Jaw was a serious one. Crops were completely destroyed over an area twenty miles long by about four miles wide. After the storm, orders were sent cancelling by one half the number of harvesters wanted at Moose Jaw. Very few if any of the sufferers had their crops insured against hail.

A considerable amount of hay has been destroyed in the Territories by the heavy rains which fell in the latter part of the haying season.

The buffalo herd at Banff is rapidly growing. Where there were sixteen buffaloes in 1898, there are forty in 1903. There has been an increase of twenty-seven and a loss of three. Already this summer eight calves have been born and further increases are expected. There have been increases, this summer, in the moose, elk and goat families within the animal enclosure, and the many cute-looking little youngsters are interesting attractions for visitors, says the Banff paper.

Insurance of fairs against wet weather is advocated by an exchange. The method proposed is the amalgamation of a number of organizations, holding annual or periodical fairs, for the purposes of insurance. When the financial coffers of a society would suffer by a rainy day, they would be recuperated from the common fund reserved by the amalgamated societies for that purpose.

Americans continue to prospect through the country in search of land. We meet them in the trains, in the hotels, out in the country, at the fairs, and, in fact, everywhere we go. They are all here with the one object of securing land, some few for speculation, but the great majority with the object of securing homes on which to locate.

Roadmaking is discussed at farmers' institute meetings. It is a matter of very great importance, and cannot be too much discussed. Roadmaking has ever been a vital part of the development of countries.

Where loading platforms are needed, the necessary formalities should be carried out and petitions forwarded to the grain commissioner at once. Do not delay until you are just going to use the platform.

Better Management Needed.

One of the most striking features of the local summer shows for this year was their lack of management. This criticism, although not applicable in every case, could be pretty generally applied. The failure of the officers in charge to accomplish the best purpose was not so much due to lack of ambition nor a desire to make their show a success, as to lack of general organization and the absence of a system suited to the successful carrying on of a local show. The men who try to benefit their district by having an exhibition of its products usually make much greater sacrifices than are ever paid, and we have, hence, no desire to lay the fault at their door.

In the Northwest Territories the Legislative Assembly have recognized the need for and the benefit the country may derive from the improvement of local shows by appointing a superintendent who has a general oversight of all Territorial fairs. Already some commendable changes have been made in the system of management, and it is intended that others will follow very soon. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. Elliott, has himself shown a deep interest in the welfare of the agricultural societies, and has already visited a great number of shows, extending from Edmonton southward, and east to Yorkton. Substantial improvement in local shows, therefore, may be looked for in the West.

In Manitoba the time would seem to have arrived when a superintendent of shows should be appointed. With someone in charge, a uniform system of management could be established, and the local shows made at least worth their present expenses in time and money.

The Wandering Farmer.

Conditions in the West have produced a class of farmer who is to be met with in any and all districts. He is in some respects quite a power in the settlement of the land. He is the wandering farmer or pioneer. He seems to follow no method, and his aims seem to find achievement when he is in the actual transition stages from one place to another, and at no other time.

At one time he is heard of running a farm in the older settled parts of Manitoba. The next we hear of him he is busy getting a homestead into shape in some remote part of the Territories. As already said, he constitutes a force in the land. He is in conversation pessimistic with regard to the present, but highly optimistic in his speculations of what the future has in store for him. He does not wait for fortune to come to him. He goes in search of it, and wherever he goes he will not long wait its coming, when he will get up and try for it in another place. Many discoveries have been made and many new districts have been opened up by men of this type. They acquire and carry with them a great deal of useful information and practical training, and they are generally of the "hail-fellow well met" temperament ready and willing to diffuse knowledge and impart instruction.

Australian Farmers Prospecting in Canada.

It seems a long way to come to engage in harvest operations from Australia to Canada, yet a party of twelve Australians from South Victoria came in on the Aorangi, with the object of working through the Canadian harvest and obtaining a knowledge of prevailing conditions. Their intentions are to stay here should a favorable impression be made by their experience.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

WESTERN OFFICE:
IMPERIAL BANK BLOCK, CORNER BATHURST AVE. AND MAIN ST.,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

EASTERN OFFICE:
CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk street,
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Read our premium list in this issue and choose your own reward. If there is nothing there which you want, we will give you a cash commission of 25 per cent. on all new names.

We will look for a list of names from you in a few days. You can easily secure them if you try.

Wishing you every success, we are,

Very truly yours,

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

Experimental Farm in Alberta.

Closing your article, "Alberta Needs an Experimental Farm," in your issue of July 20th last, you ask, "What is the opinion of our readers in that quarter?" Replying, I beg to state that your article, in my opinion, is an excellent one, and just what is required to direct public and official attention to a matter of first importance and special urgency for this district of central Alberta, of which I have more particular knowledge. As an Englishman, coming into this new country, I set to work promptly to enquire for definite and reliable information respecting those matters mentioned in your article, viz., grain, grasses, clovers, trees, fruits, etc., but found it impossible to come to any conclusion respecting them, as the statements made by those who have been here for a considerable time often showed careless and untrained powers of observation, indifference, and, not infrequently, contradiction.

This was made very manifest during the recent visit of Mr. Anderson, a travelling lecturer under the Government, who addressed a meeting—very thinly attended—of interested persons on stock judging and breeding, and in connection with which lecture a discussion was raised on the points so pertinently raised in your article. Mr. Anderson strongly urged the growth of grasses, clovers, etc., and gave an instance of white clover growing and flourishing alongside the railway track. Several persons were at once ready to say that clovers could not be successfully grown in this district, when one farmer, an old Cornishman, by the way, said he "had sowed white clover seven or eight years ago, and it was growing now, and extending each year." If one man can grow it, why not others? The fact seems to be that beginners fall into the way of those working before them, and do not care to trouble or go to any expense to experiment for their own information or that of the country. The farmers generally take what they find in the country, and are content. The cattle grow and are fattened, in a shape, by the really wonderful natural growth of wild grasses. This is very well as far as it goes, but it is not farming. I have never seen any large extent of land in the Old Country to equal the general soil of this district, but we must "cultivate, cultivate, cultivate," if the full value is to be taken out of this rich soil, and cultivation means knowledge of what to grow and how to grow it. Not only would the prime fat beef be the result, but the hog-raising business would follow, and can be made a most successful and profitable one. May I here state that a sagacious old-timer told me the other day that a secret in the successful growth of tame grasses, clovers, etc., was not to sow any for two years after breaking, or, as he put it, "Until the Indian was out of the ground," and then, when the soil had been cultivated and sunned, they might be grown with an assurance of success. Very little has been done in the way of fruit-growing, but there are promising signs of success if experiment and perseverance are adopted. Our population is gathered from many climes, all is new, and the feeling is amongst thoughtful men, who in these things "will show us any good."

Respecting trees, spruce grows well, and soon adds to the rich beauty of the homestead and the landscape, but I ask in vain will pine, Scotch fir, Norway fir and Scotch larch grow, and what deciduous trees? When extensive prairie fires are prevented, if tree-planting is encouraged, this great country may be made one of the most picturesque, and everyone knows that the appearance of a district, together with its producing value, helps to give it high value.

I trust all interested will wake up and follow your excellent suggestion and stimulating article, by agitating until they obtain what is so greatly needed in our midst, an "Experimental Farm," from which may go forth, after time, that special knowledge so absolutely necessary in these days, to enable those who live on the land to make the most of their occupation; to brighten, and even beautify, their home surroundings; and increase the value of their stake in the country. One word more, let all farmers remember, that to them, above and beyond all men, are these words true and applicable, "Knowledge is power."
Respectfully,
E. B. COWELL.

"Coming Back to Canada."

There's a bustle on the border, there's a shuffling of feet,
Where the greatest of Republics and the big Dominion meet;
For the sons of the Dominion, who have wandered far away,
Are coming back to Canada to-day.

True, their children sang America and Hands Across the Sea,
And they themselves have learned to love the Land of Liberty;
But it's feet across the border now, with toes the other way,
They are coming back to Canada to-day.

Yes, they're coming back to Canada, although there's nothing wrong
With the land of their adoption, but they've been away so long;
And some of them have soldiered there, and some of them are gray,
But they're coming back to Canada to-day.

—Warman, in the Idler.

The Objects of Harvesters.

Amongst the thousands of young men who have come West to engage in harvesting operations, there are many who have come to stay. There are also a number who will stay should the conditions of the country impress them favorably. We would advise such not to be in too great a hurry in coming to a decision. Conditions which may make an unfavorable impression may be found to be purely local, and may be got rid of by a short migration, for along with many other advantages our country has that of variety. It would be a pity that any small matter should prejudice the minds of our young Eastern friends to such an extent as to send them away before giving the country a fair trial. Let them remember that thousands have established themselves in comfort here, and thousands are arriving at a comparative degree of independence every year, who came here and started with no other asset than a good name and industrious habits.

The Alternative Railway Proposition.

Hon. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, in a carefully-prepared and well delivered speech on August 18th, proposed an alternative policy to the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition of the Government. His speech was an argument for the extension of the principle of Government ownership. Following is an outline of Mr. Borden's policy:

"Extend the Intercolonial to Georgian Bay by constructing a line from Montreal to Coteau, where the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic intersect, and by acquiring or paralleling the Canada Atlantic from Coteau to Parry Sound.

"Acquire and improve the Canadian Pacific from North Bay to Fort William, operate it by commission, which shall handle all traffic delivered at either end by the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern.

"Improve the grades of the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern, or both, between Fort William and Winnipeg, the road or roads to grant in return Government control of rates, running rights and haulage powers to the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial.

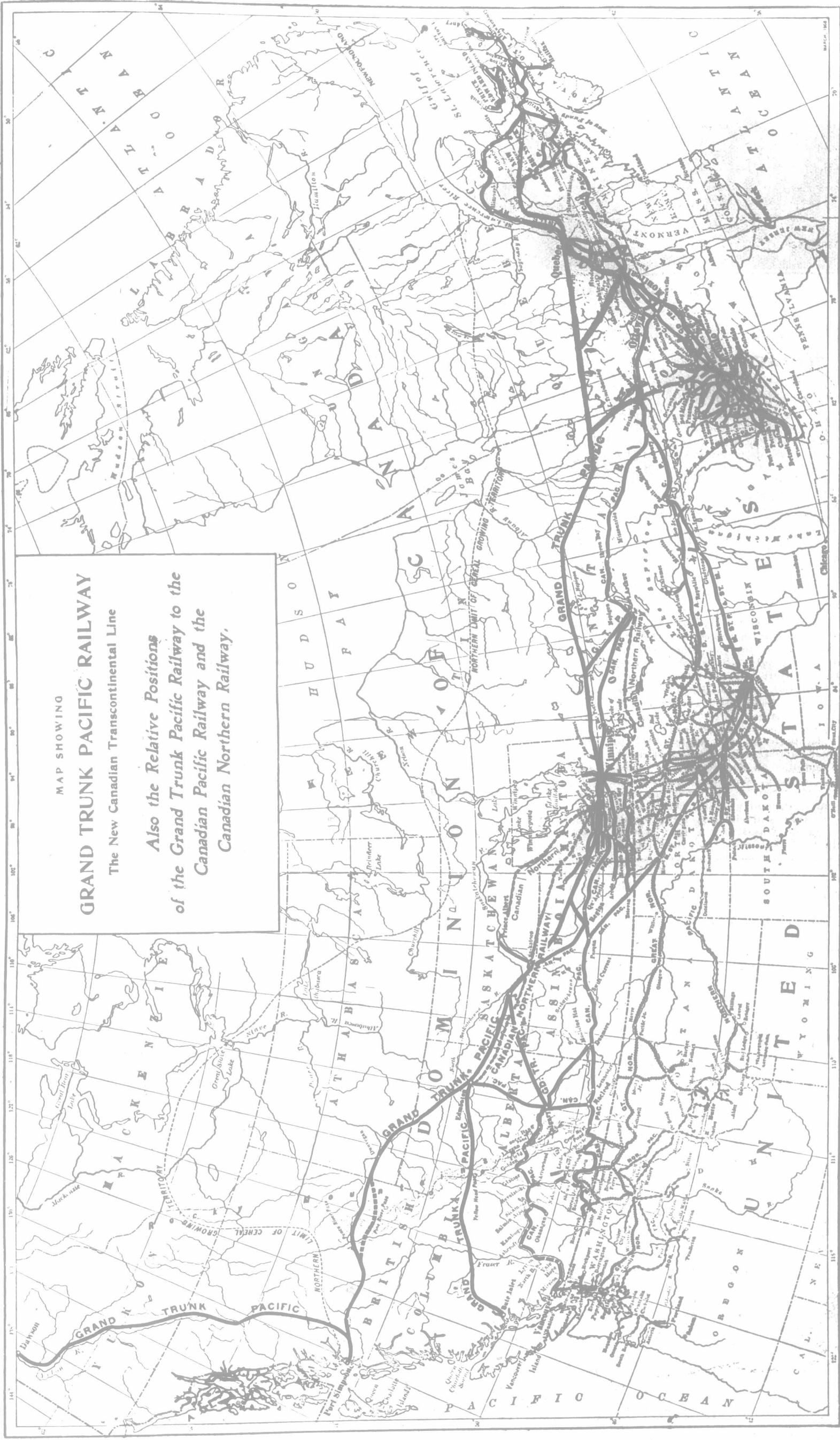
"To assist the construction of the Grand Trunk, running north of the Canadian Northern, to Edmonton.

"To effect between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern an arrangement by which only one line shall be constructed from Edmonton to Port Simpson, in default thereof the Government to build the line.

"To build the proposed line between Quebec and Winnipeg through Northern Ontario and Quebec as a colonization road, and as information and necessity may demand.

"To develop Lake Superior and Georgian Bay ports, the lake waterways, the St. Lawrence route and the ports of Montreal, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, on the same scale as that of the American equipment."

"Kindly send the Farmer's Advocate to my son, ———, who is just beginning to farm for himself. I do not know what I could do better for him just now than give him the Farmer's Advocate for a year. This is a plan that many another reader might follow with advantage.



MAP SHOWING
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY
The New Canadian Transcontinental Line
*Also the Relative Positions
of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to the
Canadian Pacific Railway and the
Canadian Northern Railway.*



A PORTAGE FAIR SCENE.
Teams waiting for the judge's call.

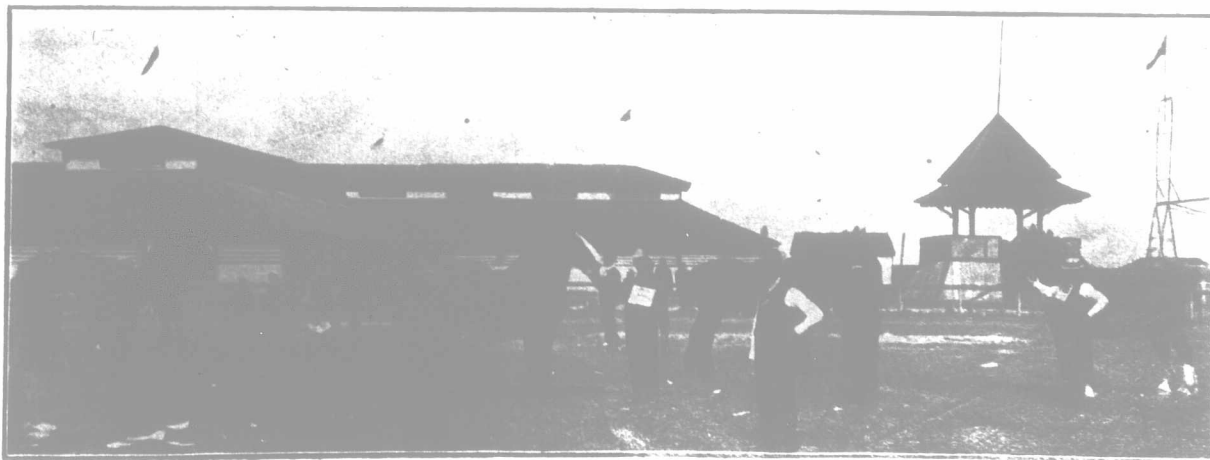
Horses.

The Balky Horse.

A balky horse on the harvest field is a factor which causes annoyance, delay and disorganization. When the balky horse gets to business everyone has to wait his capricious consent to get to work again, and in the case of a confirmed balker he is generally a more profitable—or a less unprofitable—servant when standing in the stable than when out at work. The conditions of the harvest field are sometimes such as to incite balkiness in any horse. When the other wagon is being unloaded to top out a stack, the one on the field is often being overloaded, and if the driver is not careful to avoid soft ground and parts of the field that incline towards the stack, the balky horses find the extra load too much of a strain on them, and if care is not exercised in such cases, true starting horses may be made to gib. Some good horsemen are never satisfied unless their horses are hauling the last pound they can haul. It is certainly a triumph to have one's horses trained to pull true, to strain every muscle to haul a load out of a nasty place, and a horseman feels a just pride when he sees his team accomplish such a task. There are men in charge of horses, however, who take no pains to train their horses to perform such feats. They put on the heaviest loads on young untrained horses, and if the team is as heavy and looks in every way as fit as a team they have seen haul such a load before, they can see no reason why there should be any difficulty with this case. Such thoughtless loading and careless handling is what makes balky horses, and not a few of the cases are traceable to the harvest and threshing field. Young horses should be treated with some consideration until their bones harden and their muscles develop, and until they have learned the art of bringing their muscles into operation to the best advantage, all of which will gradually come to them, and it will always be found a disastrous experiment to force nature in the matter.

At Readville, Mass., Aug. 24th, before a large crowd of spectators, Lou Dillon trotted a mile in two minutes, breaking the world's trotting record previously held by Cresceus (2.024). Lou Dillon was driven by Millard Saunders, and he thinks she will go the mile in 1.59 or better before the season closes. She is a handsome chestnut, and did the last quarter in 29 seconds.

The domestic economy and literary features of the Home Department of the Farmer's Advocate commend it to the wives and families of our subscribers above all other periodicals of its class. Introduce it to other homes.



HORSE JUDGING.

Farmers and farmers' sons vying for the "Farmer's Advocate" medal at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1907.

Canadian Horse Breeding.

The Tendencies, and the Classes to Which Farmers Should Give their Most Careful Attention.

In my travels through different sections of our Dominion, I have paid especial attention to the horse interests, and have noticed that the farmers, especially in the large agricultural sections, are paying more attention to the production of the draft breeds than to light horses. With the average farmer this is probably a wise course, as horses of the heavy classes, by reason of their quieter and more phlegmonous dispositions, are less liable to become injured or blemished during colthood than the lighter, more active and impulsive breeds. Then, again, the heavy mare, if well fed and cared for, can do a reasonable amount of work on the farm during the period of lactation, and at the same time supply a sufficient amount of nourishment to the offspring, while the farmer who breeds light horses must make provision for work horses without calling upon his brood mares to any considerable extent. Again, the draft colt will sell without training. So long as he has the necessary size and the desirable conformation, we are safe in assuming that he will make as good a horse of his class as his appearances indicate, provided he is serviceably sound; while the light horse requires training, which, in many cases, the breeder is incapable of giving, or, if capable, has not the time to devote to it in order that he may sell for his real value.

Unlike the heavy colt, we cannot judge the light fellow so well from general appearances and soundness. He must, in order to sell well, show his ability and willingness to perform well at the gaits peculiar to his class. Whether he be a road horse, carriage horse, saddler or hunter, of the desired size, conformation, general style and appearance, his value depends to a great extent upon his education and ability to perform, with speed, grace, courage, ambition and promptitude, the functions demanded or looked for in horses of his class. As regards soundness, we may say that it is not as essential in heavy as in light horses. Slight blemishes, such as scars, bunches, puffiness, etc., are not considered as serious in the heavy classes. In other words, an unsound or ill-formed heavy horse is more salable than a light horse with the same blemishes or ill-conformation.

Taking these facts into consideration, I think we must admit that the average farmer, who has no particular fondness for any special class, but who breeds especially for the market, is safer to breed heavy horses. But the breeder who has a

decided preference for some special class of horses (and I think that every man who is essentially a horseman has) will probably succeed better in breeding his favorite class, as he will, in all probability, have the ability to educate his colts for their special purpose, whether it be for roadsters, carriage horses, saddlers or hunters. In regard to the latter classes, I think it is a pity that the young men on farms do not take more pains to educate horses to the saddle. In most cases, where horses suitable for the saddle are bred, they are taught to go in harness, but are sold, at four or five years old, practically green as far as saddle work is concerned. I say it is a pity that such is the case, as the education of the young horse would also be an education to the young man, and teach him how to ride. No class of men have as good an opportunity to learn to ride as the farmer who produces his own horses. Yet, even on farms where half-breeds are raised, how seldom it is that a prospective purchaser can get a decent saddle and bridle to try a horse he is about to buy. There will be good harness and rigs, both single and double, but seldom a saddle. Then, again, how often do we notice in the showing, where the farmer or his son is exhibiting a saddle horse, probably the best horse in the ring, that he is so handicapped by the absence of proper appointments, lack of education, and by poor riding, that he has no chance of winning. He is purchased by a dealer or private individual, given an education, and exhibited in a few months in the same company, and is an outstanding winner. His former owner is probably present, and declares that it is the owner, not the horse, that wins, and attempts to prove his statement by stating that he showed him in the same company a few months before and got nothing.

THE SADDLE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

If farmers would provide suitable appointments for saddle work, and encourage their boys to ride more and drive less, they would become fond of the exercise and good riders. At the same time, he should not neglect his daughters; he should also provide them with saddles. There is no exercise so good for either boys or girls as saddle work, nor none that the young folks (with few exceptions) enjoy so much. The pleasure can also be made profitable. If a saddle horse is well trained the farmer does not need to sell to the dealer, but can get the dealer's price from the consumer. A saddle horse of the proper size and conformation, that can be recommended as a lady's horse, will sell for double the amount that he is worth green, and there is no reason why the breeder should not receive this profit in addition to rendering his daughters a great deal of pleasure and healthful exercise in training the colt. For the other classes of light horses the same remarks as regards education apply to a greater or less extent. I have rather left the line of breeding, and taken up that of education.

THE AUTOMOBILE FAD.

Present conditions appear to indicate that the horse interests are about to be seriously influenced by the automobile, but I do not think that we have much cause for alarm on that score. The automobile is at present a fad with the wealthy classes in cities, and as it is an expensive and we may say an unreliable toy, and probably will continue to be so, it is hard to say to what extent it may, at least temporarily, interfere with the popularity of the light harness and riding horse, but I cannot see that there is any danger, at least for some considerable time to come, of the heavy horse interests being influenced by these machines. This class, at least, I think is safe until automobiles can be built with less complications, more reliable, more easily handled, with less expense, and sold for much less money. If the time ever comes when satisfactory machines for the performance of heavy work can be built and operated at a reasonable cost, the heavy horse will be in more danger than the light, as a true horseman will never allow an inanimate concern to take the place of the animal he admires so much. Those who use horses simply for the service they can get from them, will doubtless be satisfied with an automobile if it gives satisfactory service, but those who like horses will never derive the same pleasure in an automobile that they do in the saddle or in a carriage behind one or a pair of good horses. "WHIP."

Working Colts.

Colts of the heavy draft breeds are put into hard work oftentimes too soon, merely because they are large and have the appearance of strength. The heavy bone is soft, and the muscles are not closely knit. The three-year-old can do a lot of work without injury, but it must be work that demands no severe straining. It is with even more difficulty that the four-year-old is kept in good condition when worked continuously. Light work demanding no strain is all that can be done safely by the heavy, loose-jointed horse until it is five years old. If it pays its way during these two years it does enough, and the rest will come from having a sound draft animal when it begins to reach maturity.—[Farm and Fireside.]

Horses that have their grown hoof overgrown often make a size, for which proceeds to correct often making ward or forward not fail in a tionally, and cular development whole winter frequent visits blacksmith shop the summer trouble.

In a racy Peebles, Scotland the Scottish performances that one good end writes:

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Cattl

At the recent real. Mr. Rol following reso "That the pre of Canadian c so far as they existing among disease is as r as in the mot seases exist in are also undes with the free supply of cattl British consum Congress the of Agriculture portation into live cattle, un at once be rec seconded the r

Trim Horses' Feet.

Horses that go unshod all summer should have their hoofs trimmed periodically. An overgrown hoof is necessarily an unshapen one. The overgrowth renders it so, but in nine cases out of ten it is unshapen in more respects than that of size, for when the hoof is neglected nature proceeds to correct the matter, and pieces break off, often making the horse bear on one side, or backward or forward. Such abnormal conditions will not fail in a short time to affect the hoof functionally, and not only the hoof but also the muscular development of the leg. It often takes the whole winter to correct such a condition, with frequent visits to and operations in the blacksmith shop, when judicious trimming during the summer would have obviated the whole trouble.

Stock.

Sheep Dog Trials.

In a racy report of a sheep-dog trial at Peebles, Scotland, last month, a correspondent of the Scottish Farmer, after describing several performances that were but partially successful, and one good enough to secure the third award he writes:

By this time we were ripe for a change. We had laughed and pitied enough. And the change came. Thomas Gilholm, East Fortune, with Ben, soon made the onlookers draw long breaths. Away Ben went like an arrow, with a searching eye scanning the whole field. The moment he caught his lot he swept round them, shedding the grass with his nose—a display which only the word beautiful can describe. No rough "butchery" turn, no excitement, no hurry—he knew his art thoroughly. At once the sheep had confidence in him, and quickly showed signs of obedience. Between the dog and master there was evident the most absolute trust. Few words were spoken, few turns made, for at every point Ben's eye was a focus which permitted of no escape. A piece of splendid work; he completed his task without making a single false point. When James Scott, from Pinnacle, stepped forward with Cep, the word was passed round that a daring challenger had entered the lists. A whisper from his master was all that Cep needed. Very few seconds elapsed before he was in touch with the five fleecy innocents. He seemed to repeat the performance of Ben, and while it was extremely hard to note the slightest difference, there was a superior "finish" about the movements of Cep that merited the premier honor. Rightly the judges placed him first and Ben second. Had a second trial taken place two hours afterwards, the judges might—very likely would—have seen reason for changing the tickets, so near did both dogs come to the high standard of perfection. Three failures again lent variety to the proceedings. Appreciation, mixed with genuine sympathy, was evoked when "Bobby" Hardie, from Highlandshiel, made for the starting post. A round-faced, honest-looking boy of seventeen, he seemed a trifle timid, but nobly determined. His youthful backers gave him a good "heartening" cheer, which made "Bobby's" step a little more confident. Perhaps in that burst of applause he heard one sweet voice which meant more to him than all the rest. With manly gesture he commenced, and soon showed that both he and his dog were not without "steel." "Bobby" seemed to say, "We may not do it as neatly as some of them, but by jove we'll go through it, and in right rattling style, too." And he did, carrying off the fourth ticket with subdued and blushing pride. Loud and long was the applause which greeted "Bobby's" finish, and no doubt the voice that was always so sweet would be sweeter still that night, for her gay young mountaineer now stood fourth in the annals of glory.

Cattle Trade with Britain.

At the recent Imperial Trade Congress, in Montreal, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., moved the following resolution as to the cattle trade: "That the present restrictions on the importation of Canadian cattle into Great Britain are unjust so far as they are based on the dread of disease existing among such cattle, since any outbreak of disease is as rigidly guarded against in Canada as in the mother country, and no infectious diseases exist in Canada; and that such restrictions are also undesirable, as they result in interference with the free development of trade, decreased supply of cattle and increased cost of meat to the British consumer, and that in the opinion of this Congress the present resolution of H. M. Board of Agriculture, so far as they relate to the importation into the United Kingdom of Canadian live cattle, under reasonable precautions, should at once be reconsidered." Mr. J. Lockie Wilson seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Lesser Lights in Shorthornedom.

All up-to-date stockmen, especially the North American animal husbandmen, know that judicious advertising is necessary, no matter how good the animal they produce may be, in order to reap the maximum financial benefit from it. Such advertising may be by means of the agricultural press, in both reading and advertising columns, or through the show-rings, in either breeding or fat-stock sections. At the present time there are a few fortunate British breeders, such as Mr. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor; Mr. Duthie, of

Craigie, of Pennan; Granger, of Pitcur, Cameron, of Balnakyle; McWilliam, of Stonytown; Anderson, of Saphock; Anderson, of Fingask; John Young, of Tilbouries; Geo. Walker, of Tillygreig; Alex. Crombie, of Woodend; John Cran, of Keith; Sylvie Campbell, of Kinellar; George Campbell, of Harthill; Simmers, of Whiteside; Morrison, Phingask; Lord Roseby, represented by Geo. Sinclair; Beilie Taylor, of Pitlivie; A. M. Gordon, of Newton; Lady Cathcart, of Cluny; and Lord Polwarth, of Mertoun. There are numbers of others, especially to the south of the Scotch and English border-line, but we have not

time, space nor inclination to mention them just now, which is the era of Scotch blood!

Beginning with the first listed, we have Auchronie. In Scotland a man among his neighbors and acquaintances is often spoken of by the name of the farm he occupies. In Canada the person wearing the aforementioned name is best known as the breeder of Lord Banff, who did so much in the hands of Mr. W. D. Flatt. Watson is a brother-in-law to the Campbells, so is a Shorthorn enthusiast, and bound to the calling by many ties. In his herd are to be found Maids of Promise, Craib-

stones and Brawith Buds, and it might not come amiss to mention a criticism or two of this breeder. "Brawith Buds are nearly all bare on the loin and sharp over the crops, albeit good milkers," which rather savors of what our authorities on dairy form might term a question and answer in dairy conformation. He states "Craibstone was a bull with plain horns;" his progeny, as seen by the writer, certainly show his prepotency in this respect. At Auchronie just now as one of the sires is Waterloo, a son of Choice Goods, a roan bull of fair quality, and not overburdened with size. Clan Alpine was a sire here. From this herd hails Scottish Prince, a roan bull, heading the herd of John Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

Campbell, of Deystone, is a brother of the present occupant of Kinellar, and is a cousin of those well-known Canadian stockmen, the Isaacs. A Duthie-bred bull, Golden Fame, a mottled red, good in his head, heart, neck, crops and loin, with a little small and lacking in flank and thighs, is lord of the harem, which contains Nonpareils, Minas, Clarets and Ythans. Bruce of Byres, near the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's place, at Lochabers, has a large herd on a farm in a bleak, exposed coast situation, and while not as well-known, perhaps, in Canada as he deserves to be, has none the less a name as a breeder whose stock has journeyed far afield. He is a cousin and son-in-law of Bruce, of Dublin, another Shorthorn stalwart and authority. This herd was started in 1835, and to the bovine enthusiast many pleasant hours can be spent in the company of this genial gentleman, who is a rich mine for delvers in Shorthorn lore. He has bred Polled Angus as well, with success, winning at the Highland in 1892 the prize on aged bulis in both Shorthorns and Angus, a record to be proud of. His store of knowledge, catalogues and other records causes him often to be drawn upon from the Shorthorn headquarters in Hamover Square, London. Mr. Bruce knew that great Yorkshireman, John Outhwaite, the breeder of Verbena, the ancestress of St. Valentine. From



BALBEGNO.

The residence of Mr. James Thomson, a noted Scottish breeder of Shorthorns

Collynie; and Wm. S. Marr, of Uppermill, who have reached such an altitude in the breeding of that cosmopolitan breed, the Shorthorn, that they are independent to some extent of the ordinary avenues of live-stock advertising. Such men may be termed the great lights of Shorthornedom! There remains, however, in Great Britain a host of breeders not as well-known by foreign breeders, yet none the less estimable, successful in varying degrees as breeders. Many of these men blaze out their own pathways, and do their own thinking and solving of knotty breeding problems. Others, recognizing the success of the sage of Collynie, follow his cult as closely as possible by buying all their herd-headers from him, not always with the best results, and there are others again who buy herd-headers and breed Shorthorns on the hit-and-miss principle, seemingly being satisfied if they ensure the coupling of two pedigreed animals of opposite sexes. A man of note as a breeder, now in the "Great Beyond," who made his reputation by utilitarian methods, namely, demonstrating that his strain of Shorthorns were winners at the fat shows, was



A STOCK BULL AND HIS PROGENY AT BALLACHRAGGAN, SCOTLAND.

Bruce, of Inverquhomery, whose Augustas are talked of, and quoted in catalogues, reports of shows and sales. It might be well to enumerate a few breeders whom we have classed as "lesser lights." In the list we find Alex. Watson, of Auchronie; Geo. Campbell, of Deystone; D. C. Bruce, of Byres; the two Bruces, father and son, of Heatherwick; Anderson, of Ballachraggan; Thomson, of Balbegno; Turner, of Cairnton; Marr, of Cairnbrogie; Peterkins, of Dungleass; Durno, of Jackston, and Durno, of Westerton;

Outhwaite he hired Baron Killerby, an unattractive bull, with, so it is expressed, "a cat's face and the horns taking opposite directions, one up, the other down," but, withal, an extra getter, and unpurchasable from his owner. The hiring fee was £50 (\$250) for a season. When discussing the crazes for family pedigree and color, Mr. Bruce told the story of a once-noted bull, Baron Oxford 5th, bought by Sir Wilfrid Lawson from the Duke of Devonshire, Holker Hall, for £500. The bull died soon after his purchase, and on the new owner being advised of it, he went to see the remains, and on the spot composed the following lines:

"Here lies Baron Oxford, stark and cool,
Bred by a duke and bought by a fool."

In the herd at Byres, Lochabers, are Broad hooks, Circes and Syringas, the herd bulls being from the Sittyton Orange Blossom and Clipper families. The narrator was also given the method by Mr. Bruce by which he prepared and kept the bland oil-like cheery fluid, whiskey, but being a temperance man withholds these methods as not relevant to this paper.

Bruces are legion, and at Heatherwick there are two, father and son, who manage a farm of 300 acres in sight of Sittyton. This farm has been worked by the Bruces and their ancestors for 107 years, and the rent has risen in that time from £70 to £460. Bruce major has retired from active participation in farm duties, and the burden now falls on the son, who is also Secretary of the Aberdeen sales of pure-bred stock. At Heatherwick is Prince of Archers, a massive, well-covered roan bull, with a good touch; he is by Scottish Archer. In the herd of over 100 head are Nompereils, Augustas and Marigolds, and from this herd many have journeyed to Canada.

Anderson, of Ballachraggan, is the type of farmer which we in Canada can afford to be better acquainted with; he combines business principles with his farming. Two herds are kept, one Angus, the other Shorthorns. With the latter we are more concerned at present. At the head of the herd is Challenger, illustrated in the "Advocate" some time ago, a stylish roan, with an extra covering of flesh over his lower ribs, which are well sprung, a bull masculine in appearance, wide and thick in his crops, square rumped, and with deep thighs, perhaps a bit high on the leg and bare on the front of the shoulder, but a breeder, as his stock show. The average price got for bulls from this herd at the Inverness sale in 1902 was £35, and, if my memory serves me right, John Graham, of Carberry, is the authority for the statement that Wm. Duthie purchased a bull from this herd at the Perth sale and gave a long price. Mr. Anderson fed many a Canadian store, as did D. C. Bruce, and liked them. He also breeds Clydesdales and Border Leicesters. In addition to his own holdings, he manages 1,500 acres for others. Speaking of stockers or store cattle, he is much opposed to Ayrshire blood in them, especially the Galloway-Ayrshire cross. Thomson, of Balbegno, is one of that fine old type of British farmer yet to be found in those isles. He has bred Shorthorns in

Aberdeenshire, and still continues to do so. His residence is part of the old castle of Balbegno, which has a banqueting hall whose vaulted ceiling has no doubt rung with the acclaim of doughty knight on his return from a successful foray. This venerable pile dates back to 1560. Not far away is Feltercairn and Queen Victoria's arch, built to celebrate a cross-country drive of her late Majesty with the Prince Consort. INTER PRIMOS.

(To be continued.)



THE SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE.
Experimental Farm, Agassiz, British Columbia.

The B.C. Experimental Farm at Agassiz.

The wisdom of a Government in providing for the expense of experimenting, and thus save the farmer from pecuniary loss, is not questioned in these practical days, unless it be by a political fanatic or a hardshell back number. Stretching across Canada we find located at Nappan, N.S.; Ottawa, Ont.; Guelph, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Assa., and Agassiz, B.C., a system of farms, each differing in some respects from the others, yet all working on the same plan of experimentation. The most western of the farms is just as useful as are the others, but is probably not as well known, on account of several reasons, few modes of access to it, and the smallness of its constituency. While British Columbia is a country of considerable area, the amount of



DORSET SHEEP.
At the Experimental Farm, Agassiz, British Columbia.

land under cultivation by farmers, ranchers, dairymen and fruit-growers is comparatively small, yet bound to increase as the years go on. The correspondence of the farm shows that the definition applied by the present Minister of Agriculture in his report, "Bureaus of information," is lived up to by it.

A visitor to the farm, which lies in the valley of the Fraser, and is overlooked by Mt. Cheam, is at once struck by the fruit trees in various stages of growth. Fruit culture is the agri-

cultural industry at which B.C. excels, and it is a growing one, on account of the Manitoba and Territorial markets to the east; consequently, a great deal of attention is given to the introduction of new varieties and their fitness for the country, as well as usefulness as producers of what the markets call for. In this respect the experimental farm is particularly useful; the new-comer engaging in fruit-growing cannot afford to plant worthless varieties, and if he avails himself of information gratuitously supplied from the farm at Agassiz, he can save himself loss of time and money, and a lot of annoyance. Diseases of fruit trees are attended to, new remedies tried and reported on, a watch being kept incessantly for parasitic or fungoid pests, and the conclusion one comes to quickly is that the Superintendent is a busy and versatile man; by the queries submitted to him the questioners evidently accord him encyclopedic qualities.

Amongst other things being tried is the suitability of the benches (to the tenderfoot, these might be described as shelves or terraces on the mountain ranges) for fruit-growing, the comparative inaccessibility making these places of little value unless for such purposes. Vegetation is exuberant, the fern (bracken) being several feet in height in June, a hard plant to get rid of, the dead roots being very slow to rot. Other weeds are also very persistent, the mild winters proving harmless to them. Nature gives very little aid here in weed suppression, the humidity supports the plant through infrequent sun-scorchings.

Farming in this country of mountains and valleys, dyked lands and meadows, is not a profession to be trifled with, although such is the impression one who is used to the strenuous farm life of Ontario or the Northwest gets. Excuses may be mentioned for such a condition of things, namely, the persistency in weed growth, the lack of humus in the soil, and its natural sequel, soil leaching, and a climate conducive to taking life easy. I am referring to the lower mainland country, and I might add another excuse, the heavy work to be undertaken in order to clear the land.

Amongst other difficulties is the tendency of a crop of the preceding year to appear out of its turn, buckwheat being a bad offender. If the fertility of this land is to be kept up and increased, clover-growing and plowing under to get humus is essential, and it is not hard to get this valuable legume to work. Manure is best applied as a top-dressing on the grass; the method, as above described, being followed by Mr. Sharpe, the superintendent, with success, as is evidenced by the growing crops. The Superintendent recommends drawing away the manure to the field as it is made, a method suitable in this wet climate for the farmer without a manure-shed. By this means the valuable soluble constituents of the manure are not lost entirely, being arrested on the downward passage by the grass roots. The keeping of live stock is evidently part of the scheme of agriculture to be followed, and, as is to be expected, at the Experimental Farm we find a small working herd of useful-looking Shorthorns, and a flock of Dorsets thriving on the clover aftermath, which some three weeks previously had yielded heavily. Sheep do well, and when asking about the prospects for working with the golden-hoofed, Mr. Sharpe expressed the opinion that the lower mainland was especially suited to winter or early lamb raising, climatic conditions being so favorable; yet, withal, a word of warning, well worth consideration, was given: "Stock can no more suffer exposure here than elsewhere, the cold, wet fall rains being just as detrimental to the live stock, or more so, than a much lower temperature under bright, dry conditions!" The B. C. farmer does not begin to supply the Province with small ruminants, thousands of muttons being imported yearly from the States.

Bees and poultry are also kept, and fill out a plan of diversified agriculture well within reach of an energetic farmer. The Agassiz farm buildings are not built on an extravagant plan by any means.

The avenues, shrubs and tree belts were at their best on the occasion of my visit, some of the ornamentals being especially attractive, a light-colored leaved relative of the Manitoba maple and the Caragana being very noticeable. The soil in this part of the country seems to be deficient in mineral constituents, notably lime and potash; the water is very soft. The growth of grass under the sprayed (with lye) trees was much more vigorous than out from under the area on which the spray would drip.

"NOMAD."

While keeping step with the most advanced agricultural thought of the age for the benefit of progressive students, it is at the same time the policy of the Farmer's Advocate not to "shoot over the heads" of the rank and file to furnish information that can be applied with success in everyday practice. Point this out to your neighbor who is not yet a reader, and induce him to subscribe.

This is a problem. A proposal of policy which is considered. The primary what is likely part of the E. Those who (favorable to tariffs are Forty years views, but th have not all justed themse is much reduc fered greatly. leases of the period, also s lost by all in period is over and a very la terested in ch big cities. I imported feed ing for the fa is only among a vote could tective tariff there is a prev policy is mor the artisans a agriculture. say that they would help of don't quite se long ago ceas tion is a very in a day. Se harm can con enquiry. Af policy for hal harm in askin in the policy

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Our Scottish Letter.

A TIME FOR FISCAL INQUIRY.

This is an old country, but we are just beginning to discover that we have not solved all problems. A big fight is brewing over the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain. One does not require to be a profound student to see that the policy which he has outlined is fitted to be of considerable advantage to the Empire as a whole. The primary question, however, is not that, but what is likely to be its influence on the particular part of the Empire called the United Kingdom? Those who suppose offhand that farmers are favorable to anything that savors of protective tariffs are likely to find themselves in error. Forty years ago farmers possibly cherished such views, but the lessons of the intervening period have not all been on one side. Farmers have adjusted themselves to the new conditions. Land is much reduced in value. Landowners have suffered greatly. The farmers who held land under leases of the old sort, and during the transition period, also suffered greatly. Much capital was lost by all interested in land. But the transition period is over. New conditions have been created, and a very large body of farmers are as much interested in cheap imports as any dweller in the big cities. Dairy farmers use large quantities of imported feeding stuffs. Those engaged in feeding for the fat market are similarly situated. It is only among the wheat-growers of Lincoln that a vote could be got right away in favor of a protective tariff on wheat. Everywhere, almost, there is a prevalent feeling that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is more likely to secure adherents among the artisans and manufacturing classes than in agriculture. Farmers put it bluntly when they say that they can see how Chamberlain's policy would help our wheat-growing colonies, but they don't quite see how it is going to help those who long ago ceased to be wheat-growers. The question is a very big one, and it will not be settled in a day. Sensible men everywhere agree that no harm can come of investigation and exhaustive enquiry. After a trial of one particular fiscal policy for half a century, there can be no possible harm in asking whether there may not be points in the policy capable of improvement?

VETERINARY EDUCATION.

One of the big questions of the immediate future in connection with agriculture is the consolidation of veterinary education. It would be absurd to affirm that education of this kind is on a satisfactory footing in Scotland. We have three good colleges—two in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow. They are to all intents and purposes private ventures, and largely owe their measure of success to the individuality and force of character of their respective founders. Depending almost wholly on the fees of students, these colleges are not self-supporting. They are not able to pay salaries to teachers, which would make them independent of private practice, and nearly all of them have to engage in that work. This has its advantages, but one need not expect from Scottish colleges any contribution to research work while such conditions prevail. Of the three colleges, the oldest is the Royal (Dick) College in Edinburgh. It was founded by the late Professor Dick, and when he died he left considerable sums as an endowment. This is administered by the Town Council of Edinburgh, along with some other trustees. These endowments are to be still further augmented by funds provided from the capital sum set aside by Professor Dick to provide an income for his sister, Miss Mary Dick, who died some time ago, and by a substantial sum set aside by Mr. A. Inglis McCallum, a practicing V. S. in Edinburgh. Altogether the Dick College will soon be in a sound financial condition, but even then it will not be possible to claim that the provision for veterinary education in this country is adequate. We want one thoroughly good veterinary college for the whole of Scotland, liberally endowed, and able to command the services of the very best men in their respective departments. Whether we will get this is another matter. Certainly it will not come our way unless we agitate for it.

COUNTY SHOWS

have been all the rage during the past few weeks. Grand collections of stock have been seen at Perth, Forfar, Dingwall, Keith and Elgin. In these northern latitudes the leading features are always Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and cross cattle. Clydesdale horses are as popular in the north as in the dairying districts of the south-west and west. In Peebles and the upper ward of Lanarkshire the leading features are invariably the sheep classes. The three breeds, Border Leicesters, Blackfaces and Cheviots, are about equally represented. At Peebles this year a pleasing variety was introduced in a sheep-dog trial. No form of exercise at a show attracts one-half as much attention as does this. Tweeddale, as Peebles of old was called, is a great Chev-

iot pasturage. The quality of sheep reared on its hills is excellent. Teviotdale, or Rosburgh, perhaps, excels it, but in the Merse or Berwickshire, the sheep industry has fallen on evil days. It used to be the headquarters of the Border Leicesters, and Kelso is still the great rendezvous of the breeders of that variety. But so far as show-sheep are concerned, almost any part of Scotland excels the Merse. This year Angus or Forfarshire has been the leading county in the show-yards alike for Scottish Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as well as for Border-Leicester sheep. The show at Forfar extended over two days. It was the jubilee celebration, and a great success in every way. Of all these shows, Dingwall, the capital of Ross-shire, had the



A 15-MONTHS SHORTHORN HEIFER.
In the Agassiz herd.

greatest variety. In place of holding half a dozen smaller shows from Inverness to Cape Wrath, all the northern societies combined to hold one big event at Dingwall. The effort was well sustained, and the results altogether gratifying. Easter Ross is one of the finest agricultural districts in Scotland, and the stock exhibited at Dingwall reached a very high standard of merit. One of the most successful exhibitors was Mr. Jas. A. Gordon, of Arabella, whose beautiful two-year-old Shorthorn bull, *Prairie King*, championed his section. Mr. Dyson Perrins, of Ardross, showed very fine Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and championed that section with the Ballindaloch-bred bull, *Rosador*.

THE CLYDESDALE TRADE.

Canadian buyers of Clydesdales have been very



SHORTHORNS ON CLOVER AFTERMATH.
British Columbia Experimental Farm.

active of late. Mr. George Isaacs, who ships Shorthorn cattle as well as Clydesdales, took away a useful shipment of over half a dozen Aberdeenshire Clydesdales about a month ago. Some of them had been winning prizes at the north-eastern shows, and altogether they looked like doing some good in Canada. Mr. Tom Graham, of Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., paid us his first visit, and if he is spared, we are pretty confident it will not be his last. Mr. Tom knows a horse, and some of the best judges here

have a notion that he is the best Graham of the bunch. Anyhow, he made a fine selection of really high-class horses and mares. Messrs. Mowat & Babe, Shelburne, sailed by the same steamer with a smaller lot, but they will not be long in finding homes. Dalgety Bros., London, continue to send steady shipments of serviceable, well-bred, big stallions. One of these shipments left a week ago. To-day (15th August), Mr. Hogate, Sarnia, is to start with ten stallions, and Mr. Neil Smith, Brampton, and Mr. George Nixon, Mitchell, have horses going by the same ship. Orders have been booked by Mr. James Kilpatrick for the Australian market, and the Messrs. Montgomery have sold their first-prize two-year-old colt at the Royal, Premier Pride, to a buyer from New Zealand. Several U. S. buyers are in the country, including Mr. Alex. Galbraith, from Janesville, Wis., and Mr. Turner, from Pennsylvania. There appears to be a big dispute in the Northwest about the Clydesdale and the Percheron. It's all right. The Clydesdale has never been boomed as the Percheron has been, but if work requires to be done the Clydesdale is the horse to get through with it. The extent to which buyers are thronging us at present is proof that the Clydesdales is in demand. The best aged gelding of the season, Mr. Hastie's four-year-old horse, by McIlroy, has been bought for the Chicago market, and leaves this country next week.

Ayrshire cattle breeders will regret to learn that the doyen of that cult, Mr. John Murray, Carston, Ochiltree, died in the third week of July. He had reached the extraordinary age of 99, and up to the very last had an unclouded intellect, and was able to take an interest in all that was going on. He was one of the leading men of the Ayrshire trade, and his mantle fell on his sons, Mr. James Murray, Muir, Cumnock, and the possibly better known John Murray, of Carston. Carston Ayrshires had a world-wide reputation, and won the laurels in many a keen fight.

"SCOTLAND YET."

Back to the Farm.

Every farmer boy wants to be a school teacher, every school teacher hopes to be an editor, every editor would like to be a banker, every hanker would like to be a trust magnate, and every trust magnate hopes some day to own a farm and have chickens and cows and pigs and horses to look after. We end where we begin.— [Saline County (Kan.) Index.]

Gold Medal Appreciated.

Bradwardine, Aug. 18, 1903.

Editor Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg:

Dear Sir,—The gold medal you mailed me arrived to-day in first-class shape.

It is quite artistic, and I am quite proud of it.

I beg leave to thank you with all my heart for the generosity which prompted you to offer such a valuable prize in such a worthy cause.

It will be a pleasure to me to aid you (at any time in the future, if I can) to advance the interests of agriculture or agricultural instruction in the Northwest.

Thanking you again for the medal, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
HARRY V.

GLENDENING.

Wheat Rates Reduced.

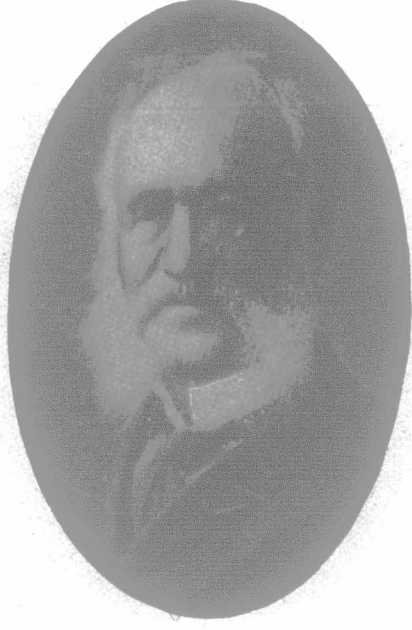
For ten cents per hundred pounds, or six cents per bushel, wheat is now carried from Winnipeg to Port Arthur over the Canadian Northern Railway, fixed by Order-in-Council of the Provincial Government. An equal reduction in rates went into effect on September 1st at all other points on the Canadian Northern in Manitoba. This makes a total reduction in rates on grain of four cents per hundred within three years.

Death of Senator Cochrane.

AN APPRECIATION.

The decease of Hon. Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane, at his home at Hillhurst, Quebec, on August 12th, at the advanced age of 80 years, as announced in our last issue, removes a prominent figure from the ranks of Canadian stock-breeders. Born on the farm on which he died, his early manhood was devoted to commercial enterprises, which, though begun in a humble way, by industry and good business habits proved exceedingly profitable, securing him, while yet in the prime of life, a competence. At the age of 45 his ambition to own the home-farm was gratified, and his natural love of country life and of high-class animals was indulged to the full on the Hillhurst estate of 650 acres in Compton County, one of the most picturesque portions of rural Canada. Here, in a surprisingly short time, by the masterful energy and enterprise of the owner, a herd of Shorthorn cattle was established, the fame of which became world-wide, making records unequalled in the history of the breed up to that period. It was in 1867 that Mr. Cochrane began his memorable series of importations. The initial shipment consisted of two of the greatest show-yard celebrities known to American Shorthorn history, namely, Baron Booth of Lancaster and the cow Rosedale, which proved the sensation of their time, and were practically invincible. Noting the rising popularity and prices of the Duchess tribes, in 1868 Mr. Cochrane, a young breeder in a young country, made a record by paying 1,000 guineas, or \$5,000, for Duchess 97th, purchased from Col. Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, the highest price up to that date ever paid for a cow or heifer of any breed, and the highest price ever paid by a single individual for a Shorthorn. And the sequel showed that the transaction was not a deed of reckless daring, but a well-considered business venture, as the first calf of Duchess 97th, Duke of Hillhurst, was sold as a yearling to Col. Kingscote, an English breeder, for 800 guineas. In 1871 the two heifers, Duchesses of Hillhurst 1st and 2nd, were sold to Lord Dunmore for 2,500 guineas, the price paid for their dams, imported to Hillhurst the previous year. In 1872, Third Duke of Hillhurst was sold for \$5,000, and in the following year ten head were sold to one English nobleman for \$50,000. About this time, having imported some high-class cattle of Booth breeding, which were admired for their individual merit, and finding that America was not taking kindly to them, owing partly to their light colors, he began turning them back upon the English market, and in 1875 sold to Mr. A. Browne, of Northumberland, five Booth heifers at a reputed price of \$17,500. During that same year he exported Royal Commander (29857), and sold him at auction for 1,150 guineas to Mr. Hugh Aylmer, of Aylesby. In 1877 he sold at auction at Windermere, in Cumberland, thirty-two head, principally Booth cattle, and two Duchesses, tactfully bringing together the devotees of the two great rival families, Booth and Bates, where a battle-royal was fought for supremacy of prices, the Duchess of Hillhurst selling for 4,300 guineas to Earl Bective, the highest price ever paid for a cow in Great Britain, and the yearling 3rd Duchess of Hillhurst to Mr. R. Loder for 4,100 guineas, or a little over \$44,000 for the pair, the average for the 32 head sold figuring out at \$2,550 each. At a public sale in Toronto in 1875, Mr. Cochrane sold the cow Airdrie Duchess 5th for \$18,000, and the three months bull calf, 5th Duke of Hillhurst, for \$8,800; and at a sale in Toronto in 1876, he sold Airdrie Duchess 2nd for \$21,000, and Airdrie Duchess 3rd for \$23,600, to Albert Crane, of Kansas. From Airdrie Duchess 10th and her five daughters, for which he paid Mr. Geo. Murray, of Wisconsin, \$30,000, Mr. Cochrane sold in six years \$180,000 worth, and two of the family had died in the meantime. Mr. Cochrane was one of the few breeders who figured in the speculations of that perilous period of boom prices and safely survived it. While many staked their all and lost, his good judgment and prescience led him to unload in time to escape the crash that followed, as it must inevitably follow as a sequel to inordinate inflation of prices. But the indomitable spirit of the man, and his innate love for good stock, led him in the eighties to make extensive importations, and to establish high-class herds of Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Hillhurst, which for several years were brought out at the leading Canadian shows in the pink of condition, sweeping the prize-lists and selling for good prices, several auction sales showing averages of \$400 to \$700. The Hereford bull Cassio, imported and exhibited by Mr. Cochrane, is generally acknowledged to have been the most perfect beef bull of any breed ever shown in Canada. The remainder of these cattle were subsequently transferred to the Cochrane ranch in Southern Alberta, which has also proven a very profitable venture. In the nineties Hackney horses and Shropshire sheep, and later a flock of Hampshire Downs, were imported, and to meet the improved

demand and prices for Shorthorns in the last years of the old century, a new herd of these was built up upon importations from Scotland and England, high-class sires being selected from leading herds. The aged Senator's health having failed in the last few years, and having been deprived of his sight, he sought to close up his business affairs, and on the day before his death a dispersion sale of the herd was held at Hamilton, Ontario, under the supervision of his son, Mr. James A. Cochrane, at which 57 head were



HON. M. H. COCHRANE.

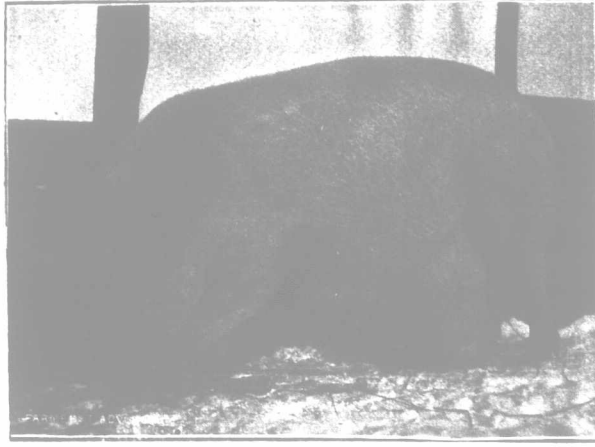
Born November 11th, 1833. Died August 12th, 1903.

sold, without special preparation, for an average of \$307. The older generation of breeders will remember Mr. Cochrane as the genial, generous, kindly man he was, and his native country has profited more than can ever be estimated by his enterprising spirit and labors in disseminating high-class stock, the influence and inspiration of which will live long past the limit of his life.

A Mammary Tumor in a Sow.

During the weaning period the mammary gland of a pure-bred Yorkshire sow was noticed to be increasing instead of decreasing in size at the hinder part. The use of a homemade irritant dressing tended to reduce it temporarily to the size and hardness of a baseball. As the sow approached another parturition the gland again enlarged to a very large size, and again after parturition was over subsided to some extent, although it did not become as small as at the weaning period first mentioned.

As the sow was approaching another parturition when the writer's attention was first called to her, nature was allowed to take its course, and several pigs, eleven or more, were delivered, but did not live, their deaths being due to other causes, I believe, than the presence of the tumor. The tumor impeded the sow's movements to some extent, and from friction with the ground its under side had become abraded. Six weeks after the parturition the removal of the enlargement



MAMMARY TUMOR IN SOW.

was attempted. The tumor on section showed a considerable amount of tough tissue, enclosing many large pockets of an ill-smelling pus. The growth was well fed with blood, and necessitated the use of the ecraseur in addition to the knife. The tumor was not weighed after removal, but I should estimate it to weigh about thirty pounds. After the edges of the skin had been brought together by sutures (an overplus of skin had to be removed), the sow was let up, and was able

to run around the barnyard, although she stepped very high with the hind legs, the movements of which had not become accommodated to the loss of the tumor.

Although the operators looked carefully over the wound site for fugitive portions of the growth, they were unable to find any, and deemed it completely excised, subsequent events showing them to be mistaken; the frigidity of the atmosphere and the surroundings necessitated rather rapid and rough surgery. Three or four weeks later, according to the owner's testimony, he noticed an enlargement again appearing slightly forward of the excision, and deeming the case a hopeless one, killed the sow. The sow kept in remarkably good condition, as may be seen by the photo, during the whole time she was affected. During the time of the writer's attendance at the Iowa Agricultural College, he saw a similar case, with this difference, that the enlargement of the Iowa sow (a Poland-China) was spread over the abdominal surface, and did not hang down, as in the case reported. The Iowa sow died from shock an hour or two after the removal of the growth, which Yorkshire enthusiasts may say was due to the lack of vitality so common in what is often termed lard hogs!

I have not been able as yet to submit any portions of the tumor to microscopical examination, but the question might be asked—as has been—was it a cancer? The tendency to recur, and its rapid growth, rather indicate malignancy, yet the maintained good condition of the sow refutes the idea!

A. G. HOPKINS, B. Agr., D.V.M.

Farm.

Hamiota Show.

The annual agricultural fair was held at Hamiota on August the 5th, being the eleventh fair held by the agricultural society of Hamiota. There was a large crowd present, upwards of 2,000 having passed through the gates.

The exhibits, both in numbers and quality, were highly creditable, some claiming that the show of horses was equal to that of Brandon. There were certainly fine animals there and quite a large bunch of them.

Heavy draft and agricultural classes were a great display, and in both classes almost every event was keenly and closely contested. General-purpose horses were equally good, and only a good impression of the horses bred in the Hamiota district could be formed by those who visited the show.

Cattle in Shorthorn and grade classes were a fairly strong show in numbers, and a very good one in quality.

Both long- and short-wool sheep were represented, and although there was not much competition, the animals were all pretty good types.

Swine were strong in varieties, Tamworths, Berkshires, Yorkshires and Chester Whites being all represented, and good animals were shown in each class.

Oak River Fair.

Oak River farmers held their 12th annual fair on Tuesday, August the 4th. The day was not an ideal one in the important matter of weather, some showers falling during the day, but, notwithstanding, there was a good turnout of spectators. The show is believed to have been the best ever held at Oak River. There was a considerable addition to the number of exhibits, and the quality in all classes showed improvement.

There were three classes in agricultural horses—heavy draft, agricultural and general purpose—and in each of the three there was a good show and keen competition.

Carriage and roadsters were also a capital turnout, and the animals carrying away the tickets were in every way worthy of them.

Three classes of cattle were shown—Shorthorns, dairy cattle and grades. Mr. E. Henry carried away most of the honors in the Shorthorn class, and also the prize for the best bull in the dairy class. The grade class was represented by some very good animals.

There was no competition in the sheep classes, both the long and short woolled varieties being shown by one exhibitor.

The show of swine was a very small one; but in grains and vegetables there was a fair exhibit.

If your friend is not at home when you call with a sample copy of the *Farmer's Advocate*, show it to his wife or daughter, who will see and appreciate its merits at a glance.

The S... held its ten... on August... very unfavor... all-round su... was outsta... richly deser... looking pot... of prizes, w... and mango... were grand... Rabbit Hil... ing exhibit... from Ottaw... valuable sup... sugar facto... the Edmont... in proportio... beet, then... When we co... great size a... flowers, onic... lettuce, bea... The hall... tray of ham... litt, Strathc... tion. It c... a swivel lin... U. W., a ch... of different... movable ba... pleted with... Flowers... helped fill a... fine exhibit... the firsts, a... several seco... tured grains... the straw; i... tivated and... tween them... Strathcona,

Although numbers, ye... English, of... having on t... won for him... well & Ure... choice heifer... highest poss... They are th... wanted both... Heir, sired l... Queen 2nd... over section... type, with g... and well-fil... bull on the... and headed... to the lot o... Henry Kelse... second place... Strathcona... and second... monton win... First and... went to the... Heir Appare... thick cow, w... fine breeder... three-year-ol... got second... lette of heif... in the two-y... winning wit...

The exhibi... prizes. I... nize and tw... other single... Clover Bar... ster, V. T. I... cona, were... Pure-bred... gether, and... herd, won al... section, whic... Combination... stein cow, ... Rosie Rilly... ally fine-look... only been b... was bred by... Some very n... shown by M... A nice lo... showing con... class, Thos... A. McLean... being the wi...

There we... W. D. Cars... and Jas. In... nice pair of... Four Berl... of Clover...

Strathcona Fair.

The South Edmonton Agricultural Society held its tenth annual fair at Strathcona, Alberta, on August 13th and 14th. The weather was very unfavorable, and the fair by no means an all-round success, yet the exhibit of vegetables was outstanding as a feature of the fair, and richly deserves special mention. Large, clean-looking potatoes of various varieties, all worthy of prizes, were side by side with splendid turnips and mangolds hard to equal. The sugar-beets were grand specimens, and Melville Reynolds, of Rabbit Hill, near Strathcona, had an outstanding exhibit in this line. The seed he used came from Ottawa, and he is experimenting with this valuable sugar-producer in the hope that a beet-sugar factory may yet be a paying industry of the Edmonton district. If the yield in sugar is in proportion to the general appearance of the beet, then, indeed, will the industry be insured. When we consider the season of the year, the great size and splendid quality of cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, celery, parsnips, carrots, radishes, lettuce, beans, etc., was indeed surprising.

The hall exhibits were also fine, and a splendid tray of hand wood-carving, made by John Sollitt, Strathcona, attracted a large share of attention. It consisted of a pair of clasped hands, a swivel link, an anchor, with the letters A. O. U. W., a chain with a grabhook, several pairs of different styles of pinchers, and a block with movable balls inside. Each article was completed with great artistic skill.

Flowers, bread, preserves, butter and honey helped fill and deck the hall. The honey made a fine exhibit, Mr. Thos. Henderson taking most of the firsts, and Mr. T. A. Gratrix one first and several seconds; both are Strathcona men. Matured grains, the product of 1902, and grains in the straw; also grasses, clovers, peas—both cultivated and wild—and natural vetches, made between them a very nice exhibit. Harry Gray, Strathcona, judged the vegetables.

SHORTHORNS.

Although this class was not out in very large numbers, yet the quality was good. R. S. English, of Strathcona, was the largest exhibitor, having on the grounds a very nice bunch, which won for him a large share of the prizes. Ottewell & Uren, of Clover Bar, had four very choice heifers on exhibition, all of which won the highest possible prizes in their respective classes. They are thick-set, low and meaty, just the type wanted both by breeder and butcher. Baron's Heir, sired by Baron's Pride (imp.), dam Jubilee Queen 2nd, was the only bull in three years or over section. He is a fine thick roan, of useful type, with good handling qualities, a strong head and well-filled hind quarters. He was the oldest bull on the grounds, winning first in his class, and headed the prize herd, which honor later fell to the lot of Mr. English. With yearling bulls, Henry Kelsey's entry, a very nice one, won first, second place going to J. W. Suddaby, both of Strathcona. With bull calves, English got first and second with a thick, growthy pair, the Edmonton winner remaining unplaced.

First and second for mature matrons also went to the same herd, Jubilee Queen 2nd, sire Heir Apparent (imp.), leading. She is a large, thick cow, with good Shorthorn character and a fine breeder. Assiniboine Lady, a very neat three-year-old, with more quality, but not as large, got second. Ottewell & Uren had a fine quartette of heifers, and with them won all the prizes in the two-year-old and yearling sections. English winning with heifer calf.

The exhibit of beef grades was not strong in numbers. It. Weir, of Ellersley, won the herd prize and two firsts, which was more than any other single exhibitor got. Sid. Ottewell, of Clover Bar, and Messrs. John Redman, J. Inkster, V. T. Richards and J. Gainer, all of Strathcona, were the other winners.

Pure-bred dairy cattle were all classed together, and C. M. Cameron, with his fine Jersey herd, won all the prizes except second in the cow section, which went to Maid of Netherlands, sire Combination Pietertje, a fine, large typical Holstein cow, owned by A. W. Toll, Strathcona. Rosie Rilly, the winner of first, is an exceptionally fine-looking cow, of true Jersey type; she has only been beaten once in seven rings; her dam was bred by the late Mrs. Jones, of Jersey fame. Some very nice heifers and an aged bull were also shown by Mr. Cameron.

A nice lot of dairy grades, most of them showing considerable Jersey blood, made up this class. Thos. Bennet, H. Miller, V. T. Richards, A. McLean, J. H. Droling and C. M. Cameron being the winners.

SHEEP.

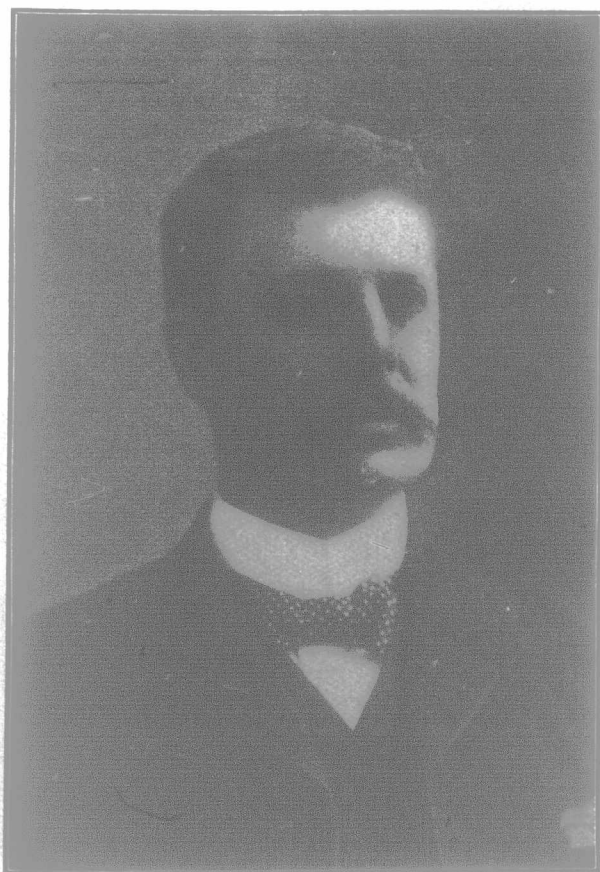
There were very few sheep on the grounds. W. B. Carscadden, of Clover Bar, won four firsts, and Jas. Inkster, Strathcona, one first with a nice pair of mature ewes.

SWINE.

Four Berkshire breeders exhibited, Swift Bros., of Clover Bar, figuring conspicuously in the

prize-list. They have some very fine Berkshires, which are a credit to the locality. J. Inkster has a very fine breeding sow, which got first in the section for brood sows two years or over. J. Redman got first on young boar, and second on young sow, H. H. Crawford winning first.

Chester Whites were represented by three very fine specimens, Sid. Ottewell showing two aged sows, and W. C. Tuttle, Strathcona, an aged boar.



DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD, V. S.

Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada. Instrumental in securing the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Ottawa, September 1. to 4, 1903.

F. C. Scamen was the only Tamworth exhibitor, and won with a very nice bunch all the prizes awarded.

In fat hogs, Thos. Henderson, of Rabbit Hill, took first and second in aged class, with an extra fine pair of Tamworths, and Swift Bros. got first and second with a real choice pair of Berks. in under one-year section.

W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, Man., judged cattle, sheep and swine in a manner which gave general satisfaction.



EXETER CHAMPION.

Winner of first in three-year-old section at Winnipeg this year. Sire Lord Lothian; dam Sally MacGregor, by MacGregor.

OWNED BY WILLIS & FOWLIE, BOISSEvain, MAN.

HORSES.

Taken as a whole, the equine standard was not what might be expected, and especially the heavy draft sections. Wm. Moody, De Winton, placed the ribbons on all horse classes, with his usual good judgment.

Logan 2249, a three-year-old Clyde stallion, sire Wigton Lad (imp.), dam Rosie O., and from McGregor stock, was the only entry in the heavy draft registered class. He is a good, clean-limbed bay, with fine action, considerable style and quality, and well worthy of the first prize, which he got.

Unregistered heavy drafts brought out six in brood-mare section, Joseph Moravec taking first, and W. J. Garble second, which place he also took with foal, J. D. Foster's young colt coming in ahead. The Brackman-Ker Co. showed in this class a very good team, which was awarded first money.

The agricultural class was some stronger, five teams competing, two of which were rather on the light side, yet as there was no general-purpose class, it was a case of take chances here or do without entirely. The judge gave it to the heavier ones, J. Radford's greys leading, fairly closely followed by Robt. Palmer's entry. W. Baxandall got first for brood mare and two-year-old filly, and second for foal, S. R. English taking second with mare and first with foal.

The carriage and roadster class was the strongest one of the horse portion, and perhaps the best section of that class was two-year-old roadsters.

In this strong ring, J. Carmichael's bay filly was an outstanding winner, a truly grand colt, with splendid action, sired by Mambrino Gift, second place being awarded to V. T. Richards' gelding, also a fine colt. M. E. Herrick and Thos. Jackson got placed in order mentioned with roadster stallions, the latter named also leading in the three-year-old filly or gelding ring. John Lubbock had it all his own way with team in harness, also carriage stallion. A. McLean and J. Morrison showed single drivers of roadster and carriage type respectively, each winning first in the section shown. Carriage brood mare, H. Lwyford first, I. McPherson second, the latter also winning first in the foal section, J. Gainer second. Rice Sheppard had it all his own way in the two-year-old carriage ring. Yearling roadsters, H. T. Miller first, Fred Scamen following, the second named exhibitor leading with yearling carriage colt and roadster foal, Arthur Richards winning second money.

With saddle horses, Ed. McKenzie got first in both over and under 15½ hands. Hugh Twyford got first and H. T. Miller second with native pony under 14 hands.

Melita Fair.

The annual fair held under the auspices of the Melita Agricultural Association took place on August 6th. There was a good turnout of spectators, some estimates being that the crowd numbered close upon two thousand. The show in all classes was a creditable one. The horses made, perhaps, the best show ever displayed in Melita in that class. Agricultural horses showed very well in numbers and quality, and kept up interest during the judging. The light horses also rendered a good account of the district as productive of that class.

The show of pure-bred cattle was a small one, but some very good animals were shown in Shorthorns.

Grades were a more numerous class, and the competition was somewhat keen. The district, however, could make a much better show of that class had the animals been brought forward.

The sheep shown were all owned by Mr. J. Drysdale, and were all long-wooled.

There was pretty keen competition in pigs, there being

four exhibitors, and the animals shown were fairly good. The show was in every way one of the best ever held at Melita.

Fort Qu'Appelle Exhibition.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society took place at Fort Qu'Appelle, on August 5th and 6th, and was, undoubtedly, one of the very best shows that has been held in the Territories this year. The exhibits were many and of commendable quality. The attendance was good, and the management of the entire exhibition was well up to the mark. This is one of the societies that believes it is better to have one good show than three small ones. The territory from which support is drawn includes, in particular, the district surrounding Ft. Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle Station and Indian Head. Last year, a very successful exhibition was held at the latter place, and next year it will be opened at Qu'Appelle Station. The chief objection found to this system of moving from one corner to another of this triangle is that temporary buildings have to be provided each year. As far as the exhibitors were concerned, however, this year no complaint could be offered, for a long line of sheds constructed of new lumber told of what was expected in the number of live-stock exhibits; nor was anyone disappointed, for the number and quality of the entries in live stock was a credit to any country.

Fort Qu'Appelle, the scene of this year's exhibition, is beautifully situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, about eighteen miles north of Qu'Appelle Station. From every side of this favored hamlet green hills appear to rise in one continuous range, broken only by strathlike gullies, that give it much the appearance of parts of Scotia's land. In the valley, too, and close to the village, lakes of clear water abound, and should an enterprising concern ever decide to connect this beautiful glen by electric line with the C. P. R. main line there is no reason why Ft. Qu'Appelle may not become a most famous summer resort.

HORSES.

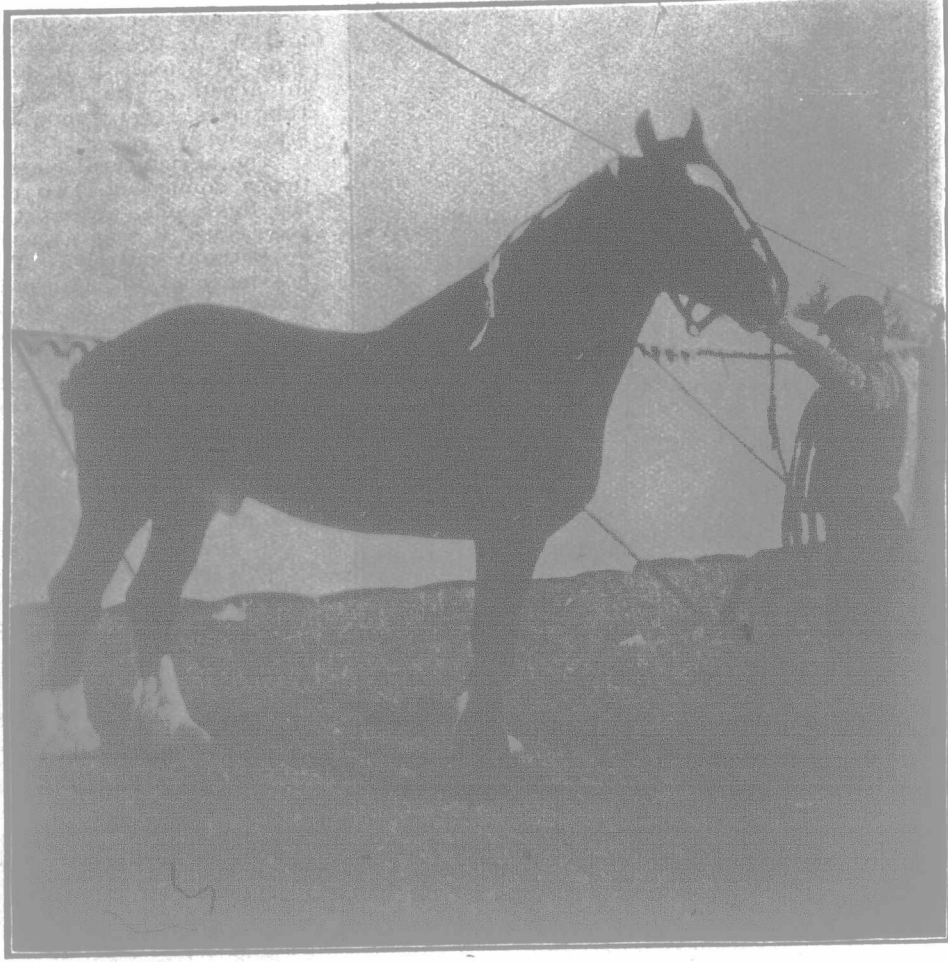
There was a very fair showing of horses of all classes. The call for mature Clyde stallion brought four entries for the consideration of W. W. Fraser, Emerson, who acted as judge. First prize went to Amphion, a big, strong four-year-old, bought a few months ago by the wide-awake Horse Syndicate. Later, this horse got away with sweepstakes for the best heavy draft stallion. Second in this class went to T. H. Barnes, and third to A. E. Wilson. W. Ismond had the only registered Shire stallion. In the other heavy draft classes, the principal exhibitors were W. Ismond, A. Hayward, E. J. Jobson, F. T. Skinner, L. Smidt, A. Donaldson, F. G. Whiting and I. Jackson.



LADY RIDERS AT FORT QU'APPELLE EXHIBITION, AUGUST 6TH, 1903.

In the general-purpose classes, a few fair specimens came forward. The principal exhibitors were N. Welsh, J. E. Jackson, J. Armiston, J. E. Wood, F. Jones, A. Donaldson, F. G. Whiting, W. Ismond, J. Webster and J. E. Johnston.

It was in carriage and roadster pairs that the most competition of the horse show appeared. Under 15½ hands, W. J. McKeicher had a beautiful pair of roadsters of different color, but alike in conformation and style. J. Glenn came a close second with a pair of grand ones, and C. Featherstonhaugh was next. In carriage teams, C. F. Bourns had a very typical pair,



AMPHION.

First-prize three-year-old Clyde stallion, London, 1903, and sweepstakes heavy-draft stallion, Ft. Qu'Appelle Exhibition, August 5 and 6, 1903.

OWNED BY THE WIDE-AWAKE HORSE SYNDICATE, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

and secured the red. I. Jackson came second and A. Hamilton third. For single driver under 15.3 hands, J. W. Miller, J. H. Fraser and T. Ormiston stood in the order named. Best carriage single driver found T. Williams and T. Chalmers the winners. In brood mares and fillies, there were a few entries, including some good stock.

CATTLE.

Unlike so many of the smaller exhibitions, there were separate classes for each breed of cattle. This made the judging satisfactory to the judge, W. J. Black, Winnipeg, and to the exhibitors generally. Shorthorns were the strongest class in point of numbers, and some very good quality was shown. In aged bulls, W. White had an animal of rare good character. N. Welch was second and J. Green third. In females, Glenn had a few that for Shorthorn character and general good quality would be hard to beat in most rings, and with these he won all the prizes competed for. The same exhibitor also won the sweepstakes for the best herd of cattle and the Hudson's Bay Co.'s special cup.

Leslie Mals, File Hills, showed a splendid herd of Galloways that were a valuable addition to the show. There was also a splendid lot of grade cattle, including

representatives of both beef and dairy type. A leading feature of the show was the dairy test, in which a number of very nice cows were entered for competition. The method of procedure was to milk the cows at seven o'clock in the evening and at eight the next morning, weighing what each one gave, and testing a sample by the Babcock tester. Mr. L. A. Gibson, Manager Qu'Appelle Creamery, was in charge of the test. First place went to G. Reid, Ft. Qu'Appelle, on an Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross giving 17½ pounds of milk that tested four per cent. fat. F. Leeder came second, his cow giving 14½ pounds milk testing 4.7 per cent. fat. G. Reid had also the third prize, and N. Foster was fourth.

A leading and, indeed, a most interesting feature of the show was the Indian exhibit. At Ft. Qu'Appelle for many years there has been a well-managed industrial school, and the effects of it were plainly seen at this year's show. In live stock, both horses and cattle, the number and quality of their entries was marvellous. Indeed, had much of it competed in the open class, good places would have been secured. There were a few good farm teams that showed both breeding and care. In cattle, the exhibits were grades, but of high quality. One old son of the prairie brought in one of the finest steers that the writer has seen this year. They also showed several yoke of oxen.

In addition to these, in a tent on the grounds there was to be seen other evidences of the civilized red-man's skill. Wheat, oats, barley, roots, and vegetables of good quality ranged round in profusion. Fancy-work from the camp grounds was likewise in evidence, and all together the exhibition bore convincing testimony that education improves the Indian.

In the way of attractions, the directors made no effort to divert attention from the strictly agricultural features, and their policy was rewarded by abundant success. On the grounds, a tent was erected in which guests were entertained to luncheon, and be it said to their credit that few societies know how to treat their judges more hospitably.

Lacombe Fair.

On Thursday, August 20th, the Lacombe Agricultural Society held their tenth annual fair at Lacombe, Alta. The weather was ideal, and the live-stock entries and attendance fair, yet by no means so large as would have been had the former wet weather not delayed haying.

Lacombe is noted as a pure-bred live-stock center, almost, if not quite, the Smithfield of the Territories, yet, withal, the cattle exhibit outside of Shorthorns was very small, nearby herds even not being on the scene. Horses made a very fine showing, and were ably judged by Wm. Moodey, De Winton, Alta., while W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, Man., placed all other live-stock ribbons in a way that gave general satisfaction.

HORSES.

Roadsters and drivers were first called, and in this class T. E. Converse showed the only stallion. Filly or gelding, two years old, made a very fair section with good competition; first, J. Weir Nichol; second, H. M. Metcalf; and third, R. G. Gilmour. The winner of first in the preceding section had the only yearling shown. Single drivers in harness made a good ring, J. B. Harrington, V.S., winning first with a fine animal, second going to J. Grose's entry, a mare showing signs of very good breeding, but getting up in years. B. Y. Williams got third. Pair drivers, 15 hands or over, brought out two teams. J. N. Tice won first with a fine pair; second going to C. Stoddard. Brood mares made an extra strong ring, both in numbers and quality, J. Grose winning first and H. A. Day second and third. With foals, J. W. Nichol had things all his own way, winning first and second with an extra good pair.

General Purpose.—Filly or gelding, two years old, brought out a strong lot of good general-purpose type, first being won by P. Talbot & Son's stylish chestnut, second going to S. W. Paisley, and third to H. M. Metcalf. J. W. Nichol had the only team exhibited. A strong class of brood mares next lined up, about eight in number, and a clean-boned lot they were, Thos. Talbot winning first and third, and S. W. Paisley second. The foals were also good, Thos. Talbot winning first, P. Talbot & Son second, the best foal on the grounds being found in this section, sired by Activity.

Heavy Draft.—Two pure-bred Clydesdale stallions competed in this class. Activity 2438 won first. He was sired by Lord Charming, he by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; dam Evening Star (imp.), tracing to Darnley (222). This clean-limbed, blocky Clyde won first in the three-year-old ring at Calgary Exhibition, July, 1901, also the champion cup donated by the Clydesdale Horse Association, and first and championship at the Territorial Horse Breeders' spring show, held in Calgary in May of the same year. His stock are a fine lot, and show his outstanding breeding. His dam was first at Toronto, 1889, and also winner of firsts in Scotland, besides being the dam of many winners. He is owned by the Lacombe Horse Stock Co., of which J. B. Harrington, V. S., is manager. Second went to Hercules 2559, R. M. Gibson's large, well-coupled bay. This six-year-old was sired by Dandy

Demont (imp. he is an act leaving fine old, made winning first, Ritchie third, year-old show three, useful-S. Watt won pair, with G. Switzer's well but scarcely Ritchie got fine drafty m followed by P. type of mare, less bone. of foals won Horse Sp hands, to b District of L bot (donor George. Sw grounds, \$1 Lehrman, wo Horse Stock for best sing by J. D. Ski and \$2.00, of sired by Her H. F. Flewell They are a g mares. A. the winners a for foals of Flewelling of \$2.00 respect Eagle, and th prizes for fo of prizes wer mour and B. youngsters, a first and thi P. Talbot & quality, and ner of first special offered best foal sire Howell gave pony, which zer won E. F year-old draft

Shorthorn Macgregor, b Ont., was an ried away th Royal Memb dam). This siderable Sho a winner, be Edmonton th H. Kolterma H. F. Flewe Bonnie Princ by Goldsmith the only year a strong ring an extra fin thick, smooth beating. H third with a was an exce set matrons and second y pair of good with a very smaller make forming ano there was co it a difficult siderable deli Talbot & S smith (a bul was awarded heifer, strong dler; she was went to H. She is a very heart girth a a good, thick and with an last-named e section with but not as s winner of th owned by P. ond place in in build to t tion, C. T. D nearly a year Thos. Talbot P. Talbot & only three breeds were a fine specim and now own deen-Angus b fle-bred, smoo diploma, J. A very ni shown, H. M

Demont (imp.), dam Jean (imp.), by Lucky Bot; he is an active horse with good limbs, and is leaving fine stock. Filly or gelding, one year old, made a very good ring, H. F. Flewelling winning first, F. H. Duckett second, and R. Ritchie third. F. B. Watson had the only two-year-old shown. Teams in harness brought out three, useful-like in appearance and conformation. S. Watt won first with his young greys, a strong pair, with good action, second going to P. C. Switzer's well-mated span, shown in fine fettle, but scarcely equal in action to the greys. R. Ritchie got third. H. F. Flewelling, with a fine drafty mare, won first in that section, followed by P. C. Switzer's entry, a very useful type of mare, but not so drafty in make, having less bone. H. F. Flewelling with a fine pair of foals won first and second.

Horse Specials.—Best single driver over 15 hands, to be bred and owned in the Electoral District of Lacombe, \$10.00, donated by P. Talbot (donor and stallions barred), won by W. George. Sweepstakes for best stallion on the grounds, \$10.00 special, awarded by Chas. Lehrman, won by Activity, owned by the Lacombe Horse Stock Co. Morris and Lee's \$5.00 prize for best single driver under 15 hands, was won by J. D. Skinner. Three prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00, offered by R. Gibson for foals of 1903 sired by Hercules, were won, first and second by H. F. Flewelling, and third by R. M. Gibson. They are a good lot of foals, and from splendid mares. A. W. Hunter and J. H. McNeil were the winners of prizes offered by T. E. Converse for foals of 1903, sired by Harry Woodbine. D. Flewelling offered prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively, for best foals sired by Grey Eagle, and the Lacombe Horse Stock Co. similar prizes for foals sired by Activity. The first set of prizes were won by J. W. Nichol, R. G. Gilmour and B. Y. Williams, with a good trio of youngsters, and the latter awards were won, first and third by Thos. Talbot, and second by P. Talbot & Son. These colts were of extra quality, and good enough for any ring. The winner of first in this section was awarded the special offered by J. B. Harrington, V.S., for best foal sired by any registered stallion. H. B. Howell gave a \$3.00 prize for best girl rider on pony, which Miss M. Talbot won. P. C. Switzer won E. E. Scott's \$5.00 special for best two-year-old draft colt.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—In aged bulls, P. Talbot's Royal Macgregor, bred by H. Cargill & Son, of Cargill, Ont., was an outstanding winner, and later carried away the sweepstakes. He was sired by Royal Member (imp.), dam Rosa Lee (imp. in dam). This thick, meaty sire is possessed of considerable Shorthorn character, and well-known as a winner, being male champion of the breed at Edmonton this season. Second prize went to H. Kolterman's Knocker, sire Lord Roseberry. H. F. Flewelling had the only two-year-old, Bonnie Prince, a long, even, smooth bull, sired by Goldsmith—24406—. P. Talbot & Son had the only yearling shown. Three bull calves made a strong ring, H. M. Metcalf winning first with an extra fine roan, quite young, yet of that thick, smooth, sturdy make that takes a lot of beating. H. F. Flewelling won second and third with a very good pair. The cow section was an exceedingly strong one, eight thick, low-set matrons competing, T. Talbot winning first and second with a strong-backed, straight-lined pair of good handlers, S. W. Paisley following with a very thickly-fleshed young cow, of rather smaller make. Six two-year-old heifers followed, forming another strong ring. In this section there was considerable difference in type, making it a difficult task for the judge. After considerable deliberation and careful handling, P. Talbot & Son's Coulee Blossom 4th, by Goldsmith (a bull of Arthur Johnston's breeding), was awarded first. She is a very promising heifer, strong in constitution, and a grand handler; she was suckling a fine bull calf. Second went to H. A. Day's Flossie, sire Duke of Erin. She is a very fine, straight-lined roan, strong in heart girth and well quartered. T. Talbot with a good, thick, well-made heifer, strong backed and with an extra good loin, got third. The last-named exhibitor won first in the yearling section with an extra large white and red heifer, but not as strong in Shorthorn character as the winner of third in the same section, a small roan owned by P. Talbot & Son, also winners of second place in the same ring with a heifer similar in build to the one that got first. In calf section, C. T. Daykin got first with a very nice one nearly a year old, P. Talbot & Son second, and Thos. Talbot third, both with very young calves. P. Talbot & Son won the herd prize.

Only three other pure-bred animals of the beef breeds were on the grounds, one Hereford bull, a fine specimen, bred by Marples, of Deleau, Man., and now owned by J. Chiswell, and two Aberdeen-Angus bulls. J. A. Kruger's entry, a thick-fleshed, smoothly-turned animal winning first and diploma. J. H. Fay got second.

A very nice bunch of good beef grades were shown, H. M. Metcalf winning four firsts, two

seconds and one third; Thos. Talbot one first, two seconds and one third; J. A. Kruger one first and a third; and B. Y. Williams one third.

Dairy Cattle.—With Ayrshires, J. J. Gregory had three very nice ones, one bull, a cow and a yearling heifer. He had no opposition. Mr. Gregory also showed a Jersey cow, which won first in her class, J. I. Russell winning second and third.

The poultry display, although small, was good, the Plymouth Rocks being the only class in which there was much competition.

The hall was well filled with a choice display of ladies' work, both fancy and plain.

Fort Saskatchewan Fair.

The annual exhibition of the Fort Saskatchewan

Agricultural Society was held at the Fort on August 17th and 18th. The weather was ideal, and the exhibit of live-stock the largest in the history of the society. Hall exhibits were judged the first day, but apart from that there was little sign of a fair until the following forenoon.

There was some difficulty, especially at the commencement, in getting the various rings of animals together, the arrangement being rather poor. It would be a good move to set an hour for the judging to begin, say ten o'clock, and have it printed in the prize-list, then stick to it, and matters would be very much improved. A large crowd gathered, so the fair was an all-round success.



READY FOR A CANTER, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Photo taken at 21 o'clock, July 9th, 1903, with "Farmer's Advocate" camera.

In dairy grades, H. M. Metcalf won all the firsts, B. Y. Williams and J. J. Gregory each getting one second, and C. Bruce a third. H. M. Metcalf won the Adelphia Hotel special, \$10, for best Shorthorn bull calf Alberta bred. Thos. Talbot won the H. M. Trimble, \$3.00 special for best heifer calf under one year.

SWINE.

A. Swanson had the only pure-bred pigs exhibited—two pairs under a year old. Only three grade pigs were shown, H. M. Metcalf taking two prizes and W. Ritson one. A. Swanson got the Merchants' Bank special of \$2.00 for best pair farrowed since March 1st, 1903.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

The display of vegetables was fine, great size



GOBE'S BOAST.

Shire stallion, three years old.

IMPORTED BY J. E. TRUMAN & SONS, BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS.

and good appearance making it a strong feature of the fair. Turnips and potatoes were particularly conspicuous and outstanding, yet all other ordinary garden vegetables were excellent. Grains and grasses were well brought out, making an attractive display.

N. Randall had a very neatly-arranged collection of eggs, all gathered in the vicinity of Lacombe.

HORSES.

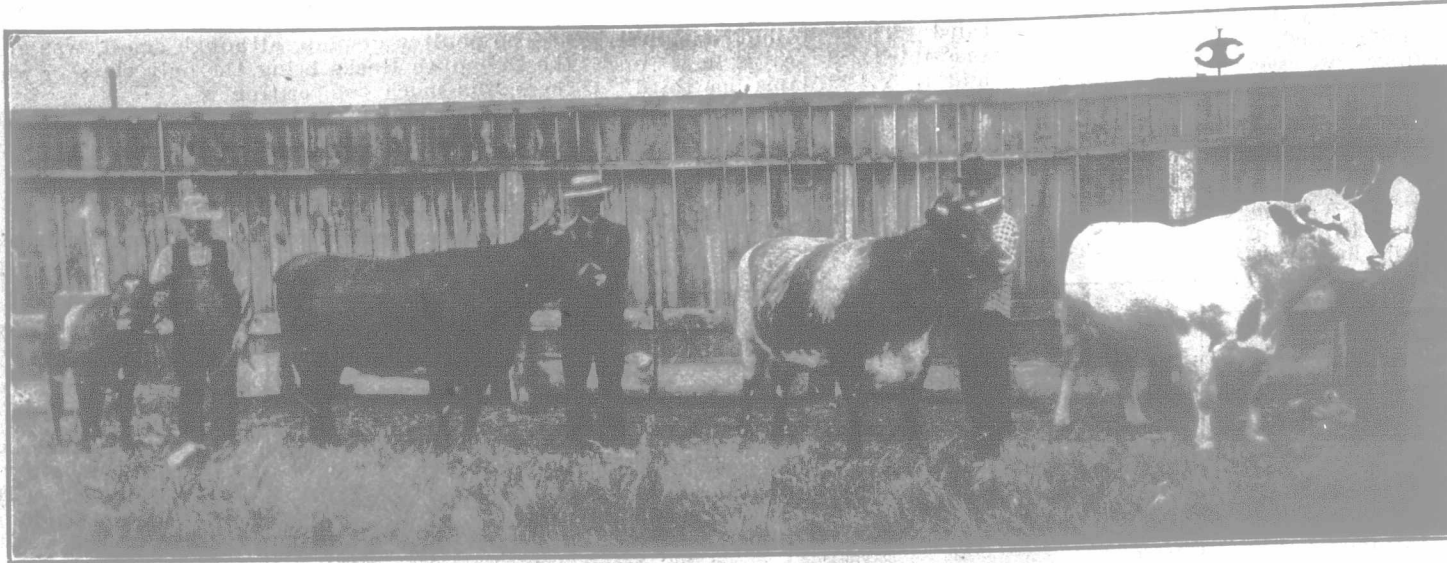
The quality on the whole was good, with some outstanding individuals, most noticeable being D. Simmons' matched team of roadsters, a genuinely fine pair, well worthy of competing in any of our leading fairs.

E. Simmons showed the only heavy draft team, not quite as heavy as is often shown in that class, but of genuinely good quality and well worthy the prize. With brood mares, Ottewell & Uren got first, and T. J. Cunningham second, the latter getting first with his foal.

General-purpose teams being called, three very nice span stepped out, J. Hambly and D. Simmons winning in order named. Brood mares made a good showing, four strong. A thickish mare, of good, useful type, well boned, yet not out of class through being overly heavy in that particular, took first. She is owned by T. Lamoreaux, and shows considerable Suffolk-Punch in her make. Second award was won by T. J. Carscadden's entry, a neat, worthy-like animal. The foals, six in number, were a splendid lot, Lamoreaux's first and Carscadden's second. The second-prize winner was a very young colt, one that gives promise of making a right good horse. In the two-year-old filly or gelding section there were four entries, all a trifle agricultural in build, J. Hambly first, D. Simmons second, Robt. Alton first in yearlings, with a neat, clean-limbed filly; J. J. Bell second.

Carriage Class.—E. Simmons had the only entry in team section. With brood mare and foal T. J. Carscadden had it all his own way; he also took second in yearling ring, J. J. Bell leading.

Roadsters.—Matched team in harness was now called, and two span lined up facing the judge, Wm. M'bodie, DeWinton. After looking them over carefully the judge said "they are both good, yet the one is outstanding and belongs to the class seldom seen at fairs outside of Winnipeg." D.



SHORTHORN HERD OF MR. J. RYAN, NINGA, MAN.

Lord Missie of Ninga, three-year-old bull, first in his class. Rosabella 9th (roan) and Vivette (red), first and fourth in three-year-old cow class. Lynetta, fourth-prize heifer calf of calendar year. All Winnipeg winnings of 1903.

Simmons first, E. Simmons second. With brood mares, Carscadden got first and D. Simmons second, the colt and two-year-old owned by the latter being the only ones shown in their respective rings. With single drivers, Carscadden got first and Cunningham second.

Saddle horses, over 15 hands, Cunningham; under 15 hands, W. L. Wilkes first, Carscadden second. Special for lady rider, first Miss Minnie Simmons, second Miss Annie Simmons.

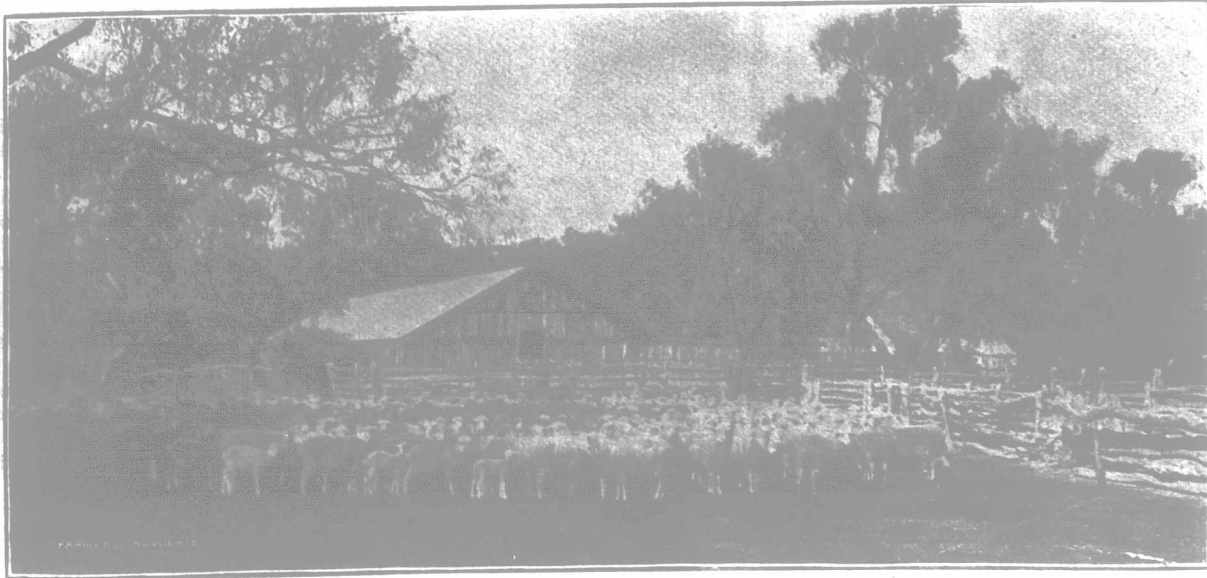
CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—Bull two years or over brought out five, first going to Royal Earl 2nd, sire Royal Earl, a fairly smooth animal, a trifle up-standing, owned by C. Villeneuve. Second went to J. J. Bell's Bras Morven Chief, sire Monarch of Mapleton, an older, thicker-made animal, of good useful type. Ottewell & Uren had the only yearling bull on the grounds, also the first-prize bull calf, Carscadden getting second. Five cows faced the judge, W. W. Fraser, of Emerson, Man., and Ottewell & Uren, with a fine pair of typical Shorthorn animals, won both prizes, first being awarded Bella Montpleasant, winner of first at London, Ont., both as a calf and yearling, and sired by Gipsy King =24561=. Ottewell & Uren with the two-year-old Lady Waterloo 2nd, a thick, meaty heifer, sired by Sir George, dam Lady Waterloo, led the class, closely followed by the same exhibitor's Alice McDuff, sire McDuff =16655=, dam Nell of Blanshard, another thick, straight-lined heifer, of the type in favor. Ottewell & Uren also won both prizes in the yearling heifer section, with a very fine pair; in fact, their females were a choice lot, much above the average, and these breeders deserve credit for the selections they have made for the foundation of their herd. With calves, Carscadden first, and Ottewell & Uren second. There were three herds shown, two owned by Ottewell & Uren, both of which were successful, the third being unplaced.

There were a large number of very good grade cattle on the grounds, mostly Shorthorn crosses, and the winners of prizes in this class were Ottewell & Uren, Swift Bros., J. Hambly, T. J. Carscadden, Mrs. Rudd, D. Simmons, B. Pollard, E. Simmons and Shearer & Co.

SWINE.

Swift Bros. had the only pigs on the grounds, 10 Berkshires, a very fine lot, able to win in strong competition. Favorable comments were frequently heard, and the judge, W. W. Fraser, complimented the exhibitors on the quality and thrifty appearance of the bunch.



AUSTRALIAN SHEEP RANCH.

SHEEP.

T. J. Carscadden owned the only sheep on the grounds, a very fine bunch of grades.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

A very choice lot of vegetables were on exhibition, showing that soil and climate are extremely favorable for almost all kinds of garden produce. Some very fair wheat and choice oats, peas, barley and timothy seed were on exhibition, the product of 1902. A fair exhibit of grains and grasses in the straw was also shown. The hall exhibits were good.

Prince Albert Exhibition.

Lorne Agricultural Society, Prince Albert, held its twentieth annual exhibition on August 11th and 12th. Although the weather was favorable for a good show, the attendance was not what it should have been at an agricultural exhibition in a district so long settled and so important as Prince Albert. Haying season, however, may have been to some extent accountable for this. It would appear as though the management of this society in some remote period was not up to the mark, and the result is that the public in general appear to lack confidence in the show, and do not accord it the support which is necessary to ensure a high degree of success. In most of the live-stock classes there was a fair number of entries, but some breeders of good cattle and horses in the district did not make exhibits because they believed justice had not been done their stock in the judging of past years. It is unfortunate when a condition of this kind arises in connection with any agricultural society.

HORSES.

On the first day the exhibits were in their place by four o'clock, and soon after the judging began. The judge in horses was S. R. Edwards, Indian Head, and he gave good general satisfaction. In many classes his work was not heavy, while in others it would have been unsatisfactory to any judge. Prince Albertites in past years have not had occasion to take as great an interest in the improvement of the equine race as some other districts, and in consequence the quality of the horseflesh to be found is not of an unusually high order. In some cases, as might be expected, very nice horses came out to show, but in general they lacked breed character, and were difficult to classify. There is to-day, however, a movement in favor of using better sires, and hence improvement may be looked for.

In heavy draft stallions there were three to appear, the first prize being won by Prime Minister, a heavy-boned Shire, shown by—Starmer, and introduced at Prince Albert a few months ago by J. H. Truman & Sons, and second went to a heavy-bodied Percheron, imported by the same firm, now owned by A. Walker. C. F. McGregor had the third entry. In the other heavy draft classes there was only moderate competition. W. C. McKay won the silver cup for best team in harness.

The general-purpose class did not produce anything sensational in character, and the same could be said of the carriage and roadster class. In both of these, however, there were passable specimens. Frank Shipman showed a young Hackney stallion of good breeding.

CATTLE.

If the farmers of Prince Albert have not got a large class of horses to be proud of, the deficiency is to some extent made up in cattle. The show in this department was very creditable indeed. According to the arrangement of the catalogue all pedigreed cattle must show together. Fortunately, only beef cattle were shown in the registered classes, but in them two popular beef breeds came into direct competition. Thos. Courtney showed a grand herd of Herefords, while Shorthorns were ably represented by R. S. Cook, E. J. Weatherby & Sons, Wm. Acorn and Stewart Gladstone. Andrew Spence showed the best bull any age, he being a Shorthorn and a good one.

In grade cattle, Cook and Courtney led in most of the classes, but E. J. Weatherby & Sons in the open class captured the herd prize, requiring a registered male. With the same herd the latter captured the red ticket for the "best grade herd, the breeders of pure-breds not being eligible. In this class Wm. Acorn and John Alston also came in for places. The prize for best herd, pedigreed or otherwise, found Courtney an easy winner, and for best fat cow for the block, the same exhibitor scored first, with Acorn second.

SHEEP.

Few local shows this year could boast of any entries in sheep, but there are a few men in the Prince Albert country who forget not the shepherd's love. Most of the sheep shown were in poor condition, as owing to the danger of wolves it is impossible to give them the freedom of the open range. Shropshires were the only pure-breds shown, and of them John Alston and N. Acorn were the sole exhibitors, but they both had entries in most of the classes. A few fat sheep were shown by Jas. Baird and W. J. Young.

SWINE.

There was a very fair turnout of swine, but in a few cases well-bred animals were so out of show condition as to make judging difficult. In Yorkshires, W. C. McKay had a number of good ones that were well bred, and won his share of the prizes. Tamworths were allowed to show in this class, but there were few of them present. Wm. Acorn and M. S. Dimmick also won prizes.

Berkshires were shown, and there were some very good specimens. The principal exhibitors were Geo. McLeath, Jas. Moffatt, J. D. Snell, and Hubert Smith. In a class admitting all the breeds to show against each other—which, by the way, was a rather unnecessary arrangement—the winners in the other classes again figured, and it was not unusual for one exhibit to get away with an uncommonly good share of the prize money. A better classification of the prize-list would not allow hogs that had shown in other classes to compete in the class for "any breed"—doubtless intended for any other breed.

In the agricultural hall a small but excellent display of grains, grasses and vegetables were to be seen, all testifying to the productiveness of Prince Albert's soil.

Hon. G. H. V. Bulvea favored the exhibition with his presence, and took considerable interest in the show of live-stock.

Once a reader, always a reader, is the way with subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. Why? Because it pays them to do so. Induce your neighbor to try it.

If woman did turn man out of Paradise, she has done her best ever since to make it up to him.—Sheldon.

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Regina Fair.

Not since the big fair of 1895 has Regina had such a successful fair as that of this year. The entries in nearly all classes were much larger than that of recent previous years. The increase in the number and quality of the live stock was especially noticeable, while the races and programme of sports were very attractive. The first day passed off most successfully, and everything promised a big time the second day, but the hopes of the directors, who worked especially hard this year, were dashed to the ground by a heavy fall of rain during the night, which made the grounds anything but a pleasant place in which to move around, and put an end to all races. Nothing daunted, the directors decided to hold the exhibits another day, and postponed the races. In the afternoon it cleared up, and the judging was finished. It rained again the second night, but the track was in fair shape for the races the following afternoon. The town council had declared a half-holiday for the second day of the fair, but owing to the rain it was declared off, and another was taken the afternoon of the third day.

Regina is fast becoming an important point, and it is hoped that the exhibition by its agricultural society will also grow to be an important one. So far as one could judge, it is not supported as loyally as it should be by the farmers surrounding the town. This should not be, but all should lend a hand and assist the directors in every way to make the annual show one worthy of the excellent district in which it is held.

HORSES.

The horse barn was full to overflowing, many horses being tied up outside. The greatest interest seemed to center round the fine exhibit of Clydesdales brought out by A. & G. Mutch, of Lumsden. They were headed by their recently imported stallion, Baron's Gem, and the well-known Prince Stanley, a horse that has had a very heavy season. Baron's Gem was first at the Spring Stallion Show, winning in a very strong ring, and was again the winner in a large entry. Second place went to the entry of the Lumsden Syndicate, for their excellent horse. In the younger sections, James Traynor had a few good entries, his yearling being much admired. In the class for heavy drafts, Mutch Bros. led all the way through with their Clydesdales. Their first-prize team in harness were well shown, and big horses that will yet make a record.

The general-purpose and agricultural classes brought out an excellent showing, while the roadster and carriage classes were fairly well filled. H. Churchill had forward his two stallions, the Thoroughbred, Rothervale, and his Standard-bred trotting stallion, Sunny Alto. Roadster teams in harness made a strong ring of five, first going to A. Dalgleish, and second to A. Haggarty. In the section for carriage teams there was also five entries, and in this J. M. Young had the winning team. Six good entries made up the ring of single drivers, while there was a good showing in all the other sections of the class.

CATTLE.

The improvement in the exhibits of cattle is worthy of special note. In this line the exhibit of Hereford cattle shown by Robt. Sinton, Regina, is worthy of every praise. He secured nearly all the awards. T. Elliott beating him for yearling bull, and D. A. Purdy for aged cow. Sinton had both herd prizes.

In Shorthorns there was also a big improvement. Sittytton Hero 7th, three times sweepstakes at Winnipeg, was shown by his new owner, Geo. Kinnin, Lumsden, and was closely examined by many visitors. Kinnon had other good prizes, so also had J. K. McInnis, Regina. The two herd prizes fell to the latter. There was a large entry of beef grades, J. C. Pope, Regina, winning a special for the best pair of steers sired by a registered bull.

In the dairy classes, J. C. Pope had forward the best exhibit in his Ayrshires, and secured all the leading awards. R. E. Tennant had a Jersey cow. Dairy grades showed largely Ayrshire blood.

In the test for best milk and butter-fat, tests made by a cow on the grounds, first place went to R. E. Tennant, and second to Chas. Barnes. The cows were milked the evening of the first day and the morning of the second day. The judging was done by W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent for Assiniboia, and Mr. Cook, butter-maker at Regina.

Although a stock-judging competition was advertised, there were no entries. This is a mistake on the part of the young men of the district; they should prepare to enter this competition.

There were no sheep shown, and only a few swine. J. K. McInnis showed a few Berkshires, also Yorkshires, while J. C. Pope, Regina, had forward a small exhibit of his Yorkshires. Only a few grades were shown. Thos. Elliott had first for hog finished for the bacon trade, and for pen of three finished hogs for the bacon trade.



VIEWING THE STOCK PARADE AND RACES.
A portion of the grand stand at Killarney, Manitoba, fair.

There was a small showing of poultry, but very little competition. A few good ducks, geese and turkeys. One of the best things in the poultry exhibit were its well-grown chicks, shown by H. J. Hastings and Mrs. Fitzgerald.

A small display of butter was made in the dairy building. N. A. McCannel had three firsts, and won the sweepstakes for best butter made by a farmer. R. E. Tennant had also a first, while Chas. Martin, Mrs. R. Bourne, A. Neville and Chas. Barnes had seconds. Two lots each of colored and white homemade cheese were shown, Wm. Clancy, Sr., and Wm. Clancy, Jr., winning first and second in each case.

There was a nice little collection of fruits, A. W. Cameron having a first for collection, as well as other awards. Neil Martin, M. Anderson, H. J. Peacey and R. E. Tennant all had good prizes.

The exhibit of grain in the sack was not large, Neil Martin having a majority of the firsts. Grains and grasses in the sheaf made a fine showing. D. A. Purdy had first for wheat, A. W. Cameron for oats, A. Neville for barley, broom and timothy. For collection of grains and grasses in the sheaf, A. W. Cameron was first, G. and B. Springrice a worthy second.

The showing of vegetables was a very creditable one, some of the exhibits showing remarkable growth for the season. Roots were well represented, and large for the time of the year. The exhibit of potatoes was small, but the tubers were of fair size.

A very interesting feature of the show was the weed exhibit made by T. N. Willing, the Territorial Weed Inspector. He had seventeen of the worst weeds growing in pots, so that all could recognize them; besides this, mounted specimens and green samples of nearly every kind. Mr. Willing put in a busy time answering questions. Besides his weeds, he had a nice exhibit of weed seeds, insects, and samples of trees grown at Indian Head, illustrating the growth trees have made at that point in twelve years. The results are astonishing to most people.

The display of flowers, in pot and cut, was not large, neither was the ladies' work quite as large as one would like to see. It was, however, of excellent quality, and will, no doubt, improve in quantity as the years roll along.

Regina has fine grounds, good buildings, and

is surrounded by as fine a district of country as there is in the West, but more interest is required in the show on the part of farmers and stock-breeders to make the show the success it should and can be.

Members of Qu'Appelle Industrial School Brass Band.

- Solo B Cornet—Abel Watetch, Piapot's Reserve.
- Solo B Cornet—Andrew Gordon, Pasquah.
- First Cornet—Leonard Creely, Moose Mountain.
- First Cornet—Geo. Smith, St. Peter's.
- E Cornet—Paul Pelletier, Crooked Lake.
- Second Cornet—Oliver Hawke, Piapot's.
- Solo Alto—Henry John, Pasquah.
- First Alto—Willie Tomson, Piapot's.
- Second Alto—Marius Peekatch, File Hills.
- First Baritone—Henry Smith, St. Peter's.
- Second Baritone—Damien, Pasquah.
- Second Tenor—James O. Watch, Assiniboine.
- Euphonium—Lorenzo Tomson, Piapot's.
- B Bass—Ramle Crowe, File Hills.
- B Bass—Norbert Sparvier, Crooked Lake.
- E Bass—Richard Nabess, Fort Pelly.
- E Bass—Basil Padua, Assiniboine.
- Snare Drum—Alex. Assinibiness, File Hills.
- Bass Drum—Philip Jackson, File Hills.
- Cymbals—Jos. Still, Piapot's.
- Triangle—St. Pierre, Gunville.
- J. A. Toohey, Sr., teacher.
- Geo. J. Harrison, band instructor.

The best teaching is done through the eye. No paper for the farmer published in Canada, or any other country, contains such a wealth of instructive and attractive engravings as the "Farmer's Advocate." You enjoy them. So would others. Then extend its circulation.

"So you met the usual fate," said the man who sneers. "You went into Wall street intending to be a bull or a bear, and find yourself merely a lamb."
"No," was the answer, "I'm not a lamb. I've been on the losing side persistently for years. I'm a sheep."—[Washington Star.]



FORT QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BRASS BAND.

Wolsey Show.

The eighteenth annual show held by the Wolsey Agricultural Society, on August 7th, was favored with ideal weather and a good attendance. The chief interest of the crowd was taken in the racing events and the lacrosse games, all of which took place during the afternoon.

From the standpoint of exhibits, the show was by no means all that could be desired. In the agricultural hall, the competition was keen in but few classes. Nevertheless, some creditable specimens of vegetables, sheaf grains and grasses, and field roots were to be seen.

In dairy produce, there were choice entries in the section for firkins and pound prints, but, all together, only a small exhibit was made. Ladies' work was also to be seen, but not in the quantity so common at local shows.

HORSES.

The showing of horses was considered quite as good as in previous years. To W. W. Fraser, Emerson, fell the honor of placing the awards, and, as usual, he did it well. In heavy draft stallions, Wolsey Syndicate came first, W. T. Ward second, and D. Dutton third. For team in harness, there were three very fair pairs to appear, and from this ring A. Elliott secured the red, with Clark & Field and J. Kennedy following in the order named.

In horses for general purpose, a prize was offered for stallion, no pedigree being called for. It is unfortunate that any society should so far forget the importance of encouraging only pure-bred sires. No improvement in live stock of any class can be expected so long as a condition of this kind is allowed to exist. The principal exhibitors in horses, both general purpose and roadster, were Clark & Field, R. McLean, G. McKenney, A. Elliott, P. Ferguson, S. Mitchell, M. H. Winn, P. Laverdere, Jos. Marlin, H. Duff, A. B. Eddington, F. Fleming, G. Druper, A. A. Perley, L. Thompson, A. B. Bompas, J. Miller, E. A. Banbury and Miss Boyd.

CATTLE.

The show of pure-bred cattle was confined altogether to Shorthorns, and in only a few sections was there much competition. The call for bulls any age brought out the largest cattle ring of the show. D. Dutton had a two-year-old—a beauty—straight, smooth and thick-fleshed, being fit to win in good company at much larger shows. A. B. Bompas came second on an animal of no mean type, while J. S. Fleming was third. In yearling bulls, the order of placing was A. T. Fotheringham and J. B. Linnell, and in bull calves, R. McLean, Bompas and Linnell. McLean was first for aged cow and Bompas second, and in two-year-old heifers Bompas was the whole thing. He was likewise first in yearlings, while McLean was second, but the latter had the best three calves.

In grade cattle, R. McLean was the principal exhibitor, but F. M. Gates and J. B. Linnell also showed a few choice specimens.

There were no sheep on exhibition, and the show of pigs was not large. In Berkshires, the exhibitors were S. Mitchell, W. M. Black, J. Hunt and H. Duff. Some very good Yorkshires were shown by W. M. Black, A. McDiarmid and A. A. Perley.

Broadview Exhibition.

The amalgamated agricultural societies of Broadview and Whitewood held their fourth annual fair on August 13th. The morning was wet, and the remainder of the day looked somewhat threatening, but an enjoyable day was spent by visitors and exhibitors. The show of horses was a very good one. All classes were judged by Mr. John Stott, Brandon, and his duties were by no means light. Mr. F. Miskimmon and Mr. R. Macknight were the most successful competitors in heavy and general-purpose classes, and Mr. G. Bishop and Messrs. J. Cope, Sr., and J. Cope, Jr., were the most successful in the lighter classes.

The show of cattle was a very good one in all the classes to come forward. In numbers and quality, it was the best that has been yet held by the societies. Cattle were judged by Mr. Fraser, Morden, Man., and his decisions gave satisfaction in every section. In pure-bred Shorthorns, there was a highly gratifying show. Messrs. M. Thorburn, W. Dixon, J. Donaldson, A. Gardner, W. Fall, A. Tullock and C. Moulding were the successful exhibitors. The stock of Messrs. R. Robinson and C. Boulton made a good show and a keen competition in Holsteins. Grades were a good turnout, and the class was represented by first-class animals. Messrs. J. MacLellan and W. Fall were the principal prizetakers.

There was a good show of dairy produce, and a fair show of seeds and roots. Dr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture for N.-W. T., was on the grounds, and about six hundred people visited the show and enjoyed a pleasantly spent day.

Argentina's Wheat Crop.

Argentina's wheat exports from January 1st to August 7th have amounted to 53,962,000 bushels, as against 17,772,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. This increased amount of wheat going upon the world's market may have the tendency to depress the price which might rule for our wheat crop in the Southern Hemisphere not so good.

Corn Growing in the Northwest.

The Iowa Homestead of August 13th has the following paragraph: "The great Northwest country that is inviting so many Americans over there is said to be a reproduction of Iowa, with corn left out. That is, corn cannot be grown. If this is so, it is really a wonderful country!"

Well, that is not so, and yet we think, on learning more of the country, our contemporary will still admit wonderful qualities in it. If its inability to grow corn be the only difference between Iowa and the Northwest, then, as the Irishman would say, there is no difference. Corn-growing with us has some time ago passed the experimental stages, and is a regularly-established crop on many Western farms.

Farm Mechanics.

At a late meeting of the board of trustees, Professor C. J. Zintheo, recently of the North Dakota Agricultural College, was elected to the chair of Farm Mechanics in the Iowa State College. This work has recently been organized as a branch of the Agronomy Department of the Division of Agriculture, and it is intended to cover instruction in all kinds of farm machinery and appliances, including land drainage, rural telephones, farm water supply, and the various means of obtaining power for operating farm machinery, such as electric motors, gasoline engines, steam engines, water-power and wind-power. A three-story fireproof building, 60x100 feet, is now being erected as a laboratory for conducting this work. Professor Zintheo was born in France, of French and Swedish parentage, thirty-four years ago, and has had a long and thorough experience as an implement expert in the United States and other countries, representing such firms as Deering and McCormick.

Dairying.

Lessons from the Fairs.

That the fairs in the West have fulfilled their mission in teaching us lessons in all the subjects demonstrated, is a fact which all who have visited them admit, but in no department has improvement been so marked nor so thorough as in that of dairying. The question is often asked: "Why is there such a difference in the prices quoted in the dairy market reports between the products of the factories and that of the home dairies?" The question receives emphasis when we compare dairy and creamery products exhibited at the shows, both local and central; for, this year at least, the exhibits of farmers were quite equal to that brought from the factories. Yet the market quotations continue to record a difference of four to six cents in the prices of the two. The facts are that the dairy butter is worth just as much as that of the creamery, but buyers cannot depend upon dairy butter being always and in all cases up to that high standard. The lack of uniformity is the whole cause of the trouble, and the regrettable part of it is that the owner of the farm dairy who does his work carefully and produces a high grade of dairy products has to suffer for the sins of those who go haphazard about the business, and the man who occasionally or frequently produces good butter and cheese, but who at other time lapses into ways of carelessness, has to accept the low price for the good production the same as for the inferior article. The lesson in all this is that a high standard should always be aimed at; every detail of the dairying school should be studied and applied in home dairy, and the gospel of cleanliness should be observed religiously in all matters connected with the industry. The want of uniformity is more the trouble than the amount of inferior products, and until uniformity is arrived at through each dairy producing a high grade of product, the trouble will remain.

Bringing Up the Standard.

Some interesting facts in connection with dairy cows are brought into prominence in Bulletin 85 of the Illinois Experiment Station. The bulletin comprises a report of the work of eight herds for a year. Some of the herds returned their owners a good profit, others a small profit, and one herd was kept at a loss. Six herds out of the eight contained cows that did not pay for the feed they consumed. The cow that yielded the most product gave 8,949 pounds of milk, and made 472 pounds of butter. The poorest cow produced 1,482 pounds of milk, which made 68 pounds of butter. The average production for seven of the herds was 4,721 pounds of milk, 3.67 per cent. fat, 173 pounds of butter-fat, and 202 pounds of butter. The most profitable cow gave a net profit of \$57.22, and the poorest cow was kept at an actual loss of \$17.83. The average net profit was \$9.96 per cow. The results show that the average production of the dairy cow can be doubled, and the profit net each cow doubled.

little expense to the farmer. To accomplish this better feed and better care for the stock and the constant use of the scales and Babcock test are required. In the experiment the average net profit does not appear very large even in these herds that had received the best treatment for years, but what must the facts be in herds where no attention has been given to the improvement of their productive powers.

The Profitable Farm Separator.

A reader of the Farmers' Sentinel gives his experience with a separator:

"In the spring of 1901 we had on our farm a herd of grade cows, and statistics here given are for the month of June of that year for milk taken to a creamery in comparison with the same month in 1902 for cream from a hand-separator. For the month of June, 1901, our six cows gave an average of 172 pounds of milk per day, or 5,160 pounds for the month. This milk tested 4.2, which gave us 216.72 pounds of butter, which sold at 20 cents a pound, bringing an income of \$43.34 for the month, or \$7.22 per cow. For making and selling the butter the creamery company charged two cents per pound and the overrun.

"In June, 1902, we had the same herd of cows, that gave an average of the same amount of milk, i. e., 172 pounds daily, or 5,160 pounds for the month. This we separated with a separator, skimming out 17 pounds per hundred, or 877.2 pounds of cream for the month. We sent the cream to the same creamery where we had sent the milk the year before. This they made into butter and sold for the overrun, a saving of two cents a pound. The cream tested 30, giving us 263.1 pounds of butter, or 46.44 pounds more butter than was made from the same quantity of milk the year before. This increase, if sold at 20 cents, the price of the year before, would give us \$9.28; but because of the savings of two cents per pound in making, sold for 22 cents, another saving on the 263.1 pounds of butter of \$5.26, making a total saving of \$14.54 for the month; or, in other words, those six cows made for us in the month of June, 1901, without a separator, \$43.34, and in June, 1902, with a separator, \$57.88, or an increase of \$2.42 per cow.

"This is for the money made from the butter alone, but when we consider the difference in the feeding value of the skimmed milk, when fed right from the separator, warm and sweet, and milk that has stood in a sour, dirty tank, and then drawn several miles on a hot day, we must add another sum to the separator's credit."

Separator Cream for Factory.

Prof. E. H. Farrington points out in the Prairie Farmer, that in order to get farm cream to the factory in a condition so that it is possible to make an extra quality of butter from it, the farm separator should be placed where there are no barn or other bad odors. It must be thoroughly clean, the bowl and tinware scalded and put in a clean place out of the reach of dust. Under no circumstances should the separator bowl be left until it has been used a second time before the cleaning is done. The bowl slime and rinsings left in the separator after skimming, begin to sour and decay in a very short time, and if the cleaning is not done immediately after skimming the taints of sour milk are hard to remove. There are several things which influence the best of separator cream, and they are not generally understood by farmers.

First, the temperature of the milk when separated ought to be uniform. If there is a variation of ten or more degrees when the milk is run through the separator at different times, the richness of the cream will vary with the temperature. In some cases the milk may not be separated so soon after milking as at other times, on account of some delay on the farm, and when the separator is finally started the milk has cooled off considerably below the proper temperature.

The ideal way of cooling separator-cream is to have it run from the cream spout of the separator directly over a water cooler. This should reduce the temperature to as near 50° F. as possible. The cream must then be kept at a temperature below 60° F., by setting the clean cans in cold water. It should be gathered for delivery to the factory as often as every other day in the hot summer weather. When a cream-cooler is not used, the cream cans should not be over six inches in diameter, and by setting these cans in cold water the temperature should be reduced to 60° F. or below. This must be done at once, and in order to hasten the cooling the cream should be frequently stirred. A tin disk, to which is attached a strong wire-handle two feet long, makes an efficient agitator for this purpose.

At the on August and milking for cows n Mr. McIntos first award 176 days a 2 pounds 24 to 17.83 po made by a Loo, a three days after ounces butte pounds milk In the cl butter tests (Jersey), ga which 2 pou butter was which with of lactation, her ratio b year, Dr. v pounds 93 ounces milk total of 66.3 In the m John Evens yielded 66 p Last year's pounds of n exhibitor. got certifica year compar individual p

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Tring Dairy Trials.

At the annual Tring Park Show in England, on August 4th, the usual one-day buttermaking and milking trials were conducted. In the class for cows not exceeding 900 pounds in weight, Mr. McIntosh's Jersey cow, Forget-me-not, won first award for butter and third for milk, yielding, 176 days after calving, 38 pounds milk and 2 pounds 2 1/2 ounces butter; ratio, 1 pound butter to 17.83 pounds milk. A remarkable record was made by a Jersey cow, Ladysmith's Louisiana Loo, a three-year-old, which gave 16 pounds, 112 days after calving, which yielded 1 pound 6 ounces butter, a ratio of 1 pound butter to 11.63 pounds milk.

In the class for cows over 900 pounds in the butter tests, the winner, Dr. Watney's Violet (Jersey), gave 37 pounds 14 ounces of milk, from which 2 pounds 8 ounces butter were made. The butter was excellent, both in color and quality, which, with the ten points allowed for her period of lactation, 141 days, gave her a total of 50.10, her ratio being 15.15. The winning cow last year, Dr. Watney's Jersey, Sharab, yielded 3 pounds 9 1/2 ounces butter from 53 pounds 14 ounces milk, 128 days after calving, and had a total of 66.55 points.

In the milking trials at the late show, Mr. John Evens won with a Lincoln Red, which yielded 66 pounds of milk in twenty-four hours. Last year's winner in the milking trials gave 75 pounds of milk. She was owned by the same exhibitor. There were nearly twice as many cows got certificates at Tring Show butter trials this year compared with last year, although the top individual performances were not nearly so good.

Condensed Milk.

Condensed milk was invented in 1856 by Mr. Gail Borden, who also invented several other compressed foods, including "pemmican," the dried meat biscuit, and beef extract. He had great difficulty in obtaining a patent, because the examiners in the patent office at Washington insisted that milk could not be evaporated in a vacuum. The American civil war created a great demand for condensed milk, and advertised its merits. It is now used in every corner of the world. Canada has several factories, one being at Ingersoll, Ont.

The industry in the United States consumes 600,000,000 pounds of fluid milk yearly, and makes 5,000,000 cases, of 48 cans each. There are about 200 factories in the United States, all using the Borden process, and about seventy of them belong to the Borden company. The largest factory in the world is said to be at Dixon, Ill., which uses 800,000 pounds of milk daily. The second largest is at New Berlin, Chenango County, New York, and the third largest at Elgin, Ill., which consumes about 100,000 pounds of milk daily. The contract between the farmer and the factory is full of all sorts of conditions, in order to secure pure milk. Every possible precaution is taken in order to secure proper care and cleanliness, for that is one of the secrets of successful manufacture. The price set in the contract in the U. S. is \$1.35 per hundred pounds for the spring, summer and autumn months, and \$1.45 per hundred pounds for the winter months.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Brandon Horticultural and Western Forestry Society's Exhibition.

The Brandon Horticultural and Western Forestry Society held their annual fall show on Aug. 20th and 21st, in the Caledonian rink. The best of weather prevailed during the two days of the show, and the attendance was much above the average, a fact very gratifying to the directors. On entering, the visitor found himself among a perfect forest of spruce trees, which had been tastefully laid out in avenues and groups, terminating in the center with a fountain, which played continuously, this portion of the show causing much favorable comment. In the center of the building a stage was erected, on which an excellent concert was given each evening, together with a number of speeches by the president, Dr. McInnes, and others. The balance of the building was filled with the exhibits, every foot of table space being occupied, and the quality of plants, flowers, vegetables and fruits was much above the average. Perhaps the keenest competition was in the amateur cut-flower section, which was especially fine, the principal prize-winners in this class being Messrs. D. H. Scott,

Geo. Caldwell and Mr. Rigg. In the professional cut-flower class, Mr. Mansoff carried off first honors, his stand of greenhouse plants and flowers calling forth much favorable comment. Mr. Noonan's stand of dahlias was the cynosure of all eyes, his collection embracing nearly sixty varieties, principally of the show and fancy types. The amateur vegetable section was especially well filled, and the exhibits were of a high standard. The south end of the building was entirely occupied by the Experimental Farm exhibit, which, as in previous years, was a very large and compre-



IN THE SUNSHINE.

Youth as seen at Bird's Hill, Manitoba, picnic and plowing match.

hensive one. It consisted principally of a very large collection of squash, pumpkins and cucumbers, about forty varieties of these being represented, and some of the specimens were of exceptional size and well advanced. In addition, 60 varieties of potatoes were exhibited, thus giving visitors a chance to examine many varieties which otherwise would be impossible. Specimens of all the other standard vegetables were included in the collection, together with a large collection of crab apples and hardy cross-bred apples, the latter being the harbinger of a new race of apples originated by Dr. Saunders to meet the needs of the Northwest, and which are quite promising. Another very attractive exhibit was that of Mr. Patmore, of the Brandon Nursery, consisting principally of fruits, and which was a source of much satisfaction to Brandonites, as to the possibilities of apple-growing in the neighborhood of

Nature Knowledge.

The records of the newly-formed Natural History Club of Manitoba will always be the richer through the highly entertaining and instructive lecture delivered to its members on the 19th of August by Doctor Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Rev. W. A. Burman, Vice-President of the young society. In his opening remarks he intimated that the aims of the society are to embrace all branches of natural history, with a view

to encouraging a love of nature and a desire to solve its seeming mysteries, and exchange and impart the knowledge gained amongst its members. A Botanical Club had been started in Winnipeg some time ago, as a branch of the Botanical Club of Canada, but it never attained to any great usefulness, and soon died out. The Scientific and Historical Society of Manitoba is an organization which has shown strength and vitality, and is doing a great deal of good work. Mr. Burman spoke in hopeful terms of the prospects of the present Natural History Club. The membership now numbers 75, and the interest manifested in the movement is highly gratifying. A sug-

gestion has been receiving the consideration of the club, that a flower emblematic of the Province of Manitoba should be chosen by a plebiscite of the people. Such emblems are recognized by each State in the American Union, and he would mention the matter and let the final finding be arrived at by the best methods the club could arrange.

Dr. Fletcher rose to address a large and interested audience. He said that the Province of Manitoba was peculiarly fortunate in regard to the propagation of nature study. The agricultural department of the Government had taken the matter up, and the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture had, by his well-directed efforts, inspired a widespread interest in the matter. Above all, however, the people of Manitoba were fortunate in the possession of an agricultural press which had been quick to recognize the advantages to be

gained by farmers studying the details of the more common plants and insects around them, and by that agency a great amount of good work was done. Farmers and their children have now no excuse for not knowing the names and nature of the more common weeds, and the knowledge is of great value. Dr. Fletcher said: "As I have gone up and down in the Province for the last ten years, I have repeatedly met with farmers who have told me they have been saved hundreds of dollars by their children knowing how to recognize noxious weeds. There is a time in the history of weeds," continued the speaker, "when they are new in the land and weak. That



AROUND THE BUSY MILL.

Staff of Moose Jaw, N.-W. T. flour mill.

Brandon. Transcendent and other crabs, seedling apples, hybrid apples, and some of the standard varieties, among the latter being Duchess of Oldenburg, were exhibited in profusion, and Mr. Patmore is to be congratulated upon the results achieved.

Altogether the exhibition was a decided success, and the directors are looking forward to making several improvements for the season of 1904.

is the time to attack them. There is no record of weeds firmly established being successfully eradicated by any wholesale process."

In the study of nature all must be students. There was no such thing as teaching nature knowledge in the usual relation of teacher and scholar. Both must examine and learn together. The speaker said the study of nature was infinite in extent, and life was too short to embrace all. The most common things, the things which are

usually neglected, should be studied first. The common birds and the common plants were of far more interest to a child than the black and white of a book. A living thing was a force which spoke to one and appealed to one with far more force and clearness than anything that could be said or written. He would like to enrich the minds of his audience with one great conviction, that was that the prairies and all the lovely treasures they displayed in their season belonged to each and all who could go out and enjoy them. He did not care who owned the land. The possession of title deeds did not constitute enjoyment. The person who knew the varieties of life and appreciated them, was the person who got the enjoyment, and unless the owner was such a person he missed the asset of highest value.

Ridiculous mistakes were always being made with regard to common things. It was a common belief that wolves and bears killed every man they came across. He (Dr. Fletcher) had hunted up and down the country trying to find evidence that would bring conviction to these animals, but all he could find out of many so-called authentic reports was two cases: One where a man got in between a she-bear and her cub, and the other was the case of a man who suddenly jumped upon a grizzly as he lay beside a log. He advised people to take a little time and inquire into the facts when they heard or read bear stories. Snakes, and, especially, rattlesnakes, were another subject requiring the light of definite knowledge. Out of the hundreds of tales of death from rattlesnake bites he had heard, he had been able to trace only two of them to a certainty. One was the case of a poor drunken Indian, and the other that of a weak sick child.

In the present raid of the farmers on gophers, a great want of definite knowledge is displayed, and gophers are destroyed indiscriminately because few people have taken the trouble to find out that there are three kinds of gophers. The flicker-tail, or Richardson gopher, destroys a great deal of crop; the beautiful ten-striped gopher takes about half his living from insects and the other half from crops; and the Franklin gopher preserves far more than he destroys.

The fear of darkness in children (and in older people), and a belief in ghosts, were still a common outcome of the want of definite knowledge of common things. He did not mean the old religious, superstitious belief in ghosts, but he referred to the dread of eerie places in men who professed to believe nothing of the supernatural. That dread was quite common, and a little definite knowledge on the cause made it look indeed ridiculous.

Gradually this Canada of ours was beginning to look upon exact knowledge (which was another name for science) with more and more favor. Thirty years ago the geologist was looked upon as one whose labors resulted in good, because with his science were associated that of mineralogy and metallurgy, and with these were associated the finding of gold. The botanist also found favor at all times, because the science of medicine has ever been associated with his craft, but the harmless lunatic who studied insects was always laughed at. All that had undergone a change. To-day it was known that one-half the products of our country were affected by fungous growths and insects, and one-fifth of all that grows was destroyed every year by these two things. The men who had enabled us to protect ourselves from the harm done by these things are the men who have studied insects.

Thirty years ago the potato-bug was seen to increase rapidly, and men set to work to devise means to destroy them. Long years were spent in experimenting, and many failures had to be recorded, but at last a simple remedy was discovered—Paris green—and now for a few cents farmers can protect their crops from the ravages of these insects.

Dr. Fletcher believed man to be the least developed of all animal species. He looks at things and does not see them. Nature study consisted in looking at things and seeing them with all our faculties. He believed the children of the present generation, who were being trained to study nature, will be far better equipped for life

than the generations that have gone before, because they will be trained to think while they look.

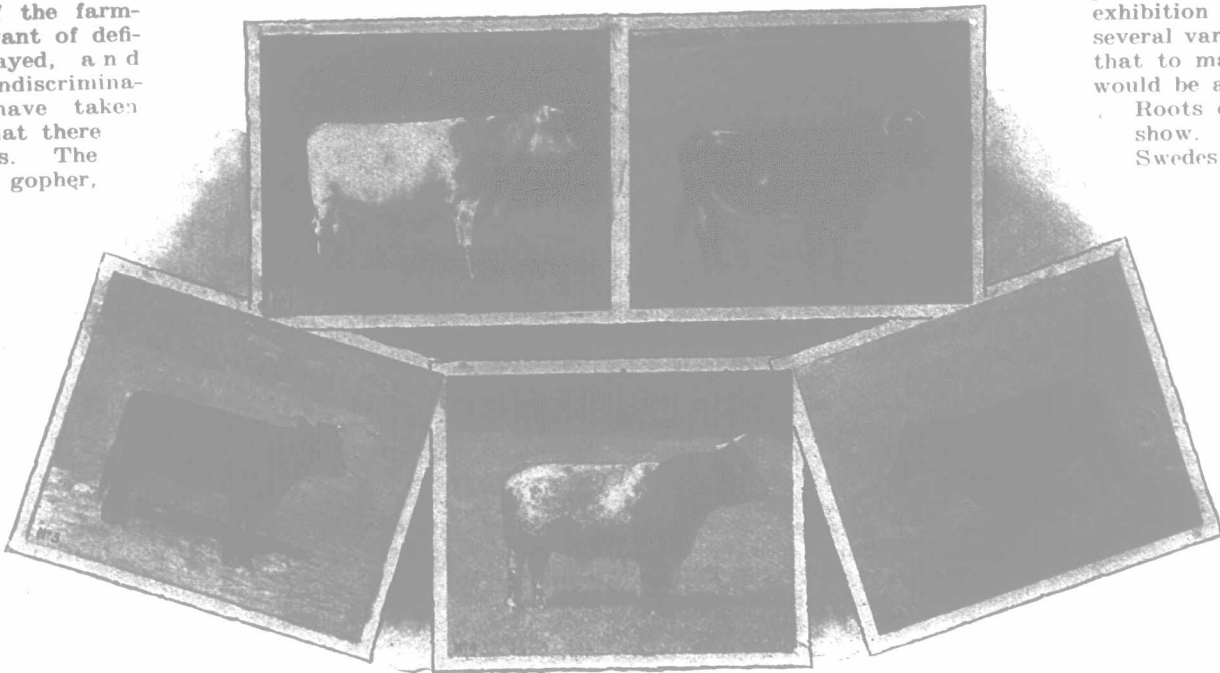
The knowledge recently gained on the subjects of malaria and typhoid was then treated, and it was shown that the definite knowledge of common things in that connection had done a great deal of good work in counteracting the spread of these diseases.

Dr. Fletcher advised the members of the young society to drop the entomology branch of their nature study and call it the insect branch. He said that the winter gatherings would be made much more interesting if sections of insects were placed under the microscope for study on those occasions.

Another thing that would be of great value, and which is now being attempted in the public schools, would be to teach the younger members to recognize plants by their seeds. This will be most valuable knowledge, as by far the greater number of noxious weeds that have come into Manitoba have been brought in with dirty wheat for seed. This is especially true of that enemy of the farmer, ball mustard.

In conclusion, Dr. Fletcher said: "The world is yours to enjoy; everything in nature is perfect, and because it is perfect it is created for a definite purpose in the scheme of things; and it is our business to find what that purpose is.

"There is method in nature, and if we wish to state definite knowledge to others we must be methodical, careful, painstaking, and this leads to truth, which is the end of all good."



SHORTHORNS IN THE HERD OF JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONT.

Two at top—Havillia II., Crimson Jennie; three at bottom—Miss Ramson 10th, Royal Archer, Sonsie II.; reading from left.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON OCTOBER 14TH, 1903. (SEE GOSSIP, PAGES 913 AND 923.)

The Provincial Horticultural Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition opened on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 26th, in the Auditorium, Winnipeg, and continued until the 28th. The scene that struck the visitor's eye on entering the rink was one of beauty—rich, novel and varied. Across a great part of the building a table was laid with cut flowers, consisting mostly of varieties of sweet peas. They were the exhibits of professional horticulturists. The table was beautifully laid out, and was a feature of the exhibition deserving commendation. Towards the left of the building and farther forward, Mr. H. E. Phillpott had on exhibition a fine collection of flowers in pots. They were arranged on a stand in pyramidal form. Opposite that, on the right side of the building, Mr. R. Alston had a similar exhibition. The form of the exhibit was the same as that on the left, but the arrangement of the plants forming it were entirely different, thus giving variety to the arrangement. Farther down the hall, and situated in the center, the exhibit of the City Parks Board was displayed. The arrangement here was different, the plants and flowers being arranged on shelves, the final effect being a gently rising ridge of natural colors, lovely to look upon. An exhibit by Mr. Stoddart, a private citizen, occupied a space a little farther forward, and was not only a creditable display, but was a valuable contribution to the attractions of the show. Four tables decorated with cut flowers were exhibited, respectively, by Mr. R. Alston, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. Stoney, and Mr. H. E. Phillpott. An exhibition stand of flowers was also shown by the

Elmwood Cemetery Board, which was a very creditable one.

The fruit sections were a magnificent display, and constituted a very agreeable surprise to most visitors to the show. Those who believed the best of Manitoba's fertility were scarcely prepared to find a demonstration such as the exhibits afforded. The display of apples was really marvellous. In the competing class, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man., showed no less than thirty-five varieties. On a separate stand he showed twelve varieties, every one of which were within easy reach of ripeness, and all were in size and quality equal to what might be expected in a much more temperate climate. Mr. Stevenson's efforts to grow apples in Manitoba have been crowned with marvellous success, and he deserves well of the country for the valuable and interesting contribution of discovery and knowledge he has by years of untiring labor been able to add to its records. Some very fine specimens of hybrid plums were also shown, and currants, raspberries and brambles were as good as could be produced anywhere. The Jewell Nursery showed an exhibit of apples which attracted much attention. Not being grown in Manitoba, however, they did not present such a practical interest as the home-grown exhibits.

The show of vegetables was on the whole a good one. When one knows, however, the great possibilities of Manitoba in producing vegetables, it was not any better than would be expected. The season was not, in respect of sunshine and hot weather, a highly productive one, especially for vegetables, which incline towards the tropical varieties.

In potatoes we are safe to challenge the whole world, both in quality and productiveness. Such was the impression which that section of the exhibition would impart. There were several varieties, and all were so good that to make a choice of any one would be a matter of great difficulty.

Roots of all kinds were a strong show. Very good specimens of Swedes and yellow and white turnips.

The Swedes showed wonderful advancement for the period of the season. They were all of a purple-top variety. Yellow turnips were also all one variety, and were of good growth and quality. There were several varieties of white turnips, showing great growth and very good flesh for that soft class of turnips. It was noticeable that the smaller sizes were more highly favored by the judges, the smallest exhibit on the table of Swedes taking the first prize. Beets were a splendid show, as were also parsnips and all the varieties of garden turnips. There was a magnificent display of cabbages, of white and red varieties, all of perfect form and firmness, and judging could only be a matter of some difficulty. There were a few good specimens of kale. Rhubarb was strongly in evidence, and all the samples shown were of popular varieties and good quality. Tomatoes were in forward condition, some specimens being shown perfectly ripe. Cucumbers were much in evidence, and were of good quality and size. Garden beans and peas were a fine show. Carrots and radishes made a strong exhibition, and were excellent both in size and quality. Some beautifully-formed and colored heads of sweet corn were shown. Citrons, cauliflowers, celery, lettuce, all were represented by very good samples.

In the judging of vegetables, and in other classes to a lesser extent, there were decisions which appeared incongruous to both the exhibitors and the onlookers, and in such cases it would be well both for the educational value of such exhibitions and the professional reputation of judges, that they would explain away such seeming incongruities, and give the reasons for such decisions both to competitors and the general public; and judges should be afforded every opportunity and encouragement to fulfil such educative and interesting functions of competitive shows.

The display of cut flowers was a beautiful and gratifying one in every respect. Viewed as a general exhibit, the spectacle was a lovely one, and an examination of details did not give any disappointment. Some confusion was made by a misunderstanding of the terms of the prize-list, and the executive would do well to make a re-

vision of the its terms so be no excuse part of ex under our zinnias cont by a sample public shoul of such thin consistent. tion by the clear, and th feature of c value of such

The exhibi Farm, the B Mr. S. Larce himself, and Cartwell, W extreme en the time tha much admire lights been t have afforded The judgi Brown, of B flowers were H. Birch.

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The show was generally standard, o been someh growing of less, it prov management manner in w people of th deserved, th crowds in at

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vision of that document by next year, and make its terms so explicit that misunderstandings will be no excuse for mistakes in classifying on the part of exhibitors. One instance which came under our notice was the case of a sample of zinnias containing twelve varieties being beaten by a sample containing only three varieties. The public should have an explanation of the cause of such things, which appear to them to be inconsistent. We have no doubt that an explanation by the judges would make all such matters clear, and the sooner such explanations become a feature of our shows the sooner will the full value of such shows be attained.

The exhibits of the Brandon Experimental Farm, the Birtle Agricultural Society, shown by Mr. S. Larcombe, who grew most of the exhibits himself, and the private exhibit of Mr. James Cartwell, Westbourne, were situated along the extreme end of the hall, and during the time that daylight lasted these exhibits were much admired, and had an additional couple of lights been thrown on these exhibits they would have afforded visitors very much more pleasure.

The judging of fruits was done by Mr. H. Brown, of Brandon Experimental Farm. The cut flowers were judged by Messrs. J. J. Golden and H. Birch.

Honey was judged on Thursday morning by Mr. J. Gunn, Gonor. The honey exhibit was a splendid show. The number of sections in comb was rather small, but the number of samples of extracted honey was large. The quality was first-class in both sections, and the whole was a beautiful display of this popular table delicacy.

The show on the whole was a good one, but was generally considered scarcely up to last year's standard, owing largely to the summer having been somewhat cold and not an ideal one for the growing of horticultural products. Nevertheless, it proved to be an important event, and the management deserve much credit for the splendid manner in which it was carried out. Had the people of the city given it the support which it deserved, there would have been much larger crowds in attendance.

Poultry.

Size of Eggs.

That there is much variety in the size of eggs is well known to all who have any knowledge of poultry. That there is uniformity in these differences is, however, perhaps not so well known. Individual fowls always lay eggs of the same size and shape; that is, so long as they are subject to the same feeding and environment. When too many small eggs appear in the basket, the hens producing them should be located and at next weeding out they should go to the butcher, for they will not improve and they bring discredit on the breed. Laying very large eggs for the breed is almost as bad a fault, under the present system of rating their value, as it will be found, almost invariably, that the hens laying them do not produce as many as those laying moderately-sized ones.

The Chicken Mite.

One of the most troublesome pests with which poultry growers have to deal is the chicken mite, or chicken tick, as it is more properly called. When a flock becomes infested with this parasite, the egg production is reduced, and in many cases the profits seriously curtailed by the pest. Hatching hens and young chicks are especially liable to its attacks. A bulletin upon this subject by Dr. J. J. Repp, veterinarian of the Iowa Experiment Station, has just been issued and may be had free by addressing a request to Prof. O. F. Curtiss, Director of the Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa. It contains information that is of actual money value to those who grow poultry either upon a large or small scale. The information is based upon recent experiments in combating the pest. Kerosene emulsion is recommended and full directions given for its preparation and application. The emulsion may be prepared at home at a cost of about 45 cents per 30 gallons, this amount being sufficient to spray the ordinary farm henhouse once. Altogether the bulletin is practical and helpful, and by following its directions, owners of infested flocks can exterminate the pests and place the flock upon a paying basis.

Getting the Hens to Work.

Along about December it is more than probable that fresh eggs will be in fairly active demand, and will, if the experiences of other years be any guide, continue so during winter. Of course everyone who keeps hens wants to profit by this condition, but the difficulty is in getting the hens started to lay. Early pullets are seldom depended upon to produce all the eggs, and the idleness of the older hens is excusable on account of the moulting season. This moulting at a time when the market for eggs is strong is one of the

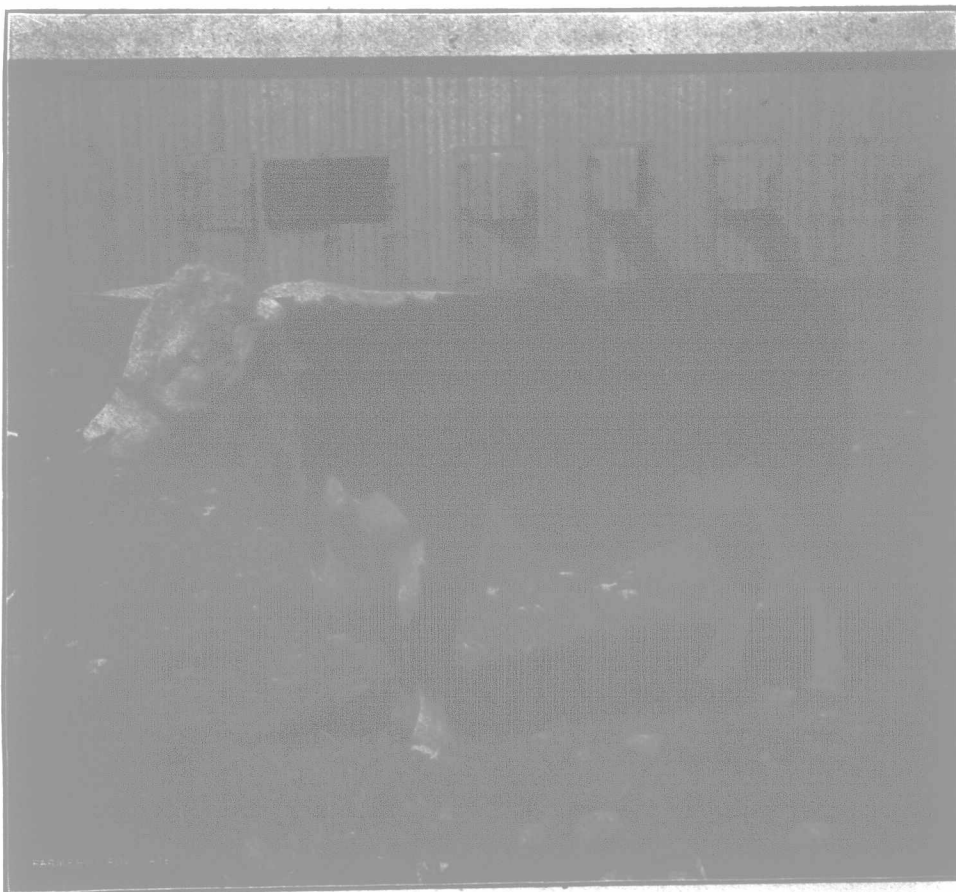
features of poultry-keeping that needs remedying. The intensive operator meets the difficulty by compelling the hens to moult in late summer, and thus gets the flock down to business early in the fall. To accomplish this he reduces the feed allowance to the minimum for a week or ten days, and also limits the range for exercise. At the end of this time the birds are quickly brought back to full feed, which has the effect of causing them to shed their feathers, after which laying soon begins.

The experiment is so simple and has proved so effective that it is well worth trying, even where only a few fowl are kept.

Premiums and Free Sample Copies.

If our readers will send us on a post-card a few names and P. O. addresses of persons in their localities who are not subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate," we will forward them a sample copy so that they can judge of its excellence.

On pages 916 and 917 of this issue will be found our announcement of premiums which may be obtained by sending us new subscribers. Great care has been exercised in the selection of the splendid articles described, and they will well repay the little effort required to obtain them.



PREMIER 119705.

Hereford bull, two years old. First at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Regina, 1903. Bred by J. Longbach & Son, Bettlesville, O.

OWNED BY R. SINTON, REGINA, ASSA.

Poultry in Summer.

The following practical poultry advice is given by Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division of the Department of Agriculture:

Sale of Fowls.—It is most profitable to dispose of old hens before the moulting time. There is then a ready market for fowls on account of the scarcity of chickens. At the present time, six cents a pound, live weight, is offered for hens by a large produce company in Toronto. Eight cents a pound, plucked weight, is paid in Montreal. In several months, live chickens can be bought by the produce merchants for the above rates, or for a small increase in them. If the hens are held until fall they do not realize as great a profit as they will this month, owing to the reduction of the market price for fowls and the loss of flesh in moulting. Hens should be sold when they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer, and cockerels used for breeding the following season.

Pullets for Laying.—The advantages of retaining the early pullets for fall and winter egg-production have been repeatedly stated. Early pullets will lay in their first year five times as many eggs as old hens. The cost of feed will be practically the same for the pullets as for the hens. The profit from the pullets will be correspondingly greater. The most promising utility-type pullets should be selected now, fed liberally so that early winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarters. Transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg-production.

Utility-type Fowls.—For poultry farming, the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the proper breeds, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Utility-type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (mature weight: cock, seven to eight and a half pounds; hen, five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color, and without leg or foot feathering. The utility-type fowl corresponds to the Shorthorn type in cattle—a square and broad-bodied, low-set fowl.

Sale of Chickens.—From eleven cents to twelve cents per pound, live weight, is offered in Toronto and Montreal for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. The prices correspond approximately to fourteen cents and fifteen cents per pound, plucked weight, and twenty cents and twenty-two cents per pound, drawn weight. It is evident that an increased profit will be realized by selling the earlier and heavier cockerels of the flock at once. This profit corresponds to the increased revenue derived by market gardeners and fruit-growers who place staple articles on the market before the regular supply is available.

Crate-fatted Chickens.—The increased consumption of chickens in Canada is due to the improved quality and appearance of the chickens that are offered for sale. This improvement has been established through the business of crate-fattening

chickens introduced by this Department of Agriculture, and to the methods of killing, plucking and shaping the chickens before they are marketed. Every farmer in Canada should be in possession of the details of the crate-fattening business. It is a business that can be managed by any member of the household. The required number of crates are easily constructed. The chickens will gain from one and a half to three pounds each during the twenty-four days fattening, and the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight will average from five cents to six and a half cents.

Fall Fairs.—Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers having a faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect, and cover the tops of the yards used by the

moulting birds with old carpets, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evening only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moulting fowls. The animal food, such as waste meat or raw bones, will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of feathers; the vegetables are useful in regulating the system.

The Country Boy a Winner.

The sun-browned, hand-spanked, bare-footed, hard-fisted country boy makes a much better fight in the battle of life than the pampered, high-collared, and creased-trousered youth of our cities whose clothes have always been dusted with a whisk-broom instead of with a shingle. Let the city man who is out of a job try a year on the farm. Plowing behind a mule will take the kink out of his topknot, the frog out of his throat, the weakness out of his legs, and will give him an appetite, an honest living and a sight of Heaven.—[The "Enterprise," Rosthern.]

Patient.—Your bill of \$100 for visits and \$60 for medicines is high, doctor, but I've arranged to settle. I'll pay the \$60 for the medicines, and I'll return all your visits.

Look up the two pages of premium announcements elsewhere in this issue, and earn some or all of them, by sending in new subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate. It is easy to canvass for a popular paper like this. Write for particulars.

Apiary.

Great Success with Bees.

During a visit to Brandon Experimental Farm, a member of the "Advocate" staff had the pleasure of inspecting the apiary, from which Superintendent Bedford has been obtaining very gratifying results. The bees came through the winter in excellent condition, and since the first flowers appeared they have been busy collecting the "sweets of the earth" with unceasing energy. No one scoffs more at the idea that bees cannot be successfully kept in Western Canada than does Mr. Bedford, and he has had reason to know. The demand for colonies is increasing, and very soon we must look for this industry occupying the position which it deserves in this country. What Mr. Bedford has accomplished at Brandon, J. J. Gunn at Gonore, Jas. Duncan at Dominion City, and others at various places in the Province may be duplicated anywhere. The keeping of a few bees does not entail any great amount of labor on the farm, and it means a great luxury on the farmer's table, to which no one is more deserving.

About Queens.

Every text-book, bee journal and practical apiarist dwells on the fact that each colony must have a good queen. It is an axiom in bee culture, yet it bears infinite repetition. On two occasions in her career, each queen endangers her life by leaving the shelter of the hive: First, to take her mating flight, and again when she accompanies a swarm. After each of these events the careful apiarist makes it his business to learn whether she still lives, and if not, to replace her as soon as possible.

A necessary part of the summer's work is to examine the brood chamber of every swarm as soon as possible after it has been in the hive a week or ten days. If worker-comb is being built, and eggs and young larvae are present, all is well with the queen; but if there is only drone comb, with no brood or eggs, we suspect queenlessness. We then examine the super, as she may have got through the excluder, and if no eggs are there, a comb containing eggs and young brood from another hive is inserted in the brood chamber.

In the same way a parent hive is examined, about three weeks after the issue of the first swarm, to be sure they have a young queen successfully mated. A very little experience enables one to detect the hollow roar and unreasoning savageness of queenless bees, and the forsaken appearance of their combs. To make no mistake, give them the eggs and young brood and await developments for a few days.

In about a week we may find fresh eggs in the combs, and be thankful to know that the queen has been in the hive all the time without having started to lay. She needed the presence of that young brood to in some way induce her to go to work. Often, however, the comb of brood which had been given is seen dotted over with queen cells. Then we are sure there is no queen in the hive.

Two courses are now open. One is to break down all except the best-looking cell, and leave that for the new queen. The other is to give a ripe cell from your queen-rearing hive, enclosed in a cell protector. A laying queen would give the quickest returns, but bees that have been long queenless do not readily accept a queen when introduced in the regular way. Again, this young queen must risk her life by flying out to be mated, and we must look again about four weeks after the young brood was given. If she is lost this time the queenless bees may as well be united with another stock.

Questions and Answers.

1st. Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd. Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.
3rd. 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, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.
4th. In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

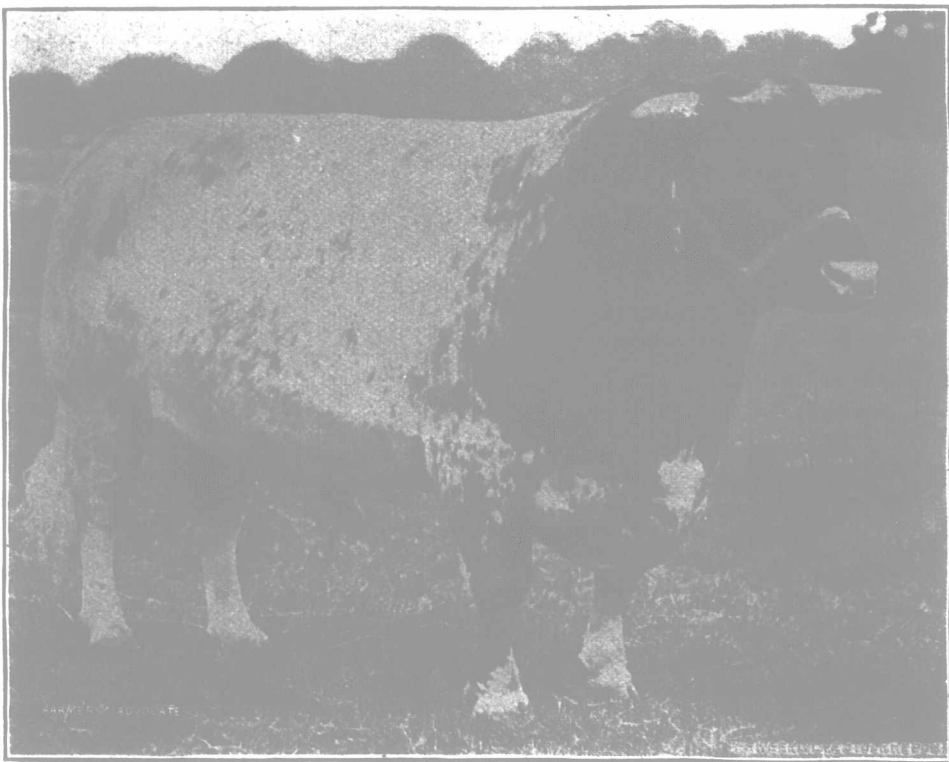
[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

Subscribers are kindly requested to read the conditions at the head of this department before writing or mailing their enquiries.

ACTINOMYCOSIS (LUMP JAW).

About six weeks ago, I noticed a small lump on right jaw of two-year-old heifer. Did not seem to hurt her. It is now the size and shape of a large apple and painful; is hard with soft spot in center. It is not on the jaw bone, but growing on the cord of the neck. Please tell me what to do, and what it is?
Fry's, Assa. J. F.

Ans.—This is actinomycosis, commonly called lump jaw. Make an incision with a sharp knife over the soft spot in the center, and deep enough to allow any matter that it may contain to escape. Syringe out the opening thus made with solution of carbolic acid, about one in forty, and plug opening with piece of absorbent cotton saturated in tincture of iodine. Repeat once a day until healed. Give, internally, one and a quarter drams iodide of potassium dissolved in a pint of water. Give once a day for eight days.



ROYAL ARCHER (82127).

Champion Shorthorn at the Highland Show, 1903. Born February 14th, 1900.

BRED AND OWNED BY SIR J. GILMOUR.

DENTAL FISTULA.

Please give your opinion and advice on the following: Shorthorn bull, three years old, last winter, got a small lump on upper jaw, opposite the roots of the teeth, which grew larger, until it was as large as an egg and hard. Called in a V. S., who detected a decayed molar tooth, which he succeeded in extracting. Tooth was badly ulcerated. The lump still got worse, so I blistered it, and after several weeks it broke and discharged freely. I applied carbolic lotion, and it appeared to heal, but then he rubs it, and now, after weeks of treatment, it looks no better. I might say his sire died of lump jaw, and I am afraid it may be lump jaw in this case.
Innisfail, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your bull has what is called a dental fistula, that is, an opening extending from the roots of a tooth to the outside of the jaw. It is quite probable that he is affected with lump jaw, which caused the ulceration of the tooth removed. The only way to effect a cure now would be to enlarge opening by trephining the bone and scrape out the parts thus exposed with a curette, and removing ulcerated teeth, if any present, which would necessitate an operation by a V. S. In the meantime, try the following: Syringe out the opening once a day with tincture of iodine, and give, internally, one and a half drams of iodide of potassium dissolved in a pint of water, to be given once a day for eight days. If at the end of two weeks no improvement is noticed, call in your V. S. and have him operate.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Last May my horse got a very bad saddle sore on his withers. I got a preparation from a druggist, which healed it up, all but a small lump right on top. I rode him once, but it swelled up again, so I turned him out for two months. When I rode him again his withers swelled up, and the lump broke and ran matter. What would heal the sore?
W. S. P.

Ans.—It will not do to put the saddle on until it has entirely healed. It is very likely that the spinous processes of the bones which form the withers have become involved. This you can detect by passing in a probe, such as a dull-pointed knitting kneedle, and if you can feel the bone with this it is very likely diseased. In this event, the diseased portion of the bone would require to be removed. To heal the sore, obtain from your druggist a solution of tannic acid and ether (five per cent.), and inject into the opening on withers twice a day until discharge ceases, after which dust a little of the following powder on: iodoform, one part; tannic acid, two parts.

SHOULDER GALL.

I have a horse which got a galled shoulder during spring work. Have got it almost healed, but it has left a soft lump around the sore. I work him as little as possible. Please tell me how to treat it?
Alta. A NEW BEGINNER.

Ans.—See that all pressure is taken off the sore spot, as by cutting a hole in sweat pad to correspond with sore, and apply the following ointment: iodoform, one part; tannic acid, two parts; vaseline, eight parts. Apply once a day.

WARTS ON MARE.

I have a three-year-old mare with warts on neck and other parts of body. They have not any deep roots in the flesh.
M. C.

Ans.—Warts are a disease of the superficial layer of the skin. They are often successfully removed by cutting off with a knife or scissors. Sometimes a string tied tightly around the neck of the wart will cause it to slough off. Occasionally they are so numerous as to render it impossible to cut out. If this is the case with your mare, turn her out on pasture and give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, once per day. Bear in mind that arsenic is a poison, and handle carefully.

LUMP JAW.

I have a cow that has a lump on her jaw about half way up. It is about the size of half a cup; it is quite hard, but the skin is loose about it. Is it lump jaw? Is it contagious, and can it be cured?
D. M.

Ans.—The chances are you have a case of lump jaw. It is a contagious disease, but it can be cured in the early stages. In your case I am afraid the bone is diseased. If the enlargement is in the bone to the size of half a teacup, I could not hold out much hope of successful treatment. But if only the flesh is diseased, I would recommend having the diseased part cut entirely out, and the wound dressed with four grams of iodide of potassium mixed with four ounces of water.

SUSPENDED LACTATION.

I have a valuable Ayrshire cow which has gone dry now for the last two days. She has the very worst attack of looseness I ever saw. Kindly give cause, and what is best to do in such cases?
Russell Co., Ont. G. A.

Ans.—Give a quart of raw linseed oil to remove the irritation causing diarrhoea. Feed dry bran and hay till her bowels get settled. Her milk will doubtless come again when her condition becomes normal.

CONSTIPATION IN PIG.

Pig, five months old, became stupid, lost control of its hind quarters, then acted like an animal with blind staggers. I gave a dose of castor oil in warm milk, and it died of strangulation. The pigs were fed on mixed shorts (mostly wheat) and skimmed milk. The rest of the litter are running on pasture, with plenty of shade.
H. M. W.

Ans.—Your pig suffered from constipation, caused by too heavy feeding. It died from suffocation, caused by some of the liquid you drenched it with passing down the trachea to the lungs. It is better to give pigs medicine in their food, but when they will not take it that way, and we are forced to drench, great care must be taken to pour the liquid very slowly into the mouth when the pig is not squealing. It is not probable you will have any further trouble, as the remaining pigs are on green food and get plenty of exercise. Raw linseed oil, or Epsom salts in solution, 2 to 6 ozs. of either, according to the size of the pig, will answer better than castor oil if any more become affected. It would be wise to feed a little Epsom salts, sulphur and charcoal each day in their food, until their bowels act freely.

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PINK-EYE.

Colt has pink-eye. I have consulted two veterinarians, who have failed to effect a cure.

J. C. R.

Ans.—The disease that veterinarians sometimes call pink-eye is an acute disease, affecting the whole system and causing a rather peculiar appearance of the eye. In fact, it is a form of influenza. I presume that your case is a chronic condition of the eye, from the fact that you already have had treatment from two veterinarians. From the lack of definite symptoms, and the fact that the term "pink-eye" is given to various diseases and conditions of the eye, it is hard for me to prescribe. I expect there is a dullness and whitish appearance of the eyes, remaining as a sequel to some disease of the respiratory organs. If such be the case, give the colt 40 grs. iodide of potash night and morning in damp food. If the appetite become impaired, reduce the dose. Keep in a comfortable, partially-darkened box stall, excluded from drafts and the rays of the sun. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following into each eye three times daily: Nitrate of silver, 15 grs.; distilled water, 2 ozs.

MAMMITIS.

Left fore quarter of cow's udder gets hard and very sore about once every month. It becomes hard to milk and very sore. In a day or two, the milk thick and lumpy.

G. T.

Ans.—This is inflammation of the quarter. When it occurs so often in the same quarter without apparent cause, we become suspicious of tubercular disease of the udder. We would advise you to have her tested with tuberculin, and if she reacts it would be well to fatten her, as her milk is not fit for use. Treatment consists in purging with two pounds Epsom salts, and following up with three drams nitrate of potash, three times daily for a few days. Apply hot poultices to the quarter. Milk four or five times daily, and rub well with camphorated oil each time after milking.

DOG OUT OF CONDITION.

I will be very glad of your advice as to what to do for a well-bred collie bitch, which I value highly. She has a ravenous appetite, and is fed well, but yet is very thin and drinks an enormous amount of water, which just seems to pass through her. Appears to be bloated a great deal. She is not lazy, but not strong. She raises two pups every spring and fall, but has never gained up after whelping this spring.

W. T. B.

Ans.—The symptoms given seem to indicate that she has a tapeworm, as the trouble is in the intestines. Give her a dose of thirty drops of male shield fern on an empty stomach, and follow in six hours with an ounce of castor oil. Repeat in three days if necessary. Afterwards, give Blaud Pill, five grains, night and morning, as a tonic. Keep her shut up for a time, and watch her excretions to see if she pass a worm. If found, destroy it.

IRREGULAR STRANGLES.

1. Two-year-old colt suddenly went lame in hind leg, and the limb swelled from the stifle to the fetlock. When swelling was disappearing he took distemper and died.

2. What is good for distemper?

3. Is there danger of heaves following?

4. Is it contagious?

G. R.

Ans.—1. Your colt had irregular strangles (distemper). This disease is due to a specific virus that causes blood poisoning, which effects the entire system. In the regular form there is an increase of temperature, loss of appetite for a short time, and abscesses form in the region of the throat. In the irregular form the usual constitutional symptoms are shown, but abscesses form in different parts, often in the internal organs. The swelling of the leg was due to the disease, and it is probable an internal abscess formed which caused death.

2. Isolate the animal; keep comfortable; poultice swellings; lance abscesses, when possible; feed soft food, with two to three drams hyposulphite of soda, three times daily. If appetite fails entirely, give milk, whiskey and eggs, with a syringe. Complications must be treated according to symptoms.

3. In rare cases heaves result.

4. Yes.

ECZEMA.

Mare broke out in pimples, which are very itchy. When broken they discharge a little watery fluid, and then a dry coating forms.

W. L.

Ans.—This is eczema. Give her a purgative of about 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Feed nothing but a little bran until purgation commences. After the bowels become normal again, give her 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning. Give her whole body a thorough washing with warm soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, and rub with cloths until dry. Then dress twice daily with a four per cent. solution of creolin, zenoleum or kreso.

PINWORMS AND COLT DISTEMPER.

1. Six-year-old mare has pinworms. She has an enormous appetite, but remains thin.

2. Seven-weeks-old colt has had distemper for about a month. It has improved lately, and the swelling disappeared, but still has difficulty in breathing.

J. R. B.

Ans.—1. Pinworms infest the rectum and seldom interfere materially with the animal's thriftiness. Inject into the rectum two ounces oil of turpentine, well shaken with a pint of raw linseed oil. Repeat in five days if necessary. I am of the opinion your mare has stomach or intestinal worms, in which case she should be given one dram each, sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, night and morning, for a week, and then given a purgative of about eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

2. The colt's throat should be blistered. The favorite treatment for this purpose is three parts each, oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and one part liquor ammonia Fortier. Apply twice daily for three or four applications. Give internally one dram hyposulphite of soda, twice daily. There is danger of this colt being a roarer, and I would advise you to show him to your veterinarian.

BREEDING AN OLD MARE.

An old mare that has produced several colts has not been bred for two years. This year, I have bred several times to a three-year-old colt, and once to another horse. I examined and found the neck of the womb in a natural condition. She appears to be in season all the time. How often should she be bred?

A. B. V. B.

Ans.—It is not uncommon for aged brood mares that have not been bred for two or three years to become infecund. This is probably the cause of sterility in your mare. The fact that oestrus is constant indicates an abnormal condition of the ovaries, and it is not probable that she will again reproduce. You may succeed in getting her in foal. It would be well to breed her once a week as long as oestrus continues.

WOUND AND BLINDNESS.

Two weeks ago my three-months-old colt got hooked in the hip, and when I took her to the stable I noticed she was blind in both eyes. I consulted my veterinarian, and he said very little could be done for the eyes. He treated both eyes and wound. The latter is now healed, but she still is blind.

D. T.

Ans.—Your veterinarian is in all probability right in his prognosis. We advise you to continue treatment under his directions. He is certainly in the best position to give proper treatment. It is possible she will recover her eyesight if you have patience and continue treatment.

SOW WITH TUMOR.

Sow farrowed June 10th, since then a tumor the size of a man's fist, and hard, has grown on the mammary. I have weaned the pigs. I have used different oils without benefit.

J. F.

Ans.—There is little use in external applications. A surgical operation, which consists in carefully dissecting the tumor out, will effect a cure. Unless you are very handy with a dissecting knife you had better employ your veterinarian to operate.

Miscellaneous.

PASTURE FOR HOGS—RAPE—ARTICHOKES—GRASS FOR LOW LAND.

1. Please give your opinion as to what is considered to be the best sowing for summer pasture for hogs?

2. How much rape should be sown per acre? How long should it grow before hogs could be turned on?

3. How many head of hogs will an acre of rape pasture?

4. What is your opinion on artichokes as fall pasture for hogs?

5. What is the best grass seed to sow on low land? Not slew, but some spots where there is gumbo.

YOUNG FARMER.

Morinville, Alta.

Ans.—1. We believe rape to be about the best all-round pasture for hogs. At the live-stock convention held in Winnipeg in February last, Prof. Grisdale, of Ottawa, said that at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, rape had produced the cheapest bacon of anything that had been tried. Any leguminous crop that can be successfully grown in the country will make good hog pasture. Good results have been had with half and half, tares and barley, and with peas and barley sown on summer-fallow, either of which makes a good pasture crop for hogs.

2. If sown in drills, about two pounds per acre will be sufficient. If sown broadcast, from four to five pounds. If the crop germinates quickly and grows fairly well, it would be in a condition to have the hogs turned on in less than six weeks.

3. The number will depend upon the crop and the age of the hogs. A good crop should pasture about twenty well-grown hogs for a considerable time.

4. Artichokes make very good hog pasture,

and for feeding hogs in the fall they cannot be excelled. They are easily grown, and will do well on any soil on which potatoes will grow. If pastured by hogs they require but little cultivation, and the hogs will do the harvesting themselves. Seed should be planted early in spring, the same quantity and in the same manner as potatoes. Enough seed always remains in the ground for a second crop.

5. Brome is probably the grass that would grow best, but you cannot expect good results on the alkaline spots until the alkali has been worked out of the soil. On some low-lying lands red-top gives good satisfaction.

LOW PRICE OF CATTLE.

There seems to be a falling off in the price of cattle of all kinds in this part of the country. Can you tell the cause of it, and what, in your opinion, is the prospects of beef cattle in the near future?

RANCHER.

Ans.—The cause of the falling off in the price of cattle is due to the following reasons: There is an embargo on the shipment of cattle from United States ports to Great Britain, on account of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in the States. American cattle are being shipped in great numbers through Montreal, with the result that ocean freight has been increased for cattle, and as prices are a little depressed in Great Britain, the consequence is that the producer here has to pay the increase in freight by getting a proportionately smaller sum for his cattle.

The prospects for the near future are that prices will remain pretty much as they are at present, although a slight improvement may be anticipated through the steamship companies accommodating themselves to the circumstances by sending more boats to Montreal and bringing down the present high freight rates.

BEST FRUIT TREES—A HOTBED.

1. Could you advise us the most likely fruit trees to get, especially apples, and where we could obtain them?

2. Also, would it be possible to have a hothouse in this country, as we are informed that the severe frosts split the glass?

T. P.

Saskatoon.

Ans.—1. Experiments in growing fruit trees in the Northwest have been carefully conducted on the Experimental Farms of Brandon, Manitoba, and Indian Head, Assiniboia. The only fruit trees which have given such a measure of success as would justify us in recommending you to plant are the crab apple and the native plum. The Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*) has been almost an unqualified success in one or two varieties. The report of the Brandon Experimental Farm for last year gives the best report of the varieties known as *Pyrus bacatta sanguinea*, *Pyrus prunifolia* and *Pyrus prunifolia xanthocarpa*. The report adds that even these show great variation in individual trees. At Indian Head the report says the crab apples (*Pyrus bacatta* and *Pyrus prunifolia*) fruited freely and ripened before the frost on September 12th. There is no difficulty in growing the native plum trees successfully.

2. It is quite practicable to have a hothouse. There is no reason why the frost should affect the glass on a hothouse more than on other places which are heated to the same temperature inside.

REGISTERING JERSEYS.

"Enquirer."—To render an animal eligible to entry in the Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club, both sire and dam must first be entered in that book, so that the heifer referred to cannot be registered unless her dam can be admitted, although her sire is registered. The Cattle Club book has no connection with the "American Jersey Herdbook," where the dam of your heifer is recorded. The Cattle Club rules are more stringent. The American Jersey Herdbook is published at Worcester, Mass.; O. B. Hawden, secretary. If the pedigree of the heifer is sent to J. J. Hemingway, Secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, New York City, he will examine same, and advise definitely as to whether the dam can be recorded there.

SMALL LITTER.

I have a fine Berkshire sow that has produced only four pigs, her first litter. Would like to keep her on if there is a probability of her bringing larger litters. Would you advise me to try her again?

G. H. A.

Ans.—Yes, we would try her again. She may do much better next time, if given a good chance.

THE DANDELION PEST.

Can you inform me of any means to eradicate dandelions, which are becoming a terrible pest in this part of the country.

H. C. RAYSON.

Ans.—A bulletin from the Iowa State Experiment Station, to hand, suggests the following treatment for the extermination of dandelions: "As the dandelions are perennial or biennial herbs, seed formation should be prevented. Where they occur in small patches, a spud may be used successfully. Where they are abundant in lawns, it is only necessary to keep the lawn closely cropped and dig them up with a spud to prevent seeding. Clover will crowd them out. It is rarely that dandelions give much trouble after the middle of June."

SHORTHORN DURHAM.

What is the difference between the Shorthorn and Longhorn Durham cattle? What has been the object in breeding in each case? F. G.

Ans.—There is no Longhorn Durham breed, and there has never been a breed known by that name. There is an English breed known as Longhorns, and a class is given them in the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Society. They are the cattle which Robert Bakewell, the founder of the breed of Improved Leicester sheep, undertook to improve about the middle of the 18th century. They are a beef breed primarily, as are the Shorthorns, although in both are many good milkers. The color of the Longhorns varies, red, black, yellow and white in different blends being admissible, but almost uniformly a line of white marks the entire length of the back. The Shorthorn breed of the present were originally called Durhams.

TERM OF USEFULNESS OF A RAM.

A pure-bred ram that has always had good care and never served more than thirty ewes in one season, at what age would you consider him not fit for service? W. H. M.

Ans.—If he continues in good health, he should be useful as a breeder till he is six or seven years old, and longer if his teeth remain sound enough to crop and masticate his food properly. A noted Shropshire ram in Ontario died a few months ago, in his 14th year. He was, probably, useful for breeding up to 10 years of age, but was an exceptional case.

Field Notes.

Fair Dates.

The dates at which a number of fall shows and exhibitions are to be held are published herewith. Secretaries of fairs not included in this list are requested to forward the date of their exhibition to this office.

Central Sask. (Saskatoon).....	Sept. 29 and 30
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 1
Duck Lake, Sask.	Oct. 2
Carlyle, Assa.	Oct. 2
Medicine Hat, Assa.	Oct. 2 and 3
Saltcoats, Assa.	Oct. 2 and 3
Austin, Man.	Oct. 6
Kinistino, Sask.	Oct. 6
Fairmeade, Assa.	Oct. 6
Olds, Alta.	Oct. 6
Lethbridge, Alta.	Oct. 6 and 7
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 6 to 10
Meadowlea, Man.	Oct. 7
Headingley, Man.	Oct. 7
Gladstone	Oct. 8
Grenfell, Assa.	Oct. 8
Red Deer, Alta.	Oct. 8 and 9
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 8

Canada's Exposition in Progress.

The Dominion Exhibition at Toronto is now in full swing, and promises to be one of the most successful Canada ever held. Stockmen are taking a very active interest in the affair, and attractions of other kinds are not wanting. The fair was formally opened on the first by Lord Strathcona. So far, the weather has not been the most propitious, but better things are hoped for the last week. The exposition will close on the 12th.

New Engines to Haul the Wheat.

Although it may be too much to hope for, that matters will proceed with perfect smoothness and expedition in the hauling out of the crop, there is no doubt there will be a marked improvement on former years. The C. P. R. has arranged to put thirty-eight additional engines on the road west of Lake Superior. The engines are of a heavier type than any previously used on the road, and, with the additional plant they will run, the improvement in the hauling of the wheat crop will be something more than perceptible.

Hope for the Indian.

Reports from the reserves in the Northwest state that the Indians are going into agricultural producing. They are to be seen with teams of oxen and horses hauling grain grown by themselves. They are also beginning to raise some stock on a few of the reserves. Although statistics show that the Indians are rapidly following the buffalo, should they take to the raising of crops and stock there is hope that the downward progress may be arrested, both numerically and morally.

Irrigation Congress.

The Eleventh National Irrigation Congress will be held at Ogden, Utah, September 15th to 18th, inclusive. Government and leading irrigation experts, practical farmers, irrigationists, fruit growers, representatives from State agricultural institutions, State engineers, Government and noted foresters, as well as press representatives, business men, officials and law-makers, will participate. The programme will include: Practical irrigation and forestry lessons; reports of experts; application of provisions of the Reclamation Act; State progress under the National Act; views on settlement of legal complications. W. A. Clark is president and H. B. Maxson secretary.

British Columbia Notes.

The strawberry crop in the Lower Fraser Valley is an abnormally heavy one this year, but the demand is good and prices are somewhat easier than last season. An acre of strawberries contains on an average from 10,000 to 12,000 plants, each of which should easily yield one pound of fruit. Thus it will be seen that taking the net returns at five cents per pound, the value of the crop is \$500 per acre. This is, I believe, a very fair estimate, and rather on the conservative side than otherwise. From an agricultural and horticultural standpoint, this part of British Columbia will have a season of abundance, as the luxuriant growth of vegetation is something phenomenal and particularly healthy.

The cattle ranchmen in the upper country complain that they are not getting a fair value for their animals in proportion to the retail prices prevailing on the coast. There certainly does not seem to be a wide gulf between the producer and consumer. On the other hand, the retailers grumble at the prices charged them by the wholesale butchers, and say that their profits are reduced to a minimum that will bear no further strain. The consuming public are certainly getting none of the advantages of the low prices which are said to prevail for live cattle on the ranches. The demand for beef being very much in excess of the local supply warrants the producer in obtaining full value for his animals. The inauguration of weekly or even monthly live stock markets in the centers of the consuming population would ameliorate the evil complained of even if it did not entirely abolish it by bringing buyer and seller together in open competition, doing away with the pernicious rings and combines which have been such direful foes to agriculture in the past in British Columbia as elsewhere. There are too many middlemen taking profits out of the pockets of both producer and consumer, an evil which would quickly cease to exist if there were open competition at weekly markets. The combines are greatly interested in keeping the farmers isolated so that they the more easily cut them up in detail, thereby obtaining their produce at whatever price it may please them to give. The farmers not only want more union, but a greater community of thought and aspiration to enable them to obtain a just reward for their labors.

New Westminster is practically the only town in the Province which has a weekly farmers' market, and be it said to the credit of the citizens, that they have done their duty right manfully in assisting to develop the agricultural resources of the Lower Fraser Valley. Commonly known as the Royal City, it is deserving of the name, as right royally has it put forth its utmost efforts in the interests of agriculture in past years and fully intends doing even greater things. The farmers' market is a commodious building specially constructed for the purpose, and situated on the water front of the Fraser river, where steamers from both up and down the stream land both live and dead agricultural freight right into the building, while on the other side, immediately adjoining, the C. P. R. provides similar facilities. New Westminster rejoices alone on the coast in having the daily service of two great transcontinental railways, viz., the C. P. R. and the Great Northern. A magnificent bridge is now being built across the Fraser at New Westminster, to connect with the southern portion of the Lower Fraser Valley, at a cost of \$1,000,000. The bridge is being built by the Provincial Government, and is to be open for all railways that desire to use it, without distinction. It will also have a separate roadway for pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The farmers' market is held on Friday each week, and attracts buyers from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver, which is as it should be, and the city deserves well of the whole agricultural community for its enterprising efforts to afford facilities for buyers and sellers to meet on the most advantageous terms and conduct their business at a minimum of expense.

The Settlers' Association of British Columbia, whose headquarters are at Vancouver, has been doing good work during the past four years in the development of agriculture in this attractive Province by promoting immigration.

Our Export Grain Trade.

The present season promises to be a record-breaking one for the St. Lawrence route, as far as the exportation of grain is concerned. The season has already seen a remarkable growth in the quantity of grain exported, and the increase is all the more remarkable when it is considered that New York, Boston and other grain export ports have not developed their trade on a corresponding ratio. According to statistics furnished by the Board of Trade, the total grain exports via Montreal from the opening of navigation until the end of June are as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	5,259,360
Corn	1,647,574
Oats	239,403
Barley	140,419
Rye	250,121
Total	7,436,877

Wheat is the principal cereal to be exported, and from Montreal this season there has been exported more than five and a quarter millions of bushels, as compared to New York's export of above two millions of bushels for the same time. The mere bulk of wheat going forward is Manitoba grain, and as far as can be

estimated, there is still about fifteen millions of bushels of old crop in the wheat country awaiting transportation to the yard.

Manitou Fair.

The sixteenth annual fair of the Manitou Agricultural Society was held at Manitou on August 7th and 8th. Although the officers of the Society did all in their power to make it a success, yet the number of entries was small and the attendance of spectators much less than last year. This fact may be largely accounted for by the late date of the fair for a summer fair, and by the unusually early harvest of the Manitou district this year. Then, too, the local show seems to lack interest immediately after the large fairs are over. However, the quality of the exhibits was all that could be desired.

There were some very fine specimens of draft and agricultural horses shown in these classes. There is always a little difficulty in making a line of demarcation between these two classes, and there might be a little more discriminating classification made for work horses in the urize lists. But no serious difficulty was met with in this regard this year. Mr. J. S. Robinson took first for draft team in harness, with a heavy, well-matched team of bays. A trim little team, showing good quality and action, owned by Mr. J. Steplar, took first in the agricultural class.

There was a very good showing of light horses, all of which were good stuff, making a hard task for Mr. Nichol, who judged this class. Span of horses in harness proved the most interesting section of this class. There were six entries. Mr. Pringel captured the first prize with his stylish little sorrels.

There were very few entries in the beef cattle classes, but the quality was good throughout. C. L. Strachan, Mackenzie, acted as judge. Brown Bros., of Claremont Farm, made the largest showing with their fine herd of Shorthorns. Mr. J. S. Robinson, of Rosedale Farm, had three of his high-class animals there. Mr. Stewart showed two very fine Shorthorn bulls. There was a fair showing of swine, including good representatives of the Yorkshire, Tamworth and Berkshire breeds.

The World's Fair Cow Demonstration.

The department of live-stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition announces the following:

The cow demonstration proposed as one feature of the World's Fair cattle exhibits at St. Louis next year has been definitely arranged, and on a much broader scale than anything of the sort heretofore attempted. It has been designated as a 'cow demonstration' because, while not in any way neglecting the dairy test idea developed at former world's fairs, it is intended to illustrate in a comprehensive way all practical adaptabilities of the pure-bred cow. The strictly dairy breeds are given opportunities to make a large showing, while features not in the least conflicting with their privileges enable the dual-purpose breeds to demonstrate their value for both dairying and beef-production. This means a demonstration rather than a competitive test, and will enable each breed participating to show its own peculiar advantages.

The Jersey, Shorthorn, Brown-Swiss and French-Canadian associations have already entered. Entries will be permitted from individuals on behalf of other breeds if received before December 1st, 1903. Prizes will be awarded to herds and individual cows, and entries of from five to twenty-five cows may be made by representatives of any one breed. The same cows may compete for herd and individual prizes.

The tests will continue 100 days, beginning Monday, May 16th, 1904, and will be conducted in four classes, designated as Tests A, B, C and D. Test A is for the demonstration of the economic production of butter-fat and butter; B, of milk for all purposes related to dairying; C, of all the products of the cow; and, D, for demonstrating the greatest net profit in producing market milk. In class C the calf will be judged for its beef merits. A cow may be entered in more than one class.

Copies of the rules may be had by applying to F. D. Coburn, chief of department of live stock, World's Fair grounds, St. Louis, Mo."

Free Rural Mail Delivery.

In reply to an inquiry, in Parliament, recently, Hon. W. Mulock, Postmaster General, announced that it is not his intention at present to introduce in Canada the system of free rural mail delivery. He intimated his belief that the U. S. system was not what had been represented. The great obstacle is understood to be outlay involved in establishing the system. In a recent interview, Gen. Bristow, head of the U. S. rural mail service, stated that they have now 17,000 rural delivery routes in operation, each one serving not less than 100 families, and an average of 150 families. The distance is 25 miles in broken country, and 30 in prairie sections. The cost to the country is about \$12,000,000 per year. The income for any one route will not exceed one third the salary of the carrier. It has been found a great boon to the farmer, and an immense help to business. During the last fiscal year, ending June 30th, 5,644 routes were started.

In a review of Sedalia last week writes:—

"President people a clean year. There devices on the signs which in ever-present "practiced wha fleeing at a S kinds which a conspicuous by woman, boy o tion with confi of intoxicating dignified chara character of it liesves that a has convincing not the object his utterances, so as to increa attain a cheap that a fair co "Sunday-schoo at the same ti and wholesom establish. MI fact that no S and that no r rapidly or mo have fostered money. Such courage ment a

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Dan P
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Special aga to beat the Patch, b.h., b hery (McHenn 1.59

A Clean Fair.

In a review of the Missouri State Fair, held at Sedalia last month, a reporter for the Breeders' Gazette writes:

"President Gentry's commendable desire to give the people a clean, wholesome fair was fully gratified this year. There were no wholly objectionable shows or devices on the grounds. An electrical show displayed signs which indicated that it might be shady, and the ever-present "pop," candy and lunch stands might have practiced what is commonly regarded as legitimate fleecing at a State fair, but the brazen fakes of various kinds which are too common at some State fairs were conspicuous by their absence, and anybody, man or woman, boy or girl, could inspect anything on exhibition with confidence that it was all right. Not a drop of intoxicating liquor was sold inside the gates. The dignified character of the fair reflects the high moral character of its leading officials. President Gentry believes that a clean fair will prosper and grow, and he has convincingly demonstrated his sound theory. It is not the object of the Missouri State Fair, according to his utterances, to make a great deal of money rapidly, so as to increase its equipment more speedily, and thus attain a cheap and undignified notoriety. He contends that a fair conducted on what some people call the "Sunday-school plan" will ultimately make money and at the same time maintain a reputation for cleanliness and wholesomeness, which every fair should try to establish. Missourians may justly feel proud of the fact that no State ever had a cleaner fair than theirs, and that no institution of the kind has grown more rapidly or more deservedly than the one which they have fostered and should continue to aid with their money. Such a fair merits active and persistent encouragement and support.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Again.

Advices from Boston, Mass., announce the discovery of a fresh outbreak of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease. Coming as this does, so soon after the official declaration that the disease had been stamped out, and the hope that the British ports would soon be open to live stock from Boston, it is a very great disappointment to American exporters of beef cattle.

Strong influence was being brought to bear to get the port open again, but this fresh outbreak will probably result in closing the port of Boston for the shipping of cattle for at least a year or two.

The deadliness of the disease is shown by the fact that after being apparently stamped out for three months it makes a reappearance. Fortunately the regulations for the protection of Canadian cattle have not been relaxed, and doubtless extreme vigilance, which is the price of freedom from the scourge and which is the only security for an open door for our cattle to the British market, will be observed by our authorities to prevent it crossing the border line.

Ranching and Packing Co

A company to carry on a general live stock, packing and ranching business has been incorporated under the name of the Ontario Live Stock Co., Limited, with a capital of \$300,000. The head office of the company will be in Toronto, and the provisional directors are Robert Hay, Elsworth Maybee and C. G. Hartson, of Toronto; J. Slater and A. Fraser, of the Township of Markham, and Henry Harding, of the township of Scarborough.

Stock Exports Booming.

Robert Beckerdike & Co., of Montreal, advise us that the exports from that port since navigation opened until August 16th, compared with the same period last year, were as follows:

	1902.	1903.
Cattle	38,343	87,267
Sheep	18,647	26,786
Horses	3,464	265

These figures include some 3,000 cattle and 600 sheep loaded on steamers at Quebec. The increase in cattle is partly accounted for, we presume, by the large exports of cattle from Chicago, shipped via Montreal, and which, we presume, are included in the above.

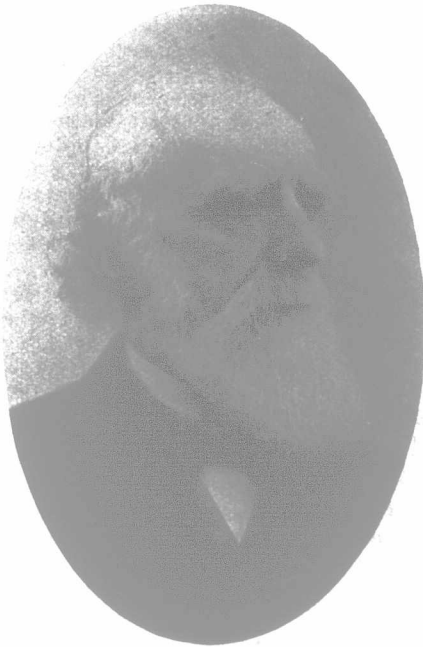
Dan Patch Breaks the Record.

On August 19th Dan Patch broke the world's record for pacers, by pacing a mile in 1.59 at Brighton Beach. A stiff breeze struck the horses fairly in the face during the trial, and the track was a little slow, but the effect of the wind was discounted by sending a runner in front, while the second runner galloped alongside. The record beats that of 1.59 1/4, made by Star Pointer in 1898. When the unbeaten pacer, for Dan Patch never lost a race, appeared on the track he was loudly cheered. The great pacer got away handsomely, and swept on to the quarter in 19 1/4 seconds, and when the half-mile post was flashed past in 58 1/4, a great volume of cheers went up from the vast crowd. Then came the difficult top turn, and the slowest quarter of the mile ensued, the three quarters being done in 1.29 1/4. But down the stretch swift and steady he came, and as he shot under the wire the watches stopped at 1.59.

Special against time to beat 2.00 1/4, and \$2,500 to beat the world's record, 1.59 1/4, pacing—Dan Patch, b.h., by Joe Patchen—Selica, by Wilkesberry (McHenry), won. Time, .29 1/4, .58 1/4, 1.29 1/4, 1.59.

Lord Stratheona Opens the Toronto Exhibition.

Lord Stratheona, in opening the 25th consecutive exposition held in Toronto, Ont., on August 29th, called attention to the fact that President McNaught had told him of his experience in Manitoba twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago. Mr. McNaught it was who made the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba, and it was considered a large shipment then, some 500 bushels. Looking



LORD STRATHEONA.

Canadian High Commissioner, who opened the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto, August 29th, 1903.

back before that to 1870 they would find that Manitoba then was in rebellion, and it was impossible to do anything with the land in the way of agriculture. To-day 40,000 or 42,000 farmers produced from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels of grain. (Applause.) That was a progress not dreamed of. Had anyone spoken of such a thing thirty years ago he would have been laughed to scorn.

Lord Stratheona then touched upon the question of the food supply of the United Kingdom, remarking that in the Old Country that was giving a great deal of concern. But they had been told over there recently, and truly, that in another ten or twelve years they need be under no apprehension of being starved out in six weeks, six months, or six years, for the colonies of the mother country, or Canada alone, then would be able to provide every pound of breadstuffs that would be required for the United Kingdom. (Applause.) Each and all were glad to look forward to the time when they would be knitted still more closely to each other, and when their domestic



DAN PATCH, 1.59.

arrangements might be such that they would take a great deal more from each other within the Empire than at present, and less from the outside. He was amazed at the extraordinary degree of commercial industry and artistic development within so short a space of time. Little more than a century ago Bouchette saw the spot which is now the site of this beautiful city, covered with dense and trackless forests, on the border of which stood one solitary wigwam. Seventy years ago the population of the little

town of York did not exceed 4,000 souls. To-day Toronto has a population of a quarter of a million, rapidly increasing in number. The few "acres of snow," as our country was once sneeringly described, have blossomed like the rose and become a land of hope not likely to be disappointed. To quote the language of a visitor to the Paris Exposition of half a century ago: "Active, intelligent, enterprising, beyond all other distinct nations, which equally abound in the elements of industrial production, Canada claims and demands attention." The Industrial Exhibition had aided to no inconsiderable degree in promoting the development of the natural resources, the arts and manufactures of Canada, by setting a lofty standard of excellence, by fostering competition, and by providing an incentive to higher attainment. You have seen, he said, the foreign commerce of the Dominion more than doubled in value in twelve years, expanding from \$218,000,000 in 1891 to \$467,000,000 in 1903. You have seen domestic commerce enlarged in equal degree; new sources of wealth have been exploited; the fertile and resourceful Province of Ontario has become a seat of thriving industry, and the regulator of the dairy-products markets of the world. The great granary of the Northwest, so long a sealed book, has been opened to the adventurous spirits of the Old World, and is rapidly becoming the seat of a thrifty and numerous agricultural population, whose products ere long will fill the great granary to the full of the Empire's needs. Never before in the history of Britain has our country occupied so large a place in the public mind. Appreciation of our resources and capabilities has been tardy perhaps, but it has come at last on the part of our fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom, and deepened and heightened, I believe, will that appreciation become from the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire recently concluded in Montreal. And in this regard I cannot refrain from expressing the earnest hope that out of the deliberations of that important congress, with the aid and co-operation of the public men of Great Britain and the colonies, will issue a practical scheme of inter-Imperial trade, based on mutual preference, according to the ability of each individual part of the Empire to promote by such means the development of the whole.

Dan Patch a Real Champion.

There is nothing conditional about the championship crown which now adorns the head of Dan Patch, 1.59, the fastest harness horse the world has ever seen. Few there were who thought the son of Joe Patchen would lower the world's pacing record on the third day of the Grand Circuit meeting at the Brighton Beach track. Conditions of track and weather were not conducive to a record-breaking trial. The trial was not made until well after four o'clock. There was considerable wind, blowing straight across the turns, and the rain which threatened lent a chill to the air. The track was fast, though cuppy near the rail.

Most of the unofficial watches held on Dan Patch caught the mile in 1.58 1/4, so it is certain that the officials gave the bay stallion none the best of it. Dan Patch, therefore, paced the fastest mile ever made in harness, and lowered the record of Star Pointer, made at Readville, Mass., in 1897, one-quarter of a second. Myron E. McHenry, who has driven Dan Patch in all his record miles, was up behind the son of Joe Patchen. The track at Brighton Beach was not thought to be as fast this year as some of the other Grand Circuit tracks, but the record-breaking performances of Dan Patch and Lou Dillon refute such rumors conclusively.

The fractional time of the mile was .29 1/4, .58 1/4, 1.29 1/4, 1.59. The time for the four quarters was .29 1/4, .29 1/4, .30 1/4, .29 1/4. There is no disputing or belittling the latest performance of the pacing king. Heretofore, the son of Joe Patchen has been unlucky, and has been dubbed on frequent occasions the uncrowned king. At the Readville track last year Dan Patch paced a mile in 1.59 1-5. There are no fifth seconds in light-harness records, so the timers were forced to hang out 1.59 1/4. The hard luck, however, did not end here. Dan Patch had been sent to break the world's record. Tying the record constituted a losing performance, so the great mile was not allowed, and the pacer was marked back to 1.59 1/4, which remained his record until the eventful day at Brighton Beach.

Two runners were used to pace Dan Patch when he broke the record. One went in front, as a wind shield, while the other went alongside as a prompter. In the home-stretch, Dan Patch paced so fast that it seemed as if he would run over the pacemaker. Not until the stretch was reached did Myron E. McHenry shake the pacer up. Then he laid the whip on, and Dan Patch swept down the track and under the wire with a burst of speed which held the spectators speechless and crowned him the champion of all champions.

Mr. Sturgess, the former owner of Dan Patch, who sold the great pacer last winter to Mr. Savage, of Minneapolis, for \$60,000, was present at the track, and saw Dan Patch lower the world's record. His enthusiasm over the performance knew no bounds. Dan Patch ought to pace in 1.58 or under ere the season is over.—[Rider and Driver.

Lou Dillon, the Two-Minute Trotter.

Elsewhere in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" is recorded the record-breaking trot of the chestnut mare, Lou Dillon. A writer in the Country Gentleman, L. M. Payne, gives the following interesting particulars regarding this phenomenal mare:

"The great prepotency of the Messenger blood comes again prominently to the notice of the thoughtful breeding public as the great factor of extreme speed in the trotter, by the wonderful performance of Lou Dillon, heading the previous champion, Cresceus, 2.02½, who traces twice to Hambletonian and three times to Mambrino Chief.

"Lou Dillon is a chestnut in color and California bred. Cresceus is a chestnut in shade and Ohio bred. Both trace on their sire's side direct to Hambletonian. Lou Dillon was sired by Sidney Dillon, by Sidney (pacing record, 2.19½), by Santa Claus, 2.17½, by Strathmore, by Hambletonian. The breeding of the dam of Sidney Dillon is in doubt. Sidney's dam, Sweetness, 2.21½, was by Volunteer, by Hambletonian; grandam by Edward Everett, by Hambletonian. The dam of Santa Claus was by Williams' Mambrino, by Ericsson, by Mambrino Chief. Santa Claus' grandam was by Highland Chief, a son of Mambrino Chief. The dam of Lou Dillon, Lou Milton, was by Milton Medium, 2.25½, by Happy Medium (the sire of Nancy Hanks, 2.04), by Hambletonian. The dam of Milton Medium was (the dam of Hattie, 2.29½) by Sacket's Hambletonian, son of Hambletonian. She traces five times to Hambletonian in close and direct lines; also, twice to Mambrino Chief. She has no Star blood to nick with that of Hambletonian or Mambrino Chief.

"There are now eleven trotters with records below 2.06. Every one of them traces twice to Hambletonian, most of them several times. Nine of the eleven also trace to Mambrino Chief—most of them two or three times. Nancy Hanks (2.04) and Azote (2.04½) are the only ones of the eleven that do not combine the blood of Mambrino Chief with that of Hambletonian. The Star blood appears but two or three times in the pedigrees of these trotting wonders, and then only in microscopic quantities.

"In this connection, it may be proper to state that Hambletonian was bred to many more Star mares than to those of any other blood, as, in his day, it was supposed to be the great combination for extreme speed. If it had been of great value, it should appear at least as much in the breeding of these fast ones as does that of Mambrino Chief, who had but slight opportunities of combining his blood with that of the old hero of Chester.

"The eleven fastest trotters are Lou Dillon, 2.00; Cresceus, 2.02½; The Abbot, 2.03½; Alix, 2.03½; Nancy Hanks, 2.04; Major Delmar, 2.04; Azote, 2.04½; Directum, 2.05½; John A. McKerron, 2.05½; Lord Derby, 2.05½; The Monk, 2.05½. No other blood but the Messenger, coming through his great grandsons, Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief, has produced this extreme speed in the trotter."

Worth Ten Times Its Cost.

"I think your paper to be absolutely the best farmers' paper published, and worth ten times its cost to any man interested in agricultural or pastoral pursuits and desirous of being up-to-date in his method of working. Wishing your paper the success it deserves, I remain, Yours very truly,

ALEX. G. SURMAN.

Cardigan, Victoria, Australia."

[Note.—Mr. Surman also sent us two new names along with his own subscription.—Editor.]

Stock Exports Doubled.

London, England, August 28.—The arrivals of Canadian cattle at Liverpool to date so far this season have been 91,000, with 30,000 sheep, double the supply of the corresponding period last year. The Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom have renewed their agitation for the removal of the embargo, especially in the case of Canada.

The wheat cultivation of the United Kingdom fell off 144,266 acres this season, and that of barley 50,899 acres, while oats increased 83,039 acres.

About Sleep.

Some women claim they can sleep only on one side. If so, then there must be something wrong with them; though some authorities claim we should always sleep on the right side, so as to give the heart perfectly free action. One side is probably not evenly developed with the other. A healthy woman or girl can sleep, and should sleep, on one side and then on the other, even changing unconsciously in the night. Some women twist and contort their faces during sleep, and thus form wrinkles, which continue during their waking hours. The reasons for this are various. Indigestible food in the stomach is one cause. Going to bed in a depressed state often causes the corners of the mouth to be drawn down and gives a sad expression. In going to sleep think of pleasant things. Joy is the great beautifier.

To rest from mental fatigue we must exercise the body in some healthful occupation or other, preferably outdoor exercise, a bicycle ride or a short walk.

No one can get refreshing sleep in a room that is not properly ventilated.

The window in summer should be lowered from the top and raised from the bottom.

Relief for Tired Eyes.

When the eyes ache, relieve them by closing the lids for five or ten minutes. When stinging and red through crying, they should be bathed in rosewater, or wet a handkerchief with rosewater and lay it over them for a few minutes. If they are bloodshot, you need more sleep, or have been sitting in a draft. If they have a burning sensation, bathe with hot water to which a dash of witch-hazel has been added. If the whites of the eyes are yellow and the pupils dull, strict attention should be paid to diet.

It is not necessary to run to an oculist every time a person experiences a little trouble with the eyes, although any serious difficulty should be taken at once to a specialist. Borax is a good remedy for most slight affections of the eyes, such as weakness, inflammation, weeping of the eyes, and such annoyances.

The solution should never be too strong. For weak eyes a solution of soft water and borax should be used. It should be applied twice a day or oftener. For inflamed eyes a teaspoonful of powdered borax in a pint of water, with a bit of gum camphor added, will afford almost instant relief. Involuntary weeping, which occurs oftenest in the case of old persons, may be stopped with a solution of borax. Borax will also make the eyes bright, and is popular among society women for that reason.

If you find your eyes growing tired and dim, bathe them freely with pure spring water or with rosewater. Wine baths are good for strengthening the eyes; bathe them well.

A writer on the sight says that wearing veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that too common article of dress.



H. V. CLENDENING, BRADWARDINE, MAN.

Winner of the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal in the livestock judging competition at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1903.

King Pepin's Encounter with the Lion.

Little King Pepin, otherwise called Pepin the Short, thrust all the other kings from their thrones, and made himself sole ruler of France. He was a very small man, being only four feet and a half high; but he had a mighty spirit in that little body. Moreover, he had an enormous deal of strength. Knowing that some of his courtiers made fun of his little size, he resolved to show them that there was as much manhood in him as there could possibly be in a giant. He, therefore, invited them to see a fight between a lion and a bull. The lion gave a tremendous roar, and leaped upon the bull's back, sticking his claws deep into the flesh. The bull also roared with pain and terror, as well he might. Then little King Pepin stood on tiptoe on his throne, to make himself as tall as he could, and he roared out to his courtiers, full as loud as either the bull or the lion, "Which of you all," cried he, "will make that lion let go his hold?" The courtiers all stood silent and abashed, for they had no notion of venturing within reach of the lion's claws. "Then I'll do it myself!" said King Pepin the Short. So the valiant little King leaped down from his throne, and drew a sword almost as long as himself. Brandishing it in the air, he ran up to the lion, who was still clinging to the mad bull's back. When the lion beheld this terrible small champion, he opened his enormous jaws, as if he meant to snap him up at a single mouthful. But little King Pepin fetched a blow at him with his sword, and hit

him fair upon the neck. Down fell the lion's head on one side of the bull, and down fell his body on the other! And from that time forward, the courtiers would sooner have taken a roaring lion by the mane than have laughed at little King Pepin.

Markets.

Winnipeg Markets.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Cattle are being supplied from the ranges, and are coming down rather thinner this year than last. Conditions are about the same as reported in our last issue. Beef, however, is more plentiful, and there is a drop in price. Good quality is selling at 3c. to 3½c., and there is no higher price.

Hogs—There has been a good supply, and the market is strong at six cents per pound, extra heavy and light being one-half cent less.

Sheep—There is still a good demand, and the supply continues limited. Mutton is selling at four cents and lamb at five cents.

Horses—The demand for good horses still continues, and teams are being bought up at former high prices—from \$300 to \$400. Drivers are also finding a ready sale at high prices.

DAIRY AND VEGETABLES.

Prices and condition continue the same as reported in our last issue: Creamery butter, 17c.; dairy, 13c. Cheese—Cheese is still selling at 9½c. to 10c.

Poultry and Eggs—There is practically no market in poultry, and eggs are still selling at 15c. a dozen.

Potatoes—Potatoes have declined in price and are now selling at about 50c. per bushel in Winnipeg.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—Last year's wheat has been very well cleaned out, and the 1903 crop has not yet made any great headway. The first two cars of the season arrived in Winnipeg on the 25th of August. The grade was No. 2 northern, but the quality of the wheat was higher than the grade would indicate, the cause of the low grade being that it contained a high percentage of foreign seeds and weeds. The shipment came down from Altona. A shipment of wheat was marketed at Portage la Prairie on the 24th of August which graded No. 1 hard, and sold for 75c. a bushel. No. 1 hard, September delivery, has been quoted at 84c., and No. 1 northern at 83c.

Barley and Oats.—Shipments of new oats and barley have not yet reached the market, and the quality will now depend on how these crops may be secured in harvesting. Oats are selling at 32c. for No. 1 white, and 31c. for No. 2 white.

Hay—There has been a considerable rise in the price of hay. Good quality is rather scarce and is selling at \$8 to \$9 for fresh baled, and \$10 to \$11 for loose hay.

GROUND AND MILL FEED.

Ground Feed—There is a good demand for ground feed and a steady supply. Oat chop is selling at \$22 per ton; barley, \$19; mixed barley and oats, \$21; crop screenings, \$12; oil-cake, \$27 per ton.

Mill Feed—There is a steady demand and firm prices. Bran is worth \$16, and shorts \$18 per ton.

Flour—Prices are \$2.15 per sack of 98 lbs., for No. 1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$1.65; No. 4, \$1.35.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.45 to \$6.00; poor to medium, \$4.10 to \$5.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$5.00; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$2 to \$4.40; calves, \$3 to \$6.75; Texas-fed steers, \$3 to \$4.65; Western steers, \$3.25 to \$4.65. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5.20 to \$5.90; good to choice heavy, \$5.45 to \$5.70; rough heavy, \$5.10 to \$5.70; light, \$5.66 to \$6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.35 to \$5.70. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3 to \$3.75; fair to choice mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.25; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.00.

British Markets.

London, Sept. 2.—Live cattle steady at 11½c. to 12½c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per lb. Sheep, 11½c. to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Choice exporters, 4c. to 4½c.; choice butchers', 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3½c.; common, 2½c. to 3c.; bulls, 2c. to 2½c. Calves—Poor stock, \$2 to \$3 each, and good at \$3 to \$12 each. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, 3c. to 3½c.; lambs, 3½c. to 4c. Good demand for export sheep. Hogs, 6c. to 6½c.

All that is usually needed to convince a man of the superior merits of the Farmer's Advocate is to show him a copy for careful perusal. Send for a couple of sample copies for that purpose, and you will soon be able to send us his subscription.



Some I th In th And

The Sam Dingle not one brothe hungry for co sometimes nea to have every had the lovelie beautiful big S cleanest little and he had a and heads and think of rain! June sky. To for nobody had the printing-pre dragon-kite, an full of story-bo I do not kn that he did no say, all the ch His mother die well, and his A His Aunt Sa common dogs refused to "hav

The summer the washerwo back street. S good enough cl cept, of course, was small, and steam, and the clothes drying; ous playtimes. summer, all th to sleep; and, v with dirt from ragged, his sho his stockings w Nobody wou said, that this be a Dingleby!

The next sun of the neighbor Sam was very discontented an at once there his mother both asked to do an ly—he seemed v true that some turning from hi weather was s to go any faste Sam was at when he did er "under foot," a able. He migh in the library, a few blocks, or ever busy in the ever seemed to had a pleasant way.

There was an summer. That less, and soon h see his shoulder-waists, and th belts to his tro ally dropped te when she was w that Sam was p same time he w sweet-temperer Aunt Sarah eat! There wa So his father pu plate text morn



"Somewhere the wind is blowing,
I thought, as I toiled along
In the burning heat of noontide,
And the fancy made me strong."

The Mystery About Sam.

Sam Dingleby was nine years old, and he had not one brother or sister, and he was always so hungry for company that his mother said he sometimes nearly drove her wild. Sam seemed to have everything to enjoy himself with. He had the loveliest little Shetland pony, and a beautiful big St. Bernard dog, and the prettiest, cleanest little stable, built on purpose for them, and he had a cote of costly pigeons with breasts and heads and necks of soft colors that made you think of rainbows and white clouds and blue June sky. To be sure, he didn't have a bicycle, for nobody had bicycles then. But he had a little printing-press, and he had drums and a Chinese dragon-kite, and he had a corner in the library full of story-books.

I do not know what Sam could have wanted that he did not have, except company—that is to say, all the children he wanted and all the dogs. His mother didn't like children as visitors very well, and his Aunt Sarah did not like them at all. His Aunt Sarah lived at his house; and dogs, common dogs, both she and his mother absolutely refused to "have around."

The summer he was eight, Sam almost lived at the washerwoman's, several blocks away, on a back street. She had eight children. They were good enough children, even Aunt Sarah said, except, of course, in their grammar. Their house was small, and it was always filled with washing-steam, and the back yard was always full of clothes drying; but yet there was room for glorious playtimes. So Sam only came home that summer, all through vacation, for his meals and to sleep; and, when he did come, he was brown with dirt from head to foot, his trousers were ragged, his shoes were filled with sand, and often his stockings were muddy.

Nobody would dream, Aunt Sarah frequently said, that this boy, so ragged and tousled, could be a Dingleby!

The next summer the washerwoman moved out of the neighborhood; and, when school was out, Sam was very lonesome for a while, and openly discontented and fretted a great deal. But all at once there was a change. Aunt Sarah and his mother both noticed it. Whenever Sam was asked to do an errand, he did it so very willingly—he seemed very thankful to be asked. It is true that sometimes he was rather late in returning from his errands, but his mother said the weather was so warm you could not expect a boy to go any faster.

Sam was at home nearly all the time, except when he did errands; but he was not around "under foot," as usual, which made it very agreeable. He might be up in his pleasant room, or in the library, or taking a ride on his pony for a few blocks, or out petting Milton, his big dog, or busy in the garret with his printing. Nobody ever seemed to think just where he was, only you had a pleasant sense of his never being in the way.

There was another queer thing about Sam that summer. That was his eating. He ate less and less, and soon he began to grow thin. You could see his shoulder-blades right through his gingham waists, and they had to keep putting smaller belts to his trousers. His mother one day actually dropped tears on the little slim new belts, when she was working the buttonholes, to think that Sam was growing so pale and thin, at the same time he was growing such a good, patient, sweet-tempered little boy.

Aunt Sarah said she would simply make him eat! There was no use in a boy being finicky. So his father put a big juicy piece of steak on his plate next morning, and said sternly: "Sam,

now you eat that steak! You've been notional about your meals long enough."

Sam gazed down at the steak, but did not touch it. He seemed to choke, and then he choked again; and then the next minute he sat back in his chair and cried out: "I can't, father. I haven't any right to!" Then he got up and left the table.

"Well!" said Aunt Sarah, when she could find breath to speak. "I must say it's a good thing you have only one child, John Dingleby! I believe that boy has been reading novels and got romantic!"

"Oh, no, he never reads novels," said Sam's mother, still trembling. "Why, he's only nine. He likes his little Hawthorne 'Wonder Book' better than anything. I know he must be ill!" And she was obliged to leave the table, too; for she could not keep back her tears.

After a while, when breakfast was over, Sam came into the house whistling as if he were the happiest boy in the world. He brought in some wood for Janet, the cook, and he mended the canary's cage; and then he sat down quietly in a sunny corner to draw pictures, for he had taken it into his head to illustrate his "Wonder Book."

His mother was sitting near him with her sewing, thinking what a dear, good boy he was, when she heard Janet's voice, very loud, in the kitchen. She went out to see what the matter was; and there Aunt Sarah was, and she was saying to Janet: "You amaze me! Where is that boy? He'll know what it means, I'll be bound. Dogs—eleven!"

When Janet saw Mrs. Dingleby, she burst forth anew: "Eleven dogs, ma'am, in the loft of the pony's barn—yes, there is! and the scrubbliest, outlandish dogs—burnt and scalded and broken-legged and blind—every one of 'em a sick dog or else crippled, some with bandages and some with slings! And, ma'am, they're all with the nicest rows of beds in boxes, and clean tin pans to eat from; and they're all contented like they was in heaven, a-wagging their tails!"

Now, Janet had gone up to the stable-loft to see if she could find the stamp that stamped the elegant floral design on her jelly-glass covers. She remembered having heard Sam tell the washerwoman's boy once that the stamp machine looked like a mad little "water dog," and would be good to have in an animal show; and, as she could not find it in the closet, she thought Sam might have borrowed it. She went to look, and there it was, on a beam of the loft, as wicked-looking as ever. But she had forgotten to bring it down, after all, with the surprise of the sight that burst on her—all those dogs, all gazing at her and wagging their tails.

"You just go out and see for yourself, you, ma'am, and you, ma'am!" she burst out again, turning first to Mrs. Dingleby and then to Aunt Sarah, when in rushed Sam from the dining-room, where he must have been standing.

A great storm of entreaty and eloquence poured from his trembling lips. "They're mine—I'm curing them! O mamma, please, don't take them away! I'm going to get homes for them—good homes! Just give me time, mamma! I never

meant to keep them, mamma, truly—only until I had cured them! They're poor dogs that I've found everywhere, and heard of and gone after them; and they haven't got a friend in the whole world but me! I had to take out meat and things to them, mamma, but I did without myself; I never meant to take out more'n my share of things! And their growing jolly fellows—they're getting 'long fine! Mamma, say you won't make me turn off my dogs just yet—say it, mamma!"

For a moment Sam's mother stood silent. The mystery was cleared up about Sam. He was not going to die. Then she put her arms around her boy and drew him close, and she laughed and she kissed him. "You shall keep the very last dog until he is cured," she said, bending down and looking straight into his scared eyes. "They shall have all the nice good meat they need, and so shall you. If you'd just take mother into partnership, Sam, how lovely it would be!"

And Sam cried joyfully: "Oh, I will, mamma! I will!"—[Little Folks.

Little Rose.

She comes with fairy footsteps:
Softly their echoes fall;
And her shadow plays, like a summer shade,
Across the garden wall.
The golden light is dancing bright
Mid the mazes of her hair,
And her fair young locks are waving free
To the wooing of the air.

Like a sportive fawn she boundeth
So gleefully along;
As a wild young bird she caroleth
The burden of a song.
The summer birds are clustering thick
Around her dancing feet,
And on her cheek the clustering breeze
Is breaking soft and sweet.

O, blessed things are children!
The gifts of heavenly love;
They stand betwixt our heavenly hearts
And better things above.
They link us with the spirit world
By purity and truth,
And keep our hearts still fresh and young
With the presence of their youth.

"The Cry-baby."

Who has not seen just such a group of children? Notwithstanding the fact that the young gentleman shown in the right of the picture has been "dressed all in his best," to be taken out by his fond mamma, still he is far from happy. The jovial laddie with his hand in his pocket has evidently confiscated one of his young lordship's treasures, and his peevish, whining demands for it seem to be a source of great amusement to the two mischievous children poking fun at him, while the elder boy does not conceal his scorn of the "tagged-out cry-baby."



"THE CRY-BABY."

Travelling Notes.

As Eleanor's last letter was rather too long for insertion at one time, I have reserved for this issue her account of a Spanish bull fight, an experience the horrors of which might well haunt the memory of even a lady doctor, to whom the necessary shedding of blood cannot fail to be familiar. Her account is as follows:

"Now I must tell you a little of our experiences at the bull fight—Spain's national sport. We knew we should be horrified, but I hardly realized to what extent. First of all, we were cheated over our tickets. Knowing how full the town was, we thought it advisable to procure seats early. For these we paid 15 pesetas, nearly nine shillings, each, but some Americans who sat in front of us informed us that they had purchased theirs for 4½ pesetas, and these they bought in the street on the day of the fight. The Plazo detoros is an imposing mass of brickwork, built like a Roman circus, and it will seat 14,000 people. It is a sight to see the conveyances full of people, and the streets black with pedestrians. The scene recalls to me an Australian race day, and the noises in the ring before the actual fight begins made it still more like. The bull fight is held every Sunday afternoon, for three hours, during the months from April to October. On the occasion of our visit there was a very large attendance. Most of the seats were occupied, and no less than six fine bulls, after being tortured, were cruelly slaughtered. The performance opens after the ring is cleared, and it is surprising and amusing to see how quickly the black mass disperses when the whistle goes to clear the ring. A procession then forms: Two leaders in cocked hats and fancy costumes, on beautiful black horses, introduce the chulos, those on foot in their silk or velvet knee breeches, embroidered vests and gaily-colored capes. Following these come the picadores, armed from head to foot under their riding costumes, and riding the poor horses that are to be slaughtered; the matador with his red flag and hidden sword, the banderillero with his colored darts, and, last of all, the mule-team that is destined to carry off the slain. The procession advances to the President's box, where, after bowing, all retire but the six or seven chulos and two picadores. All eyes are directed to the door through which the bull is to make his appearance. A curious feeling of suspense and expectation passes through one as one wonders what he will do. The next minute, in he rushes, with his ribbon hanging from his neck. This has been inserted by a two-inch steel needle, so blood is drawn before he enters the ring. Excited by the sights and sounds that greet him, he makes a rush at one of the chulos or horses. The latter are first put in one of the most exposed parts, so the bull uses up his strength on them. The unfortunate beasts are blindfolded on the side towards the bull, so know not what awful fate awaits them. The goring and disemboweling of these poor animals is ghastly, and they have to bear their riders till they can no longer stand, their wounds being temporarily plugged with tow to stop hemorrhage. When a picador is in danger, the chulos, with their red capes, draw off the bull, and they are remarkably adroit on their feet, sometimes having to scale the boundary fence when the bull gives chase. After a time and at a signal from the President, the picadores retire, and are succeeded by a banderillero, who, with his colored darts, advances boldly to the front of the bull and inserts them cleverly in his shoulders, jumping to one side at the same time. These darts, or banderellas, are often charged with gunpowder, which explodes and maddens the animal more than ever. This torture continues for some time, then the matador, with his red flag and concealed sword, whose duty it is to slay the bull, comes in. He is an intrepid fellow, and advances to the front of the bull, waving his red flag and luring the bull into lowering his head into a suitable posture for the fatal thrust. Sometimes thrust after thrust fails, the sword passing up to the hilt into the neck of the bull. He is infuriated, and tosses his head till he frees himself from the weapon, whereupon the blood flows from the wound. With an inferior matador, the bull may fall down from weakness and loss of blood, but a good workman should strike the critical spot and kill him outright. Having been dispatched by one or other method, the carcass is drawn off by the mule-team, and in a short space of time a fresh animal is introduced to the bloodthirsty public. I had had quite enough with the first, but, unfortunately, could not get out in time before the second had made his appearance, but was determined I should not witness more than two poor beasts slaughtered, so made my preparations for exit early; and no more bull fights for me, thank you. We are leaving for Seville to-night, and now must hurry to pack up."

I quite hope to have another letter from my observant Cousin Eleanor to submit to the readers of our "Home Magazine." MOLLIE.

The Way of Wooing.

A maiden sat at her window wide,
Pretty enough for a Prince's bride,
Yet nobody came to claim her.
She sat like a beautiful picture there,
With pretty bluebells and roses fair,
And jasmine leaves to frame her.
And why she sat there nobody knows;
But this she sang as she plucked a rose.
The leaves around her strewing:
"I've time to lose and power to choose;
'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,
But the gallant's way of wooing!"

A lover came riding by awhile,
A wealthy lover was he, whose smile
Some maids would value greatly—
A formal lover, who bowed and bent,
With many a high-flown compliment,
And cold demeanor stately.
"You've still," said she to her suitor stern,
"The 'prentice-work of your craft to learn.
If thus you come a-wooing,
I've time to lose and power to choose;
'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,
As the gallant's way of wooing!"

A second lover came ambling by—
A timid lad with a frightened eye
And a color mantling highly.
He muttered the errand on which he'd come,
Then only chuckled and bit his tongue,
And simpered, simpered shyly.
"No," said the maiden, "go your way.
You dare but think what a man would say.
Yet dare to come a-wooing!
I've time to lose and power to choose;
'Tis not so much the gallant who woos,
As the gallant's way of wooing!"

A third rode up at a startling pace—
A suitor poor, with a homely face—
No doubts appeared to bind him.
He kissed her lips and pressed her waist,
And off he rode with the maiden placed
On a pillion safe behind him.
And she heard the suitor bold confide
This golden hint to the priest who tied
The knot there's no undoing:
"With pretty young maidens who can choose,
'Tis not so much the gallant who woos
As the gallant's way of wooing!"
—Bab' Ballads

Sleep, Old Pioneer.

(By Frank W. Porter.)

When the Spring-time touch is lightest,
When the Summer's eyes are brightest,
Or the autumn sings most drear,
Or when Winter's frost is whitest,
Sleep, old pioneer!
Safe beneath the sheltered soil
Late enough you crept,
You were weary of the toil
Long before you slept.
Well you paid for every blessing,
Bought with grief each day of cheer;
Nature's arms around you pressing,
Nature's lips your brow caressing,
Sleep, old pioneer!

When the hill of toil was steepest,
When the forest frown was deepest,
Poor, but young, you hastened here,
Came where solid hope was cheapest—
Came—a pioneer.
Made the western jungles view
Civilization's charms,
Grasped a home for yours and you
From the lean tree arms.
Toll had never cause to doubt you—
Progress' path you helped to clear;
But to-day forgets about you,
And the world moves on without you.
Sleep, old pioneer!

Grown-Up Land.

Good morning, fair maid, with lashes brown,
Can you tell me the way to Womanhood Town?

Oh! this way and that way—never a stop—
'Tis picking up stitches Granny will drop;
'Tis kissing the baby's troubles away;
'Tis learning that cross words never will pay;
'Tis helping mother, 'tis saving away;
'Tis reading and playing, not wasting the day;
'Tis loving and smiling, forgetting to frown;
Oh! that is the way to Womanhood Town.

Just wait, my brave lad one moment I pray,
Manhood Town lies where? Can you tell me the way?

Oh! by toiling and trying we reach that land,
A bit with the head and a bit with the hand;
'Tis by climbing up the steep hill called work;
'Tis by keeping out of the wide street named shirk;
'Tis by always taking the weak one's part;
'Tis by giving the mother a happy heart;
'Tis by keeping the good resolutions down;
Oh! this is the way to Manhood Town.

And the lad and the maiden can go to hand
To their fair estates in the Grown-Up Land!

Domestic Economy.

Soak your new toothbrush in water over night
to insure longer wear.

To remove bloodstains, use clear, cold water
at first, then soap and water.

It is just the right thing to have an embroidered
bag to put one's nightdress in.

Use a pancake lifter to place cookies on the
tin, and to remove them when they are baked.

Cold boiled potatoes are more appetizing if a
little flour is sprinkled over them while frying.

If your washtub leaks, turn the bottom side
up and fill the leaky place with good hard soap.

When making soups or broths, put the meat
or bones into cold water to draw out the juices.

Leather goods can be freshened up by rubbing
them well with a piece of cloth dipped in the
white of an egg.

To keep irons from sticking to starched pieces,
lay a little fine salt on a flat surface and rub
them well over it.

When acid of any kind gets on clothing, spirits
of ammonia will kill it. Chloroform applied will
restore the color.

To remove grass stains, allow the spots to
remain saturated with alcohol for a little time,
then wash in clear water.

When darning woollen hose, make the threads
one way of stout thread, with the cross-threads
of woollen yarn. The result is a firm, smooth
darn, which looks and wears well.

To remove fresh tea and coffee stains, place
the stained linen over a large bowl and pour
through it boiling water from the teakettle, held
at a height to ensure force.

Paint spots on glass can be removed by
moistening with a strong solution of soda—the
common kitchen variety. This will soften them,
when they can be rubbed off, and the glass should
then be rubbed with alcohol.

To remove mildew, use lemon juice and sun-
shine; or, if deep-seated, soak in a solution of
one tablespoonful of chloride of lime in four
quarts of cold water, until the mildew has dis-
appeared. Rinse several times in clear water.

To clean the ivory handles of knives, mix am-
monia and olive oil in equal parts, and add
enough prepared chalk to make a paste. Rub
the ivory with this, and let it dry before brush-
ing off. Several applications may be necessary.

A soothing drink for a sore throat that is
recommended, is made of a pint of barley water
brought to a boil over a hot fire, to which is
added, while stirring until dissolved, one ounce
of the best gum arabic. Sweeten to taste.

To prevent wooden bowls from cracking, im-
merse them in cold water, then set over the fire,
bring to the boiling point, and let boil for an
hour, and don't take them out until the water
has gradually cooled.

Keep a flour barrel elevated at least two
inches from the floor on a rack, to allow a cur-
rent of fresh air to pass under it and prevent
dampness collecting at the bottom. Do not al-
low any groceries or provisions with a strong
odor near the flour barrel. Nothing absorbs
odors more certainly than flour.

Soap improves with keeping, so it should be
bought in large quantities. Before storing it,
however, it is well to cut the bars into con-
venient pieces, for this is most easily done when
it is soft. The cutting may be done with a
piece of string or wire more easily than with a
knife.

To Our Lady Readers.

Before going to the fair each of our lady
friends could easily secure a most useful and styl-
ish hand or wrist bag. We now have a large
supply of these goods on hand, purchased in
wholesale lots, at greatly reduced prices. The
material in these bags is the very best, and they
only need to be seen to be appreciated. The
small size is particularly suitable for our younger
readers, while the large is none the less adapted
for the use of our older friends. A little talk,
and talk is cheap, will secure one of the pre-
mium bags. See descriptions and regulations on
our program page, 916.

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The Quiet Hour.

The Lord is Our King.

"Thine is the kingdom, Lord!
In glad subjection at Thy feet we bow,
Our rightful Sovereign Thou, and only Thou!
Thine is the Kingdom, Lord!

"Thine is the power, alone!
Take to Thyself that mighty power and reign
Here, in our hearts, be every rebel slain.
Thine is the power, alone!"

How often we say, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power." The familiar words are so easily repeated, but do we always think about their wonderful meaning? "The Lord is our King; He will save us," said the Jewish prophet, and if He was the King of the Jews, much more may Christians claim that royal protection. Do you really believe that "the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will?" Perhaps you think you are placed in an unsuitable position in the world. You may feel that you could do something really worth doing if only you had a chance. Does it ever strike you that God may possibly understand your talents and capabilities even better than you do? To murmur and complain against His arrangements is the same thing as saying that you know better than He does the best place and work for you. The kingdom of this earth belongs to God, and He is actively ruling it. If He sees that any other position in life would be better for you, the power to make the change is His.

"Peace, perfect peace, our future all unknown?
Jesus we know, and He is on the Throne."

About three thousand years ago a young farmer was seeking for some asses belonging to his father. They had strayed away, and after three days' search were still missing. The young man was very patient and thorough, and did not give up easily. As a last hope he acted on his servant's suggestion and went to the prophet Samuel for advice. Then his eyes were opened to the meaning of this troublesome search, which had seemed so tiresome and vexatious. God was leading him to a throne. Samuel received him as an expected and honored guest, and anointed him to be king over Israel. Seeking for strayed cattle he found a kingdom.

Is it not a strange thing that this search for a drove of asses should be handed down for thousands of years as a great and important event in the life of the first king of Israel? But who can say what things are trifling and what things are of vital importance in the life of any man? Saul soon found that his diligent attention to the work he found before him led straight to a position of dignity and honor.

There is a great deal said in the Bible about things we might be inclined to call "trifles." I think God wants to remind us at every turn that He is attending to all the little details of life. When two Apostles were sent to prepare for the last passover they were told that when they entered Jerusalem a man bearing a pitcher of water should meet them. How little that man imagined, as he walked along with his pitcher, that this trifling everyday action would make him famous—that it would never be forgotten while the world lasted. How little he thought that God was weaving him and his pitcher into the greatest event the world has ever known. God was thinking of him that day and planning how to make use of him; and, surely, one reason why the Holy Spirit inspired two of the Evangelists to mention that man with the pitcher, was to open our eyes to the fact that He ruleth all the events of our lives, small as well as great. The kingdom is God's, and He has absolute power. He found it easy to change Saul from a farmer into a king, and He can place us in any position He sees to be for our real and eternal good.

We never need be afraid of asking anything from the Lord that is too hard for Him to grant. When men doubt His power, and ask only small things, He is not pleased with their want of faith. Once Ahaz was told to ask a sign of the Lord his God; to "ask it either in the depth or in the height above;" or, as it is given in the margin, "Make thy petition deep." But Ahaz refused to ask, saying that he would not tempt the Lord. This profession of humility was not acceptable to God, who said: "Is it a small thing for you to weary men, but will ye weary my God also?"

I am afraid we don't often "make our petitions deep," or attempt to weary God with our requests. When we want anything we try to get it for ourselves; too often only throwing ourselves on Him when all other help fails. Is it because we don't really believe that He has the power to make everything right, or is it because we forget His very existence?

But let us always remember, that as loyal subjects we must hold ourselves always ready to

bow to our King's decree, whatever it may be. He has indeed the power to give us whatever we ask, but sometimes He is preparing much better things for us if we are only willing to trust Him in the dark for a little while.

"Then first we conquer when we bow
To Thine almighty will;
And each desire resigned to Thee
Thou lovest to fulfil.
For only into yielded hearts
Thy blessing Thou canst pour;
And empty vessels are the ones
Thou fillest evermore."

HOPE.

The Children's Corner.

The Boy Who Got Up the Wrong Way.



Joe was so cross one day, they said
He'd got the wrong way out of bed,
For boys are cross the whole day long
If they begin the morning wrong.

He put his socks on inside out,
Then wondered what he'd been about,
He tied his laces in a knot,
On his clean collar made a spot.

He couldn't make his parting straight,
So he came down to breakfast late.
And found his little sister Meg
Had been allowed to eat his egg.

He couldn't find his school-books next
And made his mother very vexed,
And when at last he did set out
'Twas with a frown and shake and pout.

Then very fast he had to run,
But school he found had long begun,
The master scolded him, and Joe
Had to the lowest place to go.

He didn't do his lessons right,
He made his copy-book a sight
With blots and smudges, till you'd think
'Twas baby boy had had the ink.

At last his master took the cane,
And though Joe screamed, 'twas all in vain,
He cried till all the boys were shocked
And in the class-room he was locked.

He went home feeling sad and sore,
Determined to do wrong no more,
When he gets up another day
I think he'll see 'tis the right way.

—K. E. V.

Of Interest to Ladies.

Fashion decrees the use of the wrist bag, and it is just here we wish to assist you with our premium offers. To our lady friends who secure subscriptions to our magazine we are able to offer wrist or hand bags of superior material and most beautiful design, that only need to be seen to be appreciated. Carefully study our premium pages, 916 and 917, and secure a bag before visiting the summer or fall fair.

The Potato Babies.

One day, when the children were at grandmother's, it began to rain. Grandmother always had something laid away for a rainy day. After breakfast the twins, Tommy and Daisy, got hold of grandmother's hands and led her to the cupboard. She laughed and said she was Old Mother Hubbard going to the cupboard to get six little doggies a-bone. She reached up to the top shelf and took down two boxes, one large and one small.

What do you think was in the large one? Little potatoes. And in the small one? Burnt matches, with the ends rubbed on sandpaper to make a point. Grandfather had thought of the children when he dug his potatoes, and had saved all the little potatoes for them; and grandmother had thought of them, too, and saved all her burnt matches.

The children gathered around her now and watched her make a potato-baby. First, the head must be fastened on. This was done by sticking one end of a match into a small potato and the other end into a larger one—for the body.

After that she stuck two matches in for legs and two for arms, and there was a man all done. Then, when she had shown them how to make a horse and a cow, grandmother went back to her work and left them.

They had a good time making men and horses, cats and dogs, the rain ceased, the sun came out, and the grass was dry before they thought of stopping. At last the dinner-bell rang, and they laid the potato-babies away for another rainy day.

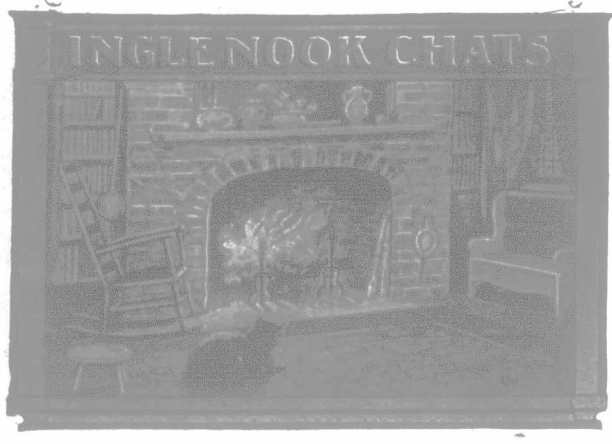
Now comes the funny part of the story. The potato dollies lay quietly in their dark box for three long months. Then the children were all there again and wanted them to play with. Grandmother brought the box down, opened it—and what do you think they saw? Their potato-babies had begun to grow. Their bodies were dry and shrunken. Out of every one came long, white roots that looked like horns and arms and tongues and tails. The father-potato had a trunk like an elephant. The fat boy had turned into some strange bird. The mother, on horseback, had a real face, with nose, eyes and tongue coming out of her mouth, as well as long hair. The cat and the camel were both turned into reindeer, and one man had two horns and a tail.

They looked so funny that they laughed and laughed till all the mothers and aunts and uncles came in to see what was the matter.

Recreation in the Country.

While farmers' wives work very hard in summer, it is also true that they take less exercise than any other class of women. In winter they are apt to go to the other extreme and sit in a hot room from morning to night, and when they do go out it is to drive. A brisk walk is almost an unheard of thing, and yet we know that no woman can be really strong who does not exercise regularly in the open air. When the roads are bad the farmer's wife will stay for weeks in a poorly-ventilated house, and as a consequence her complexion grows coarse and sallow. It is a question which ages a woman more quickly, the season of hard work over the washtub and stove or the winter spent in an almost comatose condition of eating and sleeping. Even if the roads are impassable for horses and heavy wagons, the farmer's wife should conscientiously take her daily tramp. She can wear rubber boots, or high-buttoned arctics, and if well wrapped up will come home from her walk warm and rosy, feeling like another being. Some women have asked, "How can we take a walk without an object? There are no shop windows for us to look at, no people to study on the way." But object can be made; for instance, one day the farmer's wife can walk to school and come home with the children. They will be delighted, and the little visit to the school and a chat with the teacher will do wonders for the woman who really does not know how the place looks in which her little ones spend most of their time. The interest shown by the mother in the school and teacher will have a gracious reflex influence upon the boys and girls. Neighborhood calls can be made also, and if nothing else presents itself she can go with her husband on his daily inspection of the farm. There is nothing in the world that so binds husband and wife together as the expression of interest in the more personal pursuits of one another. The ordinary man likes to have an interested listener go with him as he walks about his domain, to whom he can point out needed repairs or intended improvements. In this way the wife acquires an influence in the conduct of affairs she would not otherwise gain.—[Ladies' Home Journal.

City Sportsman—"Have you seen anything worth shooting at around here?"
Farmer—"Well, no; not till you came."



Some of the subjoined hints may not, it is true, recommend themselves to the woman who has good health, a small family to work for, and all the time she wishes in which to "do things"; but, as we understand it, such hints have not been written for such as she, but for the tired, overworked, irritable woman to whom, surely, a little rest, a little increase of vigor and happiness, a little more pleasure and interest in life, is worth more than the ironing of innumerable frills or the keeping of a table laden with dainties. Before judging harshly upon the subject, let us be reminded of the word of Thoreau, "The New England Philosopher." Perhaps we may be able to apply them to ourselves. "Most men, even in this comparatively free country, through mere ignorance and mistake, are so occupied with the fictitious cares and superfluously coarse labors of life, that its finer fruits cannot be plucked by them." While aiming to be thoroughly "good" housekeepers, let us not become shortsighted to a few other things. Let us remember that the "finer fruits" are also worth the plucking. It is certainly necessary to be cleanly, systematic, economical, and to provide good, nourishing food at our tables. It is not necessary, by reason of sheer fastidiousness, however, to wear out health, temper and comfort, leaving time to neither pleasure nor thought. Let us be warned in time. Too much of that sort of thing has a tendency to leave the mind all too much like that of Mr. Casaubon, was it?—or Cadwallader?—that old fellow in "Daniel Deronda," you know—I can't remember his name—of whom it was said that his brain was no better than an empty bag for dried peas to rattle about in.

But now, to our subject. The following letter from Mrs. T. M. is published with much pleasure: "Your suggestion (for labor-saving devices) is excellent; and I hasten to make my contribution, which I hope will help some tired woman. "When ironing have work-basket handy; and as you notice button or strings missing, and stitches needed, it is restful to sit down and make necessary repairs, which will save the trouble of looking over the garments again, and will give the irons a chance to get hot, as they often become too cool, adding to the labor. It is quite unnecessary to iron sheets, woven underwear, stockings, etc., if they are properly hung to dry. . . . A dumb-waiter on pulleys, constructed exactly like an open cupboard, which is entirely out of sight down in a cool cellar when not in use, has been the greatest convenience in our house. It comes up through the floor at the end of the dining table, and when let down in the cellar is enclosed in a wire screen, a perfect protection from mice and flies. The whole cost was not over seven dollars."

The following excellent hints, necessarily abridged for lack of space, have been received from Mrs. E. S. H., Mrs. W. W. D., Mrs. E. G., Mrs. J. G., Miss I. F., and Mrs. H. L.:

1. "If you wish to get the greatest possible amount of rest and comfort for yourself, see that the kitchen is furnished completely before you bother about the parlor. See that you have every utensil which can enable you to do your work easily and quickly before fretting about lace curtains and fine carpets."
2. "If possible, have an outside kitchen for summer, with an old stove in it. A long kitchen varanda, or "stoop," with vines over it, is a luxury which has to be possessed to be appreciated. All sorts of work may be done here pleasantly, in sight of the vines and flowers."
3. "Don't have too many frills and tuckings. Make clothes as plainly as possible; they are so much more easily ironed. Hang out print wrappers and every-day shirts for the men without wringing, just dripping wet from the rinsing water. They will be quite smooth, and, for working wear, will not require ironing."
4. "If possible, have spring beds and mat-

tresses, instead of the old-time "ticks." They save immensely in the sweeping."

5. "Have a high stool in your kitchen, and sit down at every possible opportunity."
6. "Lay long strips of butcher's linen over the cloth on each side of your dining table. They save the cloth wonderfully, and are much more easily laundered."
7. "Paint all bare floors. Use oil-cloth covers for wash-stands, shelves and tables. Do not have any superfluous furniture, nor many ornaments which are not also useful. Time will be saved in moving and dusting. Wooden furniture is usually prettier and more easily kept clean than upholstered."

8. "Do not buy print and cut it all up into 'patterns' for quilts. Make your quilts all of one kind, without pattern, and tie them. When using up odds-and-ends for quilts, 'crazy pattern' is most quickly done."
9. "Carry dishes to and from the pantry in a big dishpan, or have a little table on rollers to wheel things to the table on."
10. "Have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place. Then you will not be tired-out looking for things."
11. "If you are building a new house, plan it well for convenience, and don't forget to have cupboards built into the wall. Space is saved, and there is no place in under for dirt to accumulate. A wood-box built in the kitchen, on the side next the wood-shed, with a close lid on top and open back opening into the wood-shed, is a convenience."

12. "A clean and handy newspaper rack can be made of wire netting, such as is used for poultry yards. Twist new rope around, and turn up the end to make a pocket. Trim with tassels of the frayed rope."

13. "Cover boxes with cretonne for bedrooms. They may be used for seats, as well as for laying hats, waists, etc., in. If you have no closets in bedrooms, have a wooden shelf put up, with boards reaching from the ends to the floor, put a row of hooks in the wall underneath the shelf, hang a curtain along the front edge of it, and you have a closet."

14. "I find it saves work to keep the table always set with plates, knives, etc. I put them back when washed, and cover the whole with a large cover of cheese-cloth."

15. "Arrange your work systematically."

16. "We have a table built in the kitchen the entire length of one end. It is closed in below, with doors along the front. All the kitchen utensils are kept beneath it, behind the doors."

17. "Don't bake too much pastry. Give the folk lots of fruit, and find out the very quickest and easiest dishes to make."

18. "Here is a valuable fluid for cleaning dirty, coarse cloth, tinware, wooden utensils, dish-cloths, etc.: Shave five cakes soap into enough boiling water to dissolve. Stir constantly. Add two tablespoons powdered borax, and remove from stove. Add one cup coal oil. Keep in covered stone jars. Add a little to water for cleaning."

19. "Wash windows with soap and water. Rub on a little whiting. Let dry, then polish."

If any other readers of the Ingle Nook would like to send similar contributions, kindly forward them as soon as possible. DAME BURDEN.

I Wouldn't Be Cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, it's never worth while;
Disarm the vexation by wearing a smile;
Let hap a disaster, a trouble, a loss,
Just meet the thing boldly, and never be cross.

I wouldn't be cross, dear, with people at home;
They love you so fondly: whatever may come,
You may count on the kinsfolk around you to stand,
Oh, loyally true in a brotherly band!
So, since the fine gold far exceedeth the dross,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

I wouldn't be cross with a stranger, ah, no!
To the pilgrims we meet on the life path, we owe
This kindness, to give them good cheer as they pass,
To clear out the flint stones and plant the soft grass;
No, dear, with a stranger in trial or loss,
I perchance might be silent, I wouldn't be cross.

No bitterness sweetens, no sharpness may heal
The wound which the soul is too proud to reveal;
No envy hath peace: by a fret and a jar
The beautiful work of our hands we may mar.
Let happen what may, dear, of trouble and loss,
I wouldn't be cross, dear, I wouldn't be cross.

—Margaret E. Sangster

Visitor—You don't mean to tell me that that fellow back there is John Bascomb's son? Why, I can remember when he was considered the brightest, most promising fellow in town.

Superintendent—No, sir, he was. But, you see, he got to spending his time reading those magazine articles on "how to succeed."

Domestic Economy.

Pink and blue gingham of a washable make can be kept from fading by washing in a weak solution of vinegar and water. Rinse in the same way, and dry in the shade.

To sprinkle clothes easily and evenly, use a small whisk broom, which should be reserved for that purpose. Dip the broom in a bowl of clear water, and shake it lightly over the garment to be moistened. It is a far quicker and neater way than using the fingers.

Directions for Washing Fine Wool Underwear.—Put the garments in warm soap-water, adding two tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia to about four gallons of water. Avoid rubbing. Wash out quickly, drawing garments through the hand. After wringing lightly, pass through two separate washings of lukewarm water. Dry at once—if possible, in the open air. Washing out quickly is especially advisable, as it prevents shrinking.

Pimples positively can't be cured from the outside, for they are "the outward sign of inward impurity." Before retiring at night, take the juice of a lemon with not quite a wineglass of water. A dose of Rochelle salts is also very effective. Another reliable cure for pimples is to take internally a powder, night and morning, composed of flowers of sulphur, half a dram; carbonate of soda, one scruple; tartarized antimony, one-eighth of a grain. Have a druggist prepare this, and have it put up in doses. Take one of these powders night and morning.

Lamps should be filled every morning, wicks trimmed, chimneys washed, and the lamps dusted. If metal or brass they should be polished. A wick should be cut but once a week. Trim a wick by taking a piece of tissue-paper and pinching the burnt part off; then once a week cut it, and be sure to trim it round, not straight across; round the ends slightly. Wash the chimneys in hot water and soapsuds, and dry while hot with thoroughly dry cloths. See that the lamp has not a drop of oil on the exterior. Heat the chimney before turning the lamp up to its full blaze, to save it from cracking.

EAGLE CAKE.

One cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of chopped raisins, two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-quarter teaspoonful of cloves, half a nutmeg grated. Bake in a moderate oven.

CREAM PIE.

Put one-half pint of milk and one-half cupful of sugar in frying-pan, and let it come to a boil, then dissolve one tablespoonful of cornstarch in a little milk reserved from the half pint; add to it the beaten yolk of one egg, stir into the boiling milk, and then thicken and smooth; remove and add a little salt and lemon flavoring. Pour into a flaky crust that has been just baked, and frost with the white of one egg and one tablespoonful of sugar; place in a hot oven till a delicate brown.

CARE OF MATTRESSES.

Very few people take proper care of mattresses. In France or Germany they are remade every spring, and the mattress-maker is a regular institution in the country. In how many houses in America is this done? It is considered too expensive to send them to shops, so they remain in the same condition for years, perhaps, and we get so used to lumpy beds that we accept them as one of the necessary evils of life.

But if we cannot afford to have them remade every year, we can, at least, take every pains to keep them fresh. As soon as a mattress is made it should be enclosed in a cover of unbleached sheeting. This will protect it from dust, and the sheeting should be removed and washed at least once a year. Whenever a room is not likely to be used for some time, the mattress should be lifted from the bedstead so that the air can reach it on all sides. It seriously injures a good hair mattress to keep it for long without a proper airing, and every mattress in regular use should be turned at least once a week.

Try cleaning the windows with gasoline. A little in a saucer and a bit of rag will clean several. Rub them over with the gasoline and polish quickly with old newspaper.

"No?"

They stood on the porch of the old farmhouse,
In the moonlight's golden glow;
"Do you love me enough to be mine?" he said,
She softly answered, "No."

"Do you really mean it, darling?" he said,
But she said not a word;
With her eyes she told him in her true blue eyes,
She softly answered, "No."

Jottings

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Jottings from the Isles of Scilly.

Have I said anything of the beautiful color and clearness of the sea amongst the Isles of Scilly? The water is usually of a most lovely blue, fringed with white fleecy waves, which enfold the Islands, as it were, with the garments of a queen. At least this is so when King Neptune is in milder mood, but when he works himself up into a passion, then, indeed, the whole face of his realm is changed. The coast becomes enveloped in roaring, boiling foam, and one holds one's breath with an admiration which is tempered with awe. No wonder that lifeboats and lighthouses are a necessity in Scilly, nor that it should possess, in the "Bishop Lighthouse," one which is 165 feet high, and the tallest in the world. There are, perhaps, no men anywhere who need such clear heads, nor such a power of patient endurance, as the guardians and caretakers at the lighthouses on any coast. To "The Bishop" there are six men attached—four down, two up recruiting—the relief being made every two weeks, weather permitting, but sometimes persistent storms prevent communication, and then that communication may have to be by means of a line, across which both men and provisions are hauled, often through the angry surf. Of course there is always a reserve of food, and a twelve months' supply of oil, wicks, chimneys, etc. The lighthouse on Round Island is more accessible, and a position there is more eagerly sought after.

A great deal has been said of the wreckers of Scilly, especially of those of St. Agnes. Tradition records many hard things of them, alleging that they prayed their patron saint "to send them a wreck before morning;" that "the old beacon fire was allowed to flicker and die, and that a lantern tied between the horns of a hobbled cow lured ships to their destruction." All this may have a foundation in fact, but there is a bright reverse side to the gloomy picture. "The St. Agnes men of modern days have," we are told, "risked life and property, times without number, in carrying succor to drowning men. Night or day, storm or fog, have never stopped the intrepid Islanders of St. Agnes, when they have heard the boom of cannon or rocket fired by sailors in distress." It was they, chiefly, who saved the few out of the three hundred and fifty-four poor souls who went down in the ill-fated "Schiller," which was dashed to pieces upon the Retarrier Ledges, the 8th May, 1875. The St. Agnes people seem to have been almost a distinct race from the other Islanders, holding themselves aloof, and marrying and intermarrying after a fashion which would amaze and make wrathful the opponents of the bill to legalize marrying with a deceased wife's sister! There are but very few surnames amongst them. I was told "if you meet a man on St. Agnes and say 'good-day, Mr. Hicks,' you are sure to be right—they are mostly Hickers there, and all have some nickname to distinguish them, but just call them all Hicks and you can't go wrong." There is a lifeboat on the Island, and also a quaint little church, where many waifs of the sea rest peacefully after life's storms, and to which the living are called to worship by a bell, a gift from Star Castle, St. Mary's.

One characteristic which the people of St. Agnes share with those of the other Islands, is a rough independence of habit and manner, to which the following will testify: "In a Bible now in the possession of Capt. Tiddy, of St. Mary's, is a fly-leaf with this inscription: 'This book was bought by the churchwardens, Obadiah Hicks and Abraham Hicks, in the year of our Lord 1804. Cost £2 14s. 0d. For the parish of St. Agnes.' At the bottom of the first page is this curious notice: 'Mr. Crocker may pay for it if he pelles, or leavit.' Whether he pleased or left it we know not, but Capt. Tiddy's grandfather accepted it in part payment of a debt!" The name of Hicks does not exclusively belong to St. Agnes. For instance, in the burial-ground at Bryher lies a veteran Scillonian, upon whose tombstone is inscribed:

Though I've been where billows roar,
Still, by God's help, I'm safe on shore;
And now I'm here among the fleet
Waiting for Jesus Christ to meet.
This is to let you see
I've had the fifth generation on my knee.
Joseph Hicks,
1852,
Aged 96.

While I am on the subject of epitaphs, I will mention two more. One of these is of quite a late date, and is placed facing the sea, upon the highest plateau of the most interesting and historic old churchyard at Old Town, St. Mary's. The clear white headstone rose out of a veritable parterre of flowers, evidently well tended by loving hands, and under the emblem of a clearly-cut anchor are read these touching words:

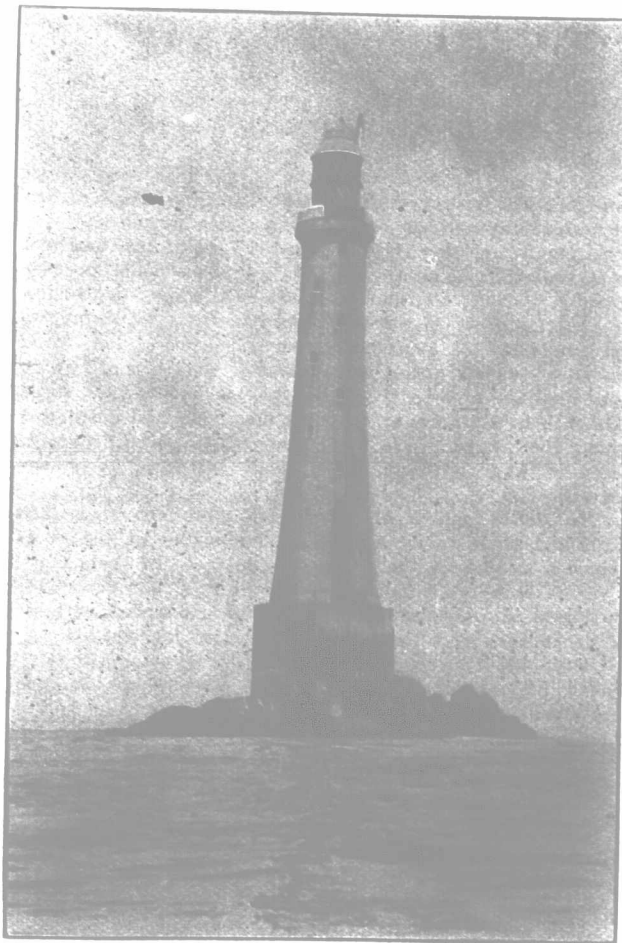
In loving memory of
Susannah
the faithful and dearly beloved little sailor wife of
Captain William Ashford,
who has spent thirty years of her life at sea,
amid the storm and the calm, and died
November 4, 1897,
Aged 77.

To live in hearts we leave behind us is not to die.

On the last headstone which caught my eye, there seemed more of angry resentment than sorrow:

To Jenephir Potter,
of Lelant,
who died ye 27th of July, 1804.
She died in labor on the eleventh child,
For want of aid in this unlucky isle."

The fact that poor Jenephir had come through ten similar previous trials without professional aid, says much for the health-giving properties of the Scilly air, a salubrity which makes the women, as well as the men, appear erect and strong, and accounts, maybe, for the fact that to this day there is but one doctor for all the Islands. There was pointed out to me a big, square monument, erected in memory of a post captain, whose repute as "a rare trencherman" has survived the hundred years since he was laid beneath the sod. The young people of Scilly, I was told, have for generations actually believed that if they walk around him nine times they



BISHOP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE, SCILLY.

The highest in the world.

are sure to hear the sound of knives and forks! In this little Old Town cemetery there are many unmarked graves, notably those of unknown people shipwrecked on the shores. In one corner rest side by side French, German, Danish, Dutch, Russians and Italians, with wooden crosses in various stages of decay, or stones carved in strange tongues. Over one young Boulogne fisherman is a bead souvenir in the form of a cross, etc., encased in glass and elaborately worked by his sorrowing sweetheart. They say that Boulogne fishermen even now come sometimes to pray at the grave of their old comrade. Does my telling of these things seem morbid or ghoulish? I hope not, for every God's-acre is but as a gateway through which we may pass to the shining portals beyond.

My notes of Scilly must not end in a minor key, nor tell only of past happenings. Government is strengthening its defences, and turning to valuable account the strategic value of its position. This brings new blood to the Island, and must make a new epoch for its inhabitants. During my stay the Royal yacht, with Princess Victoria and her suite, came into harbor, and so also were lying at anchor, awaiting a fair breeze suitable for their purpose, a fine fleet of French fishing boats. At the same time I noticed one of His Majesty's gunboats, by way, I suppose, of giving a silent warning to the alien fishermen that they were not free to cast their nets within a certain radius of Scilly—the rights of the Islanders having to be maintained. On the morning I left, a large training ship lay in the bay,

alive with young salts getting their experience for the sea-life lying before them. My last view as we steamed out of port was much the same as that which met the eyes of the laureate Tennyson from his favorite seat under the elm-tree at Tregarthens, just beneath the shadow of the Fortress Gate. He could see Tresco, Bryher, Samson and the Eastern Isles, and so could I, but with what a difference? His pen was inspired by the beauty and suggestiveness of his surroundings to delight the world with his beautiful poem of Enoch Arden; whereas, the most that I could do was to sharpen my pencil point and scribble my odds and ends of jottings from the Scilly Isles for the dear readers of our Home Department in the scattered homes of our vast Dominion. H. A. B.

The Greatest of Their Kind in the World.

The largest city in the world is London, lying in four counties and having a population of 5,250,000, equalling the combined populations of Paris, Berlin, Saint Petersburg and Rome. To walk through all the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys of the city, never traversing the same one twice, would require a ten-mile walk every day for nine years. The streets, placed in a row, would reach round the world, and leave a remnant that would stretch from London to San Francisco.

The largest geyser in the world is the Excelsior Geyser in Yellowstone Park. Its basin is 200 feet across and 330 feet deep. This basin is full of boiling water, from which clouds of steam are constantly ascending. At long intervals water is spouted into the air to a height of from 50 to 300 feet.

The largest crater in the world is that of Haleakala, in the Sandwich Islands. The circumference of the crater is about 20 miles; its depth, in places, being 2,000 feet. If the interior were cleared of its debris, New York City could be placed on the black lava floor, and from three to five other big cities put over it before their spires would protrude at the top.

The most magnificent work of architecture is deemed to be the palace Temple of Karnak, occupying an area of nine acres, or twice that of Saint Peter's at Rome. The temple space is a poet's dream of gigantic columns, beautiful courts and wondrous avenues of sphinxes.

The largest library in the world is the National Library of Paris, which contains 40 miles of shelves, holding 1,400,000 books. There are also 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals.

The finest gardens in the world are the Royal Gardens at Kew, England. They cover an area of about 270 acres, and are visited by about 1,500,000 persons a year. The gardens contain the finest collection of exotic plants in the world, a palm house, a winter garden, a museum, an observatory, and a school for gardeners.

The largest cask in the world is the Blatner Cask of Nuremberg. It is 105 feet in diameter and 51 feet deep, and its completion a few years ago was celebrated by a ball, at which over 500 persons were on the floor of the cask, excluding musicians, waiters and assistants.

She was Always Pleasant.

To the common, everyday woman, who feels as if she were a nothing in this world, who thinks she has no influence, I will tell you of one thing that will bring blue skies in your own life, and will make you a shining light in your community.

In one of the country towns in Northamptonshire, England, there is a graveyard, and on a small stone there is this inscription, after the name and date: "She was always pleasant." She had not been rich—the stone was small. The grave is in a retired part of the graveyard, so she could not have been in society, or a prominent woman, but "She was always pleasant."

What happiness there must have been in the home in which she lived. No doubt she had trials and disappointments—that is the common lot of all women, for "Into each life some rain must fall."

To be pleasant, one must be cheerful, amiable and patient. Not only when everything is going on smoothly, and one is in sound health, but when "The days are dark and dreary," and there is an ill-feeling. The head or stomach is protesting against some indiscretion, when one has to make an effort to be cheerful. If the effort is made to wear a smiling face and give a pleasant word, much of the ill-feeling will vanish.

It is too true, "When you laugh the world laughs with you; when you weep, you weep alone."

Another thing, if any of your friends are inclined to look on the dark side of life, it may be your mission to help them by being cheerful and pleasant to them, to encourage, comfort and help them. If you cause one sorrowful person to smile each day, you will have done some good, you have some influence in the right direction. We all cannot do great things, we all do not have the cheerful disposition, the merry heart, but it can be acquired.—[Ladies' Home Journal.]

On Economy (of Money).

We have now come to that subdivision of our topic which treats of the all-important subject, money. Now, at the very beginning, let it be understood that by economy of money we do not mean stinginess, nor meanness of any description; nor yet, the cutting off of any of our daily comforts. True economy has nothing to do with any of these things. On the very contrary, its exercise should bring to us better food, better clothing, brighter homes; and should place us in a position from which we can the more easily extend to others the helping and liberal hand. By economy of money, then, we must understand simply the judicious management of our pecuniary affairs, which will secure to us the greatest possible amount of comfort and of liberty, with the least possible amount of waste.

Money may be economized in three ways: (1) By doing without unnecessary things; (2) by judicious buying of things; (3) by judicious using of things when bought.

First, then, "doing without unnecessary things." I wonder how many of us ever sit down at the beginning of the buying season and consider, calmly and sensibly, just what things we can do without; what things there are which add neither to our comfort nor in a very great degree to our pleasure. If we have ever done so, I am sure we have been surprised at the number which can be utterly dispensed with, yet little missed. Not long ago I noticed in one of our Canadian papers an article entitled, "Getting Rid of Clutter." The heading struck me as an extremely happy one, and I made haste to read the article through. I found that it referred wholly to the useless and unlovely "fancywork" which is being all too gradually relegated to the garret or the bonfire; to the passing of painted dust-pans, ribbon bows, drapes, thistle-down "pompoms," etc., ad infinitum. I felt like patting the unknown writer on the shoulder for her word of hastening on that relegation; and yet I felt that, had space permitted, she could have gone on further and given the open door to one thousand and one other sorts of "clutter" which have managed to creep into almost every department of our lives.

However, beginning just where she left off, at the "old-fashioned" fancywork, may we not go on and make war, with as good reason, upon the greater part of the new. Only the other day I heard of a silk patchwork crazy quilt, upon which seven dollars' worth of embroidery silk had been used up in herring-bone stitch. Think of it! Seven dollars expended just in thread, and that by a person of moderate means, to whom "economy" would come by no means amiss! So might one go on and anathematize the cushions, those delicate creations of muslin, silk, lace and embroidery, placed upright on our sofas, never, no, never to be lain upon, nor leaned upon, nor sat upon; useless as cushions, ridiculous as pictures. So might one condemn the "tidies" still seen sometimes, and the toilet bags which are never used, and the long beruffled pincushions which catch the dust so successfully, and all the rest of the impedimenta whose name is legion. And here I pause, to throw out, also, though at the danger of raising a hornet's nest about my ears, the parlor itself; the parlor of the farmhouse, of course, for of the city house I have nothing to say.

It always seems that the parlor in a farmhouse is almost a superfluity. It is used comparatively seldom; it requires the weekly sweeping and dusting, nevertheless; it necessitates considerable outlay for carpets, furniture and "ornaments," and it strikes one, after all, as a rather gruesome spot, or, at least, as a sort of private sanctuary, to be approached with reverence. Of course one would have a room instead of the parlor, but one would have it a more comfortable and home-like affair. I would say, make it a reading-room, and for these reasons: (1) A reading-room may, no, should be a source of continuous profit and pleasure; (2) a reading-room may be furnished with very little money. It may be plain almost to severity, yet, if care and taste have been exercised in fitting it up, it always looks inviting and "finished."

Let me specialize: Here is your room. It is papered, and has a couple of good windows in it. Now, get a square of carpet or of matting for the center. You can get very nice matting for thirty-five cents a yard, and you will not need very much of it, for you may leave a border of bare floor, say three feet wide, all around the edge. If there are cracks in this border, fill them with a mixture of paste and old newspapers soaked, and when this is dry, paint the whole nicely. If the tinny paints are too expensive, mix up some linseed oil, turpentine and yellow ochre, and you will have an agreeable and durable color. For a bookcase, have some shelves put up, with ends, and a piece of picture moulding run around the top for a "finish." The case will require neither doors nor curtains. In one corner of the room put a cot—you can buy that for \$1.25—and it will do for a single bed for a pinch. Upholster it yourself, not with cretonne, but with "Persian" cloth if you can afford it; if not, with denim in some art shade. Upon the top now put a couple

of denim or sateen cushions, with generous frills; of course, in a color that will harmonize with the upholstery, and you will have a "couch" that will offend neither the artistic eye nor the tired body, one upon which a prince might rest. Having disposed of the couch, bring in your chairs. It is well to have two rockers, wooden ones are always in good taste, much prettier than padded, plush-covered ones; put a footstool on the floor; muslin curtains at the windows, never cheap lace ones; a jardiniere or pot of ferns; and perhaps a clock on top of the bookcase; a few Perry pictures on the walls—they are very dainty, and only require mounting under glass, without frames; gather your books and magazines into the bookcase, and you have a comfortable, enjoyable room, furnished at about one-quarter of the cost of the ordinary parlor. If there be a musical instrument in the house, all the better; it will give just the one lacking touch of cosiness to your sensible little "den."

CLARISSY ANN.

(To be continued).

Everyday Opportunities.

BY KULA WHEELER WILCOX.

A man past middle age descended from an incoming train in a narrow passage leading to a large depot. He had occupied a rear car, and over one hundred people were in front of him when he reached the passage. Only two persons could walk abreast, and the high railing on one side and the train on the other made it necessary to keep to the narrow exit.

The man had important engagements awaiting him. He was well bred, a gentleman, and considered the little courtesies of life.

Yet, without violating one of these, he reached the depot and trolley car first of all those hundred people.

He watched his chances, and availed himself of them.

A woman in the line at his left dropped her parcel and stooped to recover it. He slipped in front of her without delaying any one in either line of march.

A man on the right paused to shift his baggage from the right hand to the left, and this made another opening. Still another stopped the whole procession to question a train official leaning from a car window, but instead of stopping with the procession, our traveller pushed ahead and found a clear space, which soon enabled him to reach the trolley car two or three moments in advance of the first man who had descended from the train. He had moved rapidly, quietly, decently and without once inconveniencing a fellow traveller.

No doubt scores of passengers from the rear cars explained their tardy arrival at home and at places of business as due to the procession in front of them.

This same man had begun life in the rear car. He had been a poor child on a Western prairie, without influence and with meagre opportunities for education.

Yet, by this inborn trait, this determination to watch his opportunities and push ahead, he obtained an education and a desirable position in life before middle age—obtained it through his own efforts.

Many of his old comrades are living in the same meagre environment of early youth, believing they were hindered by fate from attaining success.

They regard the good fortune of their old acquaintance as a stroke of luck.

"He was born to be lucky," they will tell you.

"Things naturally went his way."

But they went his way merely because he watched his chance and slipped ahead when the opening came.

These chances come to every one of us along the highway of life. If we are not on the lookout the line closes up before we see the open space.

Every day I live I perceive more and more clearly how the real success of life comes from within and not from without.

An intense, unswerving, fixed purpose dominates all conditions. The mind which concentrates itself upon one idea, I must do this thing, does it eventually, no matter what obstacles intervene.

The mind which says, "The procession is so long ahead of me it is useless for me to try to hurry—I must just jog along"—that is the mind that never gets beyond the jogging pace. The procession is always ahead.

A score of times it separates, opens, clears, but the man who says "it is no use" is not watching and does not see his opportunities.

And he dies at the rear of the column, believing "he has had no chance."

We all have it. Few of us see it. Fewer still seize it.

To Our Lady Readers.

We are now offering premiums which will delight your hearts. When we bought these we had you all in mind, and we have what you all want. In obtaining them you can give us just what we want—new subscribers.

Wrist and hand bags such as we offer you are what every girl and woman must have. How can you get them easier than by securing new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate"? Don't miss this chance. It is a good one.

By looking up the premium page, 916, you will get some idea of the quality of these bags. When you see them you will want one.

The "Go-Sleep" Story.

"How can I go to bed," said Penny, the flossy dog, "till I say good-night to Baby Ray? He gives me part of his bread and milk and pats me with his little, soft hand. It is bedtime now for dogs and babies. I wonder if he is abed?"

So he trotted along, in his silky, white night-gown, till he found Baby Ray on the porch in mamma's arms.

And she was telling him the same little story that I am telling you:

The doggie that was given him to keep, keep, keep, Went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

"How can we go to bed," said Snowdrop and Thistledown, the youngest children of Tabby, the cat, "till we have once more looked at Baby Ray? He lets us play with his blocks and ball, and laughs when we climb on the table. It is bedtime now for kitties and dogs and babies. Perhaps we shall find him asleep." And this is what the kitties heard:

One doggie that was given him to keep, keep, keep, Two cunning little kitty-cats creep, creep, creep, Went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

"How can we go to bed," said the three little bunnies, "till we have seen Baby Ray?" Then away they went, in their white velvet nightgowns, as softly as three flakes of snow. And they, too, when they got as far as the porch, heard Ray's mamma telling the same little story:

One doggie that was given him to keep, keep, keep, Two cunning little kitty-cats creep, creep, creep, Three pretty little bunnies, with a leap, leap, leap, Went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

"How can we go to bed," said the four white geese, "till we know that Baby Ray is all right? He loves to watch us sail on the duck-pond, and he brings us corn in his little blue apron. It is bedtime now for geese and rabbits and kitties and dogs and babies, and he really ought to be asleep."

So they waddled away, in their white feather nightgowns, around by the porch, where they saw Baby Ray, and heard his mamma tell the "Go-sleep" story:

One doggie that was given him to keep, keep, keep, Two cunning little kitty-cats creep, creep, creep, Three pretty little bunnies, with a leap, leap, leap, Four geese from the Duck-pond, deep, deep, deep, Went to see if Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

"How can we go to bed," said the five white chicks, "till we have seen Baby Ray once more? He scatters crumbs for us and calls us. Now it is bedtime for chicks and geese and rabbits and kitties and dogs and babies, so little Ray must be asleep."

Then they ran and fluttered in their downy, white nightgowns till they came to the porch, where little Ray was just closing his eyes, while mamma told the "Go-sleep" story:

One doggie that was given him to keep, keep, keep, Two cunning little kitty-cats creep, creep, creep, Three pretty little bunnies, with a leap, leap, leap, Four geese from the Duck-pond, deep, deep, deep, Five downy little chicks, crying peep, peep, peep, All saw that Baby Ray was asleep, sleep, sleep.

Rest for Women.

The rest hour is quite as necessary to women in summer as in winter. There are very few people who are not better for going away by themselves, if only fifteen minutes or half an hour, during the day. Lie down on the bed or lounge, allow the muscles to relax, and try to banish all perplexing thoughts. Make certain that you will never be interrupted or subject to call during these few moments, and the habit of sleep will come to you. A rest of even ten minutes, free from interruption, will do more toward soothing the nerves than four times the same length of time spent lying down with noisy children near, or thoughtless persons discussing the latest fashion. The important matter is to secure for the tired worker absolute peace at the rest hour. Even without sleep, it is better than a rest-hour amid noisy surroundings in sleep, which is almost certain to be a troubled one. As a matter of ceremony, the rest-hour should be insisted on, because work done after it is certain to be so much better that it much more than makes up for the time taken from work. Work accomplished with the nerves exhausted never amounts to as much as work done when the energies are fresh.

Strong men have wills, weak men have wishes. Be gentle, and keep your voice low. Talk less and listen more. Take your own chances, and leave alone the chances of others.

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Important Dispersion Sale

OF

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

In the Drill Hall in the town of

WHITBY, ONT.,

on Wednesday, Oct. 14th,

80 HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

This offering affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, a number being imported from Scotland.



On Thursday, Oct. 15th, at place of residence,

MYRTLE, ONT.,
17
CLYDESDALE MARES, FILLIES AND YOUNG STALLIONS,

ten of the mares in foal to Imp. McQueen and Imp. Lavender.

The entire herd and stud will be sold without reserve. Catalogues will be mailed on application to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont.

Auctioneers: Levi Fairbanks, Whitby; Geo. Jackson, Port Perry; Capt. T. E. Robson, Miderton.

GOSSIP.

AN IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALE.

The advertisement, on this page, of the dispersion sale, on October 14th, of the fine herd of eighty head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns belonging to Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., on the fair grounds in the town of Whitby, will interest breeders and farmers desirous of improving their cattle stock. Having leased his farm, the whole herd will be sold, and on the following day, at the farm, near Myrtle station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., seven miles from Whitby, the fine stock of Clydesdale mares, fillies and young stallions, together with the implements and chattels, will be disposed of. Though a comparatively young breeder, Mr. Bright has been regarded as one of the most enterprising and discriminating, and he has bred and bought with rare good judgment, selecting only choice females of the best families and using only bulls of approved breeding and high-class quality of flesh and form, the fruit of which is found in the excellent and uniform type prevailing in the herd, the cattle being, with scarcely an exception, low-set, broad, deep-ribbed and wealthy-fleshed, and Mr. Bright, being a liberal grower of rape and roots and fodder corn and a generous feeder, the stock has grown up healthy, fresh-looking and full of the right sort of natural flesh and carrying good coats of the best of hair. There are in the herd a number of imported females, bred in standard herds of approved breeding in Scotland, and the sire in service at present is the excellent roan two-year-old, Royal Archer (82128), bred by Mr. Bruce, of Heatherwick, Inverurie, Scotland, from the favorite R family, and sired by the Duthie-bred Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer, acknowledged to have been the greatest sire ever used in the Collynie herd. Royal Archer combines size, quality of flesh, evenness of conformation and breed character in a high degree, and as many of the cows and heifers are in calf to him, and many of the former are nursing thrifty calves

Monuments

The Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works, of Brandon, Manitoba, carry the largest stock of Finished Work and Raw Material in Western Canada. Two large carloads of the celebrated "True Blue Marble" from Vermont have arrived and "still there's more to follow."

This firm has a reputation for square dealing with their customers. Write for estimates and special designs.

BE SURE You are dealing with **SOMERVILLE'S** STEAM MARBLE WORKS before you place your order.

A. NAIRN, President. R. M. MATHERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.
A. F. KEMPTON, Secy. and Mgr. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., Solicitor, Brandon.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Full Government Deposit.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN. Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

that will go with them, there will be lots of chances to secure good bargains at this sale.

In glancing over the advance sheets of the unusually well-arranged catalogue in course of preparation and noting the analyses of pedigrees in the very copious footnotes, one cannot

fail to be struck with the number of choice families represented and the high-class character of the sires, in breeding and individuality, that have contributed to their building up and development. Among others, we note that there are no fewer than seventeen of that favorite Cruickshank tribe, the Miss Ramsdens,

which has produced so many notable prizewinners in Great Britain, including the \$6,000 Brave Archer, sire of the Highland Society champion, Royal Archer, illustrated on another page in this paper. Of the Kinellar-bred Crimson Flower family, from which has come a long list of Canadian prizewinners, including the sweepstakes cow at Toronto last year, there are seven, and a grand good lot they are. Of the excellent Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster tribe, which have been so much sought after by American breeders that few are left in Canada, there are three good ones. Of the Cruickshank Village Girls, that have produced so many winners, both in Scotland and on this continent, there are two capital females with the best of top crosses, and close to the grand old imported cow, Village Girl, bred at Sittyton. Of the Marr Stamford family, that has proved so great a favorite, both through early and later importations, there are a half dozen really good ones, full of quality and character. The good, big, fleshy Syme family descended from the early importations of the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, is represented by fifteen females that have had the benefit in their breeding of many of the best bulls that have been in service in Ontario County in past years, and are of the very best stamp. These are mentioned at this time in a general way to give an idea of the composition of the herd and what may be expected in this offering, which is the largest that has come before the public in Canada for many years, and one of the best. In the next issue of the "Advocate," reference to some particular animals and their breeding will be made, together with some remarks concerning the grand lot of young Clydesdale mares and fillies, the progeny of some of the best imported stallions that have been in use in that great Clydesdale county, half a score of the mares in the sale having been bred to imported stallions this season, principally to the grand old champion, McQueen, and the Toronto winner, Imp. Lavender. Early application should be made for the catalogue, as it is certain there will be a large demand for it.

ALL FOR 12 CENTS.

Grand Introduction Offer.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will positively cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we supply all sufferers with Dr. Jenner's Inhaler, together

with two bottles of medicine, for only 12 cents. This introduction price is less than cost of manufacture. We do it to introduce and make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbolated balsam vapor into every passage of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and eradicating the disease. The only prompt, pleasant and permanent Catarrh cure in the world. Cures a cold in one day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. No matter what you may have used for Catarrh, Dr. Jenner's Inhalation Remedy will cure you. **SPECIAL NOTICE**—Dr. Jenner's Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, will be mailed, postpaid, to any address on receipt of 12 cents (stamps) on or before Sept. 25th. Address: Anglo-American Commercial Corporation, 32 Church street, Toronto, Canada.

"Will People Ever Learn Consumption's Dangerous Ways?"

"More to be feared than all other infectious diseases, yet people disregard ordinary precautions and neglect its more pronounced symptoms until they become the prey of remorse and despair"—says Dr. Slocum.

The struggle for health-restoration crowned with success when Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment is used.

A SYSTEM THAT SAVES LIFE AND EXPENSIVE DOCTOR BILL.

The Slocum System cures even the worst cases and prevents contagion.

"I am drawing no imaginary picture," declares the great specialist, "for I know whereof I speak, and I shudder when I think of the deadly risks people run through ignorance or neglect. There is not, I venture to say, a man or woman in Toronto who cannot put their finger on cases known to them personally; a dutiful daughter nurses her mother, or a loving sister a sister, only to be stricken down while in the path of duty, having failed to recognize it as an infectious disease.

"But are we to leave them here? No, a thousand times, no! Such a course would be too cruel for even ordinary human feeling."

If you are to be cured of consumption you must find a remedy at home, as it is only the very few who are at liberty to travel. Does such a remedy exist? That is what should interest every weak and wasted sufferer.

Dr. Slocum's Generous Offer—Free Trial Treatment (worth \$1.25) Given Free.

If you have pains in the lungs, an obstinate cough, night sweats, afternoon chills and fevers, sore throat, Dr. Slocum, the eminent lung specialist, invites you to test his successful system of treatment. Simply mention your symptoms, giving your name, post and express offices, and mail to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada, and the treatment (worth \$1.25) will be promptly forwarded to you.

IMPERIAL HOTEL
BLACKFALDS, ALTA.

Good sample rooms and accommodation for commercial travellers and land-seekers; and all newly furnished.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
WM. SPURRELL, PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE

In the Prosperity District, a first-class farm of 320 acres, only four miles from station; 160 acres under cultivation; splendid house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable.

WM. CHRISTIAN, Prosperity P. O., Assa.

GOSSIP.

Single judges will officiate in all classes of live stock at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, and the championships will be awarded by the judge who awarded the breed class prizes. Single judging is growing in favor in Great Britain, and a leading Scottish stock paper, in a recent issue, says: "It must come. You get the best men that way."

Fred A. Brown, manager of Claremont Stock Farm, Manitou, writes: "Since I first sent you my ad., sold the stock bull, President 30714, to Mr. S. Walker, of Manitou. President has proved to be a splendid sire. Calithness II., sired by famous Calithness, out of White Rose Bud, is a roan with splendid line and front quarters, and very low-set. I fancy he will make a great sire, possessing considerable breed character. He succeeded in winning first place at the Manitou Fair, August 8th, 1903. His dam, White Rose Bud, won first prize in her class here, as she did in Winnipeg when a two-year-old in a class of thirteen fine heifers. She is a fine type of Shorthorn and an excellent breeder. In the herd competition, the diploma was won by Calithness II., White Rose Bud, 11th Duchess of Rosedale, and 7th Duchess of Claremont.

"In Berkshires, two fine young sows go to Wm. McCleese, Manitou, and a pair to Purvis Thomson, of Pilot Mound. My latest purchase is the first-prize Berkshire boar at Manitou Fair, August 8th."

On another page will be found a photo-engraving of the Shire stallion, Gore's Boast, taken at the Calgary Show. He is a direct son of the famous Stroxtan Tom, champion and gold-cup winner at the late London Show in England, also first and champion the previous year. He now weighs 1,850 lbs.; measures 12½ inches below knee; 14½ below hock; round hock, 28; hamstring, 28; round arm, 26; elbow, 32. This measurement was confirmed by Duncan Anderson, Esq., Government-appointed lecturer. At Innisfail, at which lecture a large company of farmers assembled, the lecturer had for his object lessons on the horse, Imp. Prince Shapely, Gore's Boast, and His Grace, a Suffolk Punch. The movement of Prince Shapely was a specialty in drawing the attention of the farmers present, and, even after the lecture, one more move had to be given. A vote of thanks, proposed by the lecturer, to J. H. Truman, of the Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., was heartily responded to by a good "Hear, Hear," and clapping of hands. It was surprising to him, said the lecturer, that an importer having horses for sale should allow them to stand to be criticised in that manner before a public audience.

The subject of our illustration was three years old first of August, being foaled in 1900, was bred by Mr. John Morton, of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, England, a district noted for its Shires, is out of a dark chestnut mare weighing some 2,100 lbs. He was put to about five mares last year, and the results are that at the recently-held Thorney Foal Show a filly foal took first and third in two different classes, and for the four best foals by one exhibitor, two of them were by Gore's Boast. This is a confirmation of what good lines of breeding will accomplish.

TAMWORTH SWINE AND BARRED ROCK POULTRY.

Two miles to the south of Wapella, on the main line of the C. P. R., is to be found the farm stock of Mr. A. T. Bartleman. Mr. Bartleman is an extensive breeder of both Tamworth swine and Barred Rock poultry. His Tams are a strong, typical lot, in good condition, and are well worth careful inspection. He has at present for sale a number of young pigs of both sexes from April, May and June litters.

In Barred Rocks, he has an exceptionally fine lot of healthy young birds. It is a well-known fact that poultry brought up with free range and under farm conditions develop splendid constitution and excellent color, and these birds are no exception to the rule. Mr. Bartleman will be pleased to show his stock to all intending purchasers, and to answer all enquiries by mail.

Reliable Goods in All Lines



Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.
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ST. PAUL, MINN. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F. H. CRANE. Canadian Representatives: VULCAN IRON WORKS LIMITED. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Frazer Axle Grease. Frazer Stock Food.
Frazer Harness Soap. Frazer Harness Oil.
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"THE FRAZER."

Always Uniform. Never Equalled.
Often Imitated.

Alberta Hotel

CROSSFIELD, ALTA.

Geo. Becker, Manager.

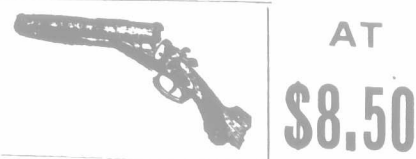
Everything Up-to-Date,
Everything Comfortable.

Good Sample Rooms and Accommodation for Land-seekers and Commercial Men.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

DOUBLE BARREL

BREECH-LOADING GUN



AT \$8.50

Manufactured by the celebrated gun firm of J. Manton & Co. Order early, as we only have a limited stock.
F. Hamilton Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Sporting Goods.
Full stock of cartridges for old and new model rifles.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for the boys and youths who are being sent out periodically from their English training-homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Rresel, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Secretary, 115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 206, and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

When you go to buy Cocoa and Chocolate, ask for

COWAN'S

Perfection
Cocoa and
Royal Navy
Chocolate.

They are absolutely pure and fine quality.

THE COWAN CO., LTD.
TORONTO.

Neighborly Advice to Sufferers from Kidney and Bladder Troubles, or Rheumatism.

We want you to send to us for a free trial bottle of our remedy and be convinced that it will relieve you of your trouble, no matter of how long standing. We also want good agents everywhere, either sex.

Address: Champlain Kidney Remedy Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.

London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Prevention is better than cure, but it does not get its name in the papers so often.

The wise man takes note of the spirit of the age, the politician panders to it, the statesman guides it.

A tourist in Ireland who stayed over night at a wayside inn not frequented by visitors informed the landlord in the morning that his boots, which had been placed outside his room door, had not been touched. "Ah, shure," said the landlord, "and you moight put your watch and chain outside your room door in this house and they wouldn't be touched."—[The King.]

OXFORD CREAM SEPARATOR.—The Durham Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Durham, Ont., have placed upon the market the Oxford cream separator, for which several very important advantages are claimed, among which is ease of washing, cleanliness of skimming and the ease with which the parts may be cleaned. Look up their advertisement in this number and write them for particulars.



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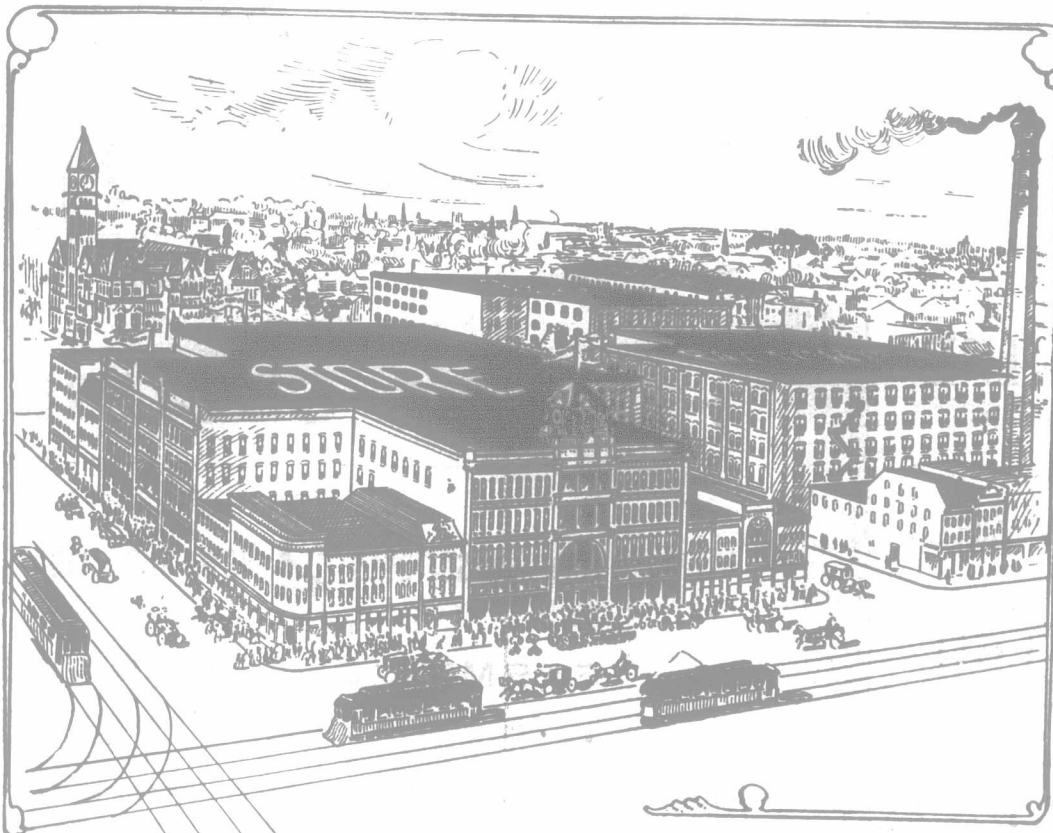
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"Early to bec
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"Solitude is
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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Canada's Greatest Store



Representing Over 15 Acres of Floor Space, with Half a Hundred Different Departments, and Requiring the Services of Over Five Thousand Employees.

Through its Mail Order System it reaches out for a country-wide trade, extending its operations from the Atlantic to the Pacific and embracing every post office in Canada.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly, Accurately, and Money Refunded if Goods and Values are not Perfectly Satisfactory.

Home-owners and householders all over Canada know the money-saving possibilities afforded by our Mail Order, and few fail to take advantage thereof. We supply everything for home and personal use.

FREE CATALOGUES to those who are interested in ordering by mail. | **MONEY REFUNDED** if orders are not filled satisfactorily.

Write to us and get acquainted with our way of doing things. You'll be surprised how serviceable and profitable this store can be to you.

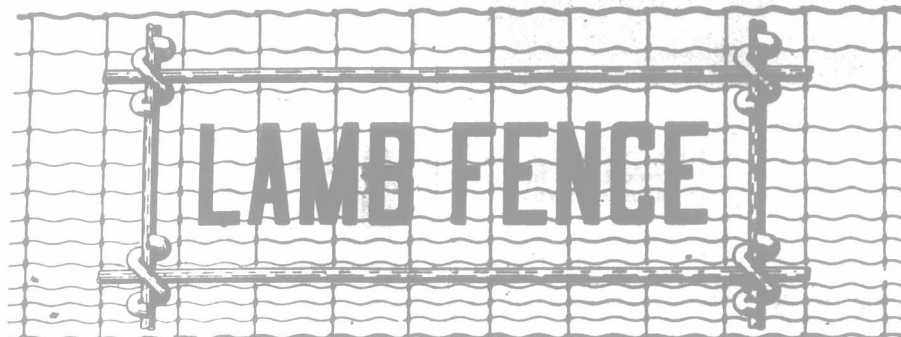
THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 YONGE STREET TORONTO, CANADA

GOSSIP.

SOME PROVERBS.

"Without sterling honesty of purpose, life is a sham."
"When thinking of your future never use "if," use "when."
"Fortune favors the brave."
"Tact and diplomacy is the oil of civilization."
"Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."
"Solitude is the nurse of wisdom."
"He that will thrive must rise at five, he that hath thriven may lie till seven."

L. PERCY JONES.



Rigid Because It Has a Hard Wire Upright.
THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., LTD., LONDON, ONT.
Fence Shipped From Our Winnipeg Warehouse.

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

GOSSIP.

Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin, was making a speech on oleomargine. He was opposed to the movement to reduce the tax on that substitute for butter. "Mr. President," he said earnestly, "this proposition smells to Heaven. It reminds me of an opinion delivered by an old judge in my State. He said: 'This application is illegal. It has fraud-f-r-o-a-d-written all over it.'"

At the Iowa State Fair, at Des Moines, there were on exhibition the record number of 2,534 hogs on the grounds, and Superintendent McFadden said that he knew, were there pen room, many more would have been on exhibition. The largest exhibit is of Poland Chinas, of which there are 1,072. The Duroc Jerseys come second with 851; the Chester Whites third with 404; the Berkshires fourth, having 202.

There are two grand maxims of private life which apply to public life also:

Mind your own business.

Set a good example.

It is difficult to judge of what one can see over his back fence in his neighbor's yard. When it comes to judging what one has not seen, has not even heard at first hand from witnesses personally known to him, what are the prospects for fairness, what the prospects for real helpfulness?

James J. Hill said recently: "There is no good reason why Canada may not have a population of 50,000,000 within the next fifty years." There are many in Canada who believe it. It is possible. England believes it. Many of our own far-seeing men believe it. The Hon. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the most able head of this department, in the absence of the Minister, the Hon. Mr. Sifton, in his recent report before this Committee stated that the immigration of the last eleven months has been the greatest by far in the history of Canada—something like 100,000.

The stream has only begun to flow. The great wheat belt, 1,500 miles long and some 400 miles wide, will be plowed and harvested, all of it. Manitoba alone has 25,000,000 acres of arable land. Only about 3,000,000 acres have been plowed. There is a great future for Canada. She knows it; feels it; throbs with it, east and west, and she is willing to share it with our own North-west! The international boundary-line is not a physical barrier, nor a commercial one, nor seriously a political one.—(Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.)

SHORTHORN AWARDS AT IOWA STATE FAIR.

Following are awards, at Des Moines, last week, in Shorthorn class. Prof. Curtiss judge:

Aged Bulls—1st, Nonpareil of Clover Blossom, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; 2nd, Avalanche, F. Christian & Son, Indiana; 3rd, Lytton Fame, C. S. Barclay & Son, Iowa.

Bulls, two years old—1st, Ceremonious Archer, F. W. Harding, Wis.; 2nd, Rolando, E. W. Bowen, Indiana; 3rd, Burnbrae Chief, E. W. Bowen.

Bull, one year old—1st, Nonpareil King, H. D. Parsons, Iowa; 2nd, Money Musk, G. H. Burge; 3rd, King Edward, D. R. Hanna.

Bull Calf, under one year—1st, Anoka Archer, Harding; 2nd, Lord Len-ton, F. F. Failor, Iowa; 3rd, Avalanche Royal, W. F. Christian & Son, Indiana.

Cows, three years old or over—1st, Village Belle, Hanna; 2nd, Tulip Princess, Harding; 3rd, 2nd Mary of Walnut, F. Christian & Son; 4th, Stella, Bowen.

Heifer, two years old—1st, Queen of Beauty, Bowen; 2nd, Jennie June, Hanna; 3rd, Countess of Rosamond 4th, Hanna.


Heifer, one year old—1st, Fair Queen, Bowen; 2nd, Glosterina, Wornall & Son; 3rd, Princess Maud 4th, Harding.

Heifer Calf, under one year—1st, Anoka Gloster, Harding; 2nd, Silver Rosaline, Hanna; 3rd, Dewdrop, Wornall & Son.

Exhibitor's Herd—1st, Hanna; 2nd, Harding; 3rd, Bowen; 4th, Christian & Sons.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.

EXACT SIZE OF KNIFE.



AN A 1 FARMER'S KNIFE
 Finest Steel Blades. Strong and Durable.
 Beautiful Nickel Handle.

Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

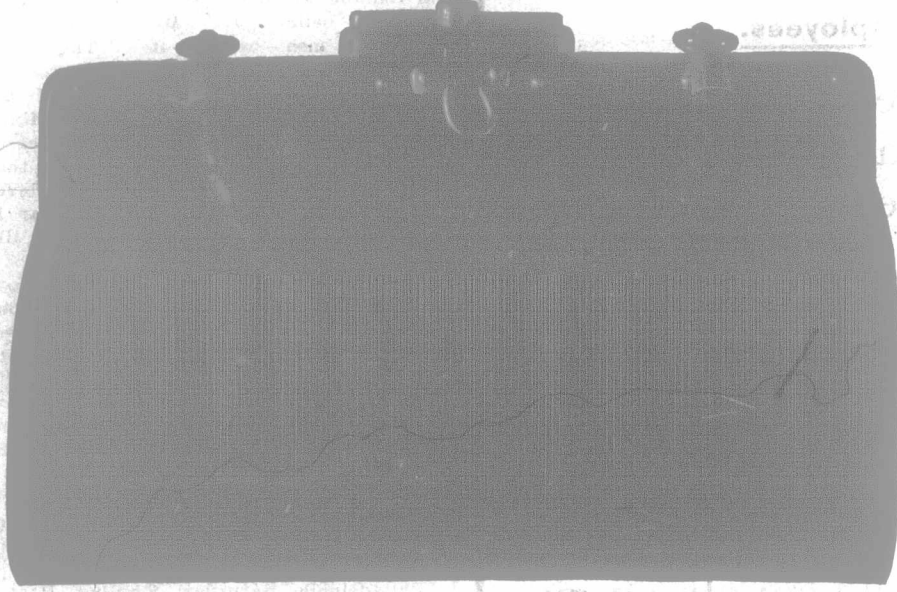
CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.
 Every Farmer and Farmer's Son Should Have One
 of These Knives.

START OUT FOR THE NAMES TO-DAY.

HOW TO SECURE IT.

SEND
 New Subscribers **2** New Subscribers
 TO THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 And we will send you the knife, postpaid.

Lady's Hand - bag.

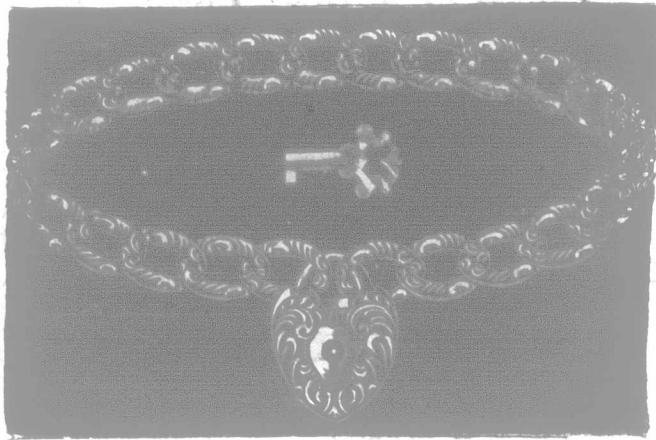


SIZE, 4½ x 7½ inches.

A magnificent Hand-bag, leather-lined, leather handle, nickel-plated clasp, for 3 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.50.

Handsome Curb-link Bracelet: Silver Filled

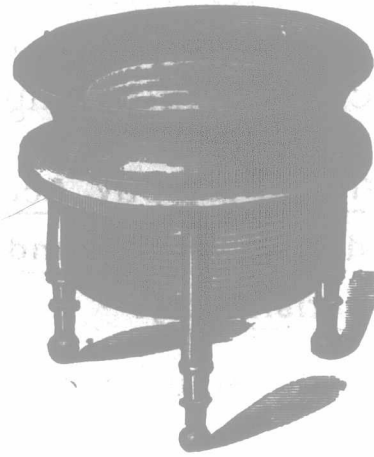
For 2 new subscribers. Sterling silver for 3 new subscribers. For each additional new subscriber, two Sterling Silver Friendship Hearts.



Our Self-Binder

HANDY, DURABLE and ATTRACTIVE. Made to contain the 24 issues of the year. We will forward this Binder, postpaid, to anyone sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS and \$2.00.

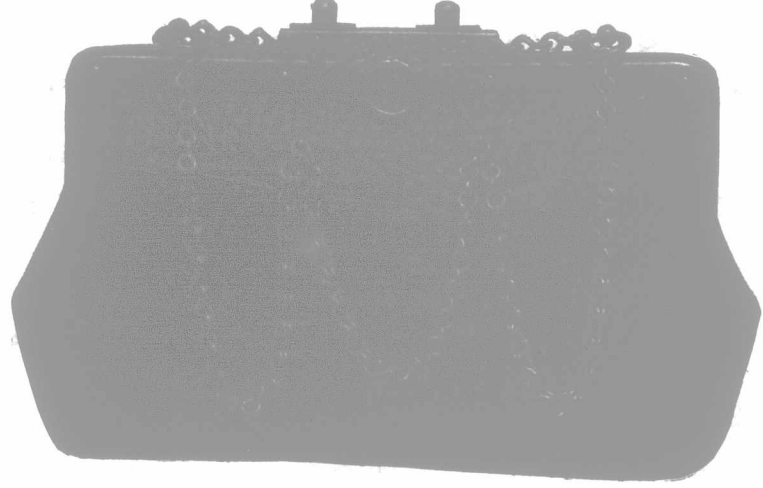
THE MICROSCOPE



Is a means of great entertainment and instruction in the home and out of doors. To meet the wishes of many subscribers, we have arranged with a first-class firm for a supply of those instruments; which we now offer:

Tripod Microscope, with strong magnifying lens, useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects and other small objects, for obtaining one (1) new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lady's Wrist - bag.



SIZE, 3½ x 6 INCHES.

This handsome Wrist-bag, leather-lined, nickel-plated clasp and chain, for 2 new subscribers. Cash price, \$1.00.

BEGIN TO CANVASS AT ONCE

Subscriptions may begin with any month, and include our annual Christmas number. Write for sample copy. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY NEW NAMES. Subscription Price, \$1.00 per Annum.

THE NAME OF SENDER DOES NOT COUNT ON LISTS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

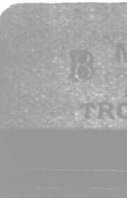
THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.



BOY'S



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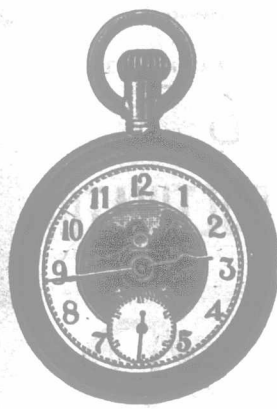
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PREMIUMS

We have again arranged, on most favorable terms, to offer our present subscribers the following premiums—all extra good value and genuine quality—for sending new subscriptions to the Farmer's Advocate. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.25, from Sept. 1st, 1903, to end of 1904, including all special issues, Christmas Numbers, etc.; payable in advance. Begin at once and earn one or more of the useful and attractive premiums named below. Sample copies will be mailed upon application. It is stated after each premium named the number of new subscribers required to obtain it. Cash to accompany order in every case.



BOYS' WATCH.



LADY'S WATCH.

Ladies' Watches.

No. 1.—Sterling silver, open face, with genuine American jeweled movement, engraved, plain or engine-turned case, and stem winder. 10 new subscribers; selling price, \$7.50.

No. 2.—Gold-filled case, guaranteed for 15 years, with genuine American jeweled movement, very finely timed, and stem wind. 15 new subscribers; selling price, \$11.50.

No. 3.—Lady's regular size, hunting case, 14 karat, gold filled, guaranteed to wear for 25 years, and genuine Elgin jeweled movement, stem wind and stem set. 23 new subscribers; selling price, \$17.

The Brass Band Harmonica, finest instrument in the world, extra full tone. For one new subscriber.

Mariner's Compass (two inches in diameter), nickel plated; ring attachment for convenient carrying. One new subscriber.

Reading Glass, powerful lens, nickel mounted. One new subscriber.

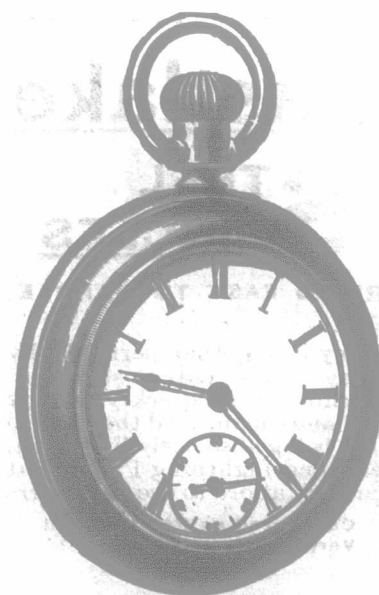
Gents' Watches.

No. 4.—American nickel, open-face boy's watch, absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction. For 2 new subscribers; selling price, \$1.25.

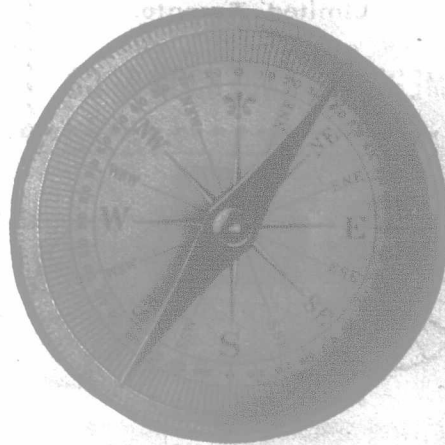
No. 5.—Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick glass and genuine American movement, with fancy dial. For 4 new subscribers; selling price \$3.25.

No. 6.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham seven jeweled movement in 14-karat, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, open-faced, screw back and bezel case. For 14 new subscribers; selling price, \$10.

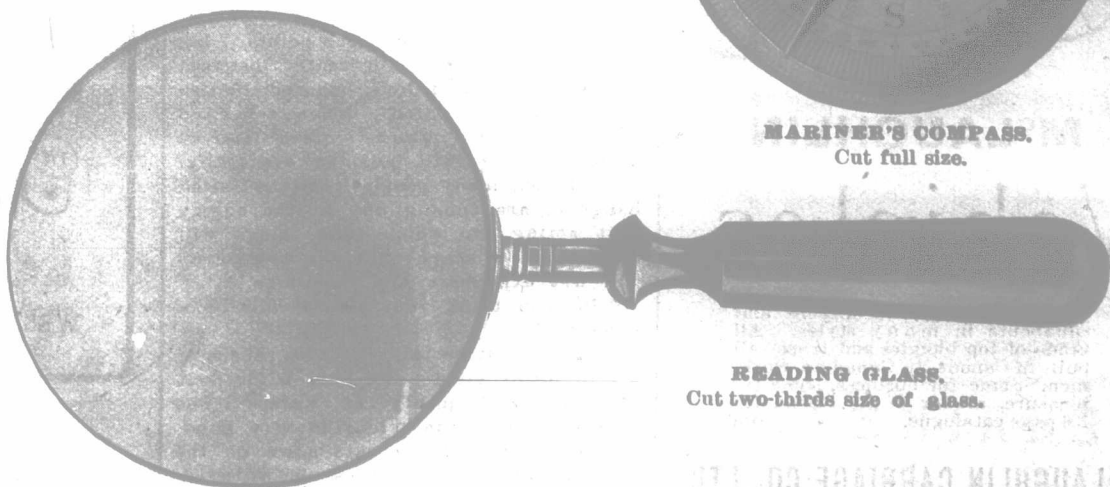
No. 7.—Genuine Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement, same case as No. 3. 30 new subscribers; selling price, \$22.



GENT'S WATCH.



MARINER'S COMPASS. Cut full size.



READING GLASS. Cut two-thirds size of glass.



THE BRASS BAND HARMONICA. This cut is two-thirds full size.

FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain them.

SOIL AND CROP.

- A BOOK ON SILAGE.—Woll. 185 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING, ENSILAGE, AND BARN CONSTRUCTION.—F. S. Peer. 247 pages. \$1.00.
- SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO.—Shaw. 306 pages. \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

- VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
- THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 90 engravings. \$1.50.
- HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 423 pages. \$1.50.
- LIGHT HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 226 pages. \$1.00.
- HEAVY HORSES—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 219 pages. \$1.00.
- CATTLE—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 270 pages. \$1.00.
- SHEEP—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT. 223 pages. \$1.00.
- PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
- THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
- BREEDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
- LIVE STOCK ALMANAC.—Handsomely bound. 75 cents. Paper cover, 40 cents.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

- AGRICULTURE.—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30 cents.
- AGRICULTURE.—Storer. 1,275 pages, in three volumes. \$6.00.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.—Warrington. 153 pages. \$1.00.
- FARMYARD MANURE.—Atkman. 65 pages. 50 cents.
- SUCCESSFUL FARMING.—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid.

DAIRYING.

- THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY.—Heischmann. 330 pages. \$2.75.
- MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
- TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00.
- DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.—Mrs. E. M. Jones. 50 cents.

POULTRY.

- POULTRY CRAFT.—Robinson. \$2.00.
- FARM POULTRY.—Watson. 351 pages. \$1.25.
- ARTIFICIAL INCUBATING AND BROODING.—Cypher. 146 pages. 50 cents.
- AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—Pierce. 278 pages. \$1.00.

APIARY.

- THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 531 pages. \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES.

- VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
- FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Barford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
- HORTICULTURIST'S RULE BOOK.—Bailey. 212 pages. 75 cents.
- SPRAYING CROPS.—Weed.—50 cents.
- AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 6x7 inches; 124 pages, with numerous fly-leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

- THE STORY OF THE PLANTS.—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40 cents.
- THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.—J. A. Thomson. 375 pages. \$1.75.
- INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS.—Saunders. 436 pages. \$2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- THE HOME PHYSICIAN AND CYCLOPEDIA OF MEDICINE.—By seven eminent physicians, aided by specialists. 1,300 pages; illustrated. Cloth, \$4.75; leather, \$5.75.
- LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—S. T. Maynard. 235 pages. \$1.50.
- BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED.—Nettie Blanchan. 300 pages. \$2.25.
- CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK. 75 cents.
- AMERICAN FARMER.—Briggs.—25 cents.
- TAXIDERMY.—Haslbeck.—50 cents.
- GINSENG.—Kains.—50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.—We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums to those obtaining new yearly subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" according to the following scale:

- Books valued at 50c. and under for 1 new subscriber.
- Books valued over \$1.00 and up to \$1.50 for 3 new subscribers.
- Books valued over \$2.00 and up to \$2.50 for 5 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$6.00 for 12 new subscribers.
- Books valued over 50c. and up to \$1.00 for 2 new subscribers.
- Books valued over \$1.50 and up to \$2.00 for 4 new subscribers.
- Books valued at \$2.75 for 6 new subscribers.

We can furnish any of the above books at the regular retail price, which is given opposite the title of the book. By a careful study of the above list, any farmer can choose a select list of books suited to his needs, and for a small outlay in cash, or effort in obtaining new subscribers for the "Farmer's Advocate," secure the nucleus of a useful library.

THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Eastlake STEEL SHINGLES

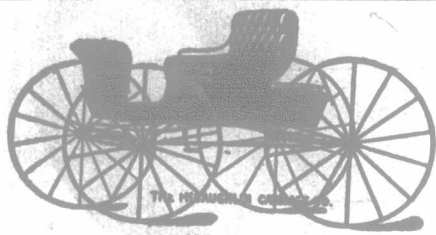
ARE SO EASY TO HANDLE.

They fit together perfectly by means of their patent side lock, and can be very quickly laid by any handy man. And they last so long, being absolutely Fire, Rust, Leak and Lightning Proof, that you can't afford to use any others

Galvanized or Painted, and Very Moderately Priced.

Made by
THE METALLIC ROOFING CO
Limited, Toronto.

Sold in Winnipeg by
MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.



No. 81.

McLAUGHLIN Vehicles.

Open and light road wagons and runabouts in many styles. All kinds of top buggies and traps—all built in Canada by Canadian workmen. Some for business, some for pleasure, all for utility. Send for 106-page catalogue.

McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO., LTD.
OSHAWA, ONT.



COURSES BY MAIL

General Agriculture, Farm Crops, Stock Raising, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Household Science, High School Studies, etc., etc.

Educate the boys and girls while they are at home and are working.

Write to-day for free booklet. Good agents wanted.

Canadian Correspondence College
(LIMITED), om
40-46 King St., Toronto, Ont.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. **THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA**, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOX 840 VANCOUVER, B. C.
Please refer to this paper.

GOSSIP.

THE BARR COLONY.

The Rev. G. E. Lloyd, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Barr as director of the English colony in the Saskatchewan district, has been in Ottawa to see the Interior Department in order to arrange for the construction of an immigration shed at Lloydminster, which is the name given to the headquarters of the colony, and for the purchase by the colonists of more timber from the Indian reserve to the north of the Saskatchewan River. He will also urge that the colony be connected with the telegraph line to Fort Pitt, running about twelve miles to the north.

"It has not been all sunshine with us," said Mr. Lloyd, interviewed by a Toronto News reporter. "We have met with some trials, and perhaps there are others in store for us. But we have a feeling of confidence in the country, and believe that we shall succeed."

"I desire to correct a misapprehension which I find to be pretty general, and that is that the colony has been broken up and its members scattered all over the country. Such is far from being the case. Over six hundred homesteads have been taken up, and over one thousand English people are settled there, without counting others that have come in. They are located for 30 miles east of our headquarters, 17 miles west, 12 miles north and 22 miles south. Of the remainder of the party that came from England, some are located around Saskatoon and others around Battleford. At intervening points between Winnipeg and our center, between three hundred and four hundred British settlers have located themselves, and from the letters which I have received most of these will join us eventually. In addition, many people from the United Kingdom are coming out to the colony next spring, by which time things will be in such a shape that the newcomers will not experience any hardships."

"Do you think your colony will be a success?"

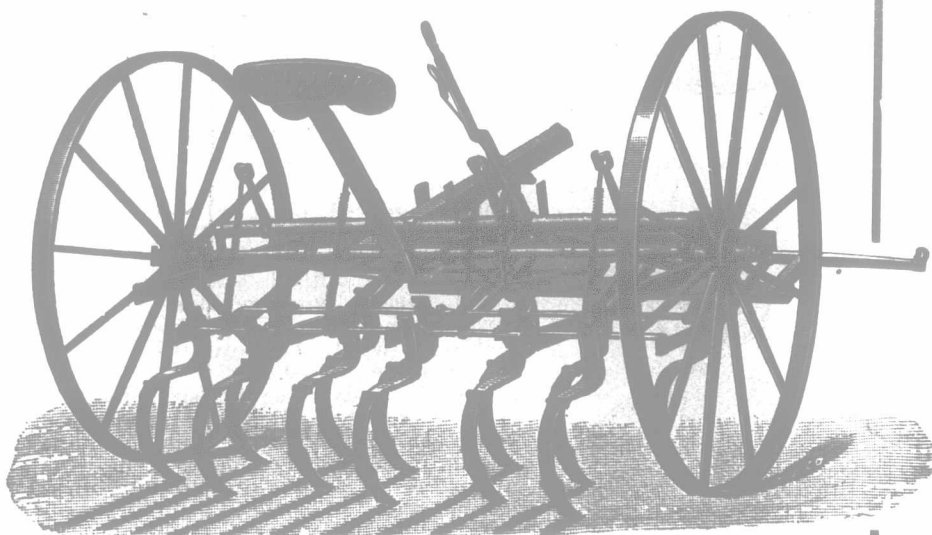
"I do, most certainly. The prospects are decidedly good. We have a fine belt of land and plenty of water. The potato crop in the colony is very good, and the flax and the oats sown on the breaking are as good as can be expected. We did not sow any wheat, because we were advised not to do so on the first breaking of the land."

TRADE NOTES.

DRYSDALE & CO.—Our readers should look up advertisement of Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, Man. It will be found on another page of this issue. This firm are heavy importers of marble direct from the State of Vermont, and have just received two cars. They also import granite direct from Scotland, and have at all times a large stock on hand, and will fill orders promptly.

THE WESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Indian Head, N.-W. T., having started in on their third year, have concluded that to meet the demand, which is so rapidly increasing, for the now famous Perfection fanning-mill or grain separator and the double-screw grain pickler, there must be expansion in every direction. They have now nearly nine thousand feet of floor space, but find that it will likely require to be doubled. They have also recently put in some of the latest and most modern woodworking machinery for the manufacture of fanning mills and picklers, and in order to set these goods before the people, they have employed the services of trained men who are experts in the handling of the machines, and who have made some study of the noxious weeds of the Northwest, thereby being in a position to assist the public regarding the destruction of everything that is undesirable in the way of weed seeds. Though but a young company, the thousands of people at the recent fairs can testify to the value of these machines, being shown at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and other places, and it is now their intention to offer a class of goods that will secure for them a share of the patronage of the great country in which they have opened up business.

PREPARE your fields with the FROST & WOOD CHAMPION SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR



The Champion is made for the man who gives his implements hard use and lots of it.

Cuts to any even depth on any uneven land.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.

The Frost & Wood Company
LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
WINNIPEG,
LONDON,
MONTREAL,
QUEBEC,
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
TRURO, N. S.

WESTERN ONTARIO OFFICE: 77 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT.

"GOOD CHEER" STOVES FINEST IN THE LAND



Said the Royal Mandate
(duly signed),

"All cooking thou shalt
taste,

"And meats and roasts
of every kind

Thou shalt most surely
baste."

The King was thus
assured the best,

For his "GOOD CHEER
RANGE"—would do
the rest.

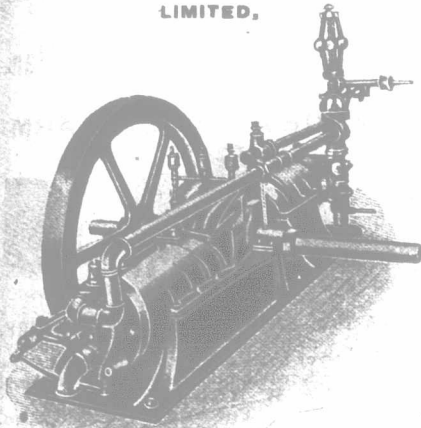
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

The **JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd.**, Woodstock, Ont.
WESTERN WAREHOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
 T. R. MERRITT, President.
 D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—
 Lloyds Bank, 72 Lombard St., London.
 Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.
WINNIPEG BRANCH—Corner Main St. and Bannatyne Ave.
 W. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

McLACHLAN
 Gasoline Engine Co.
 LIMITED.



Our threshing engine, friction pulley and fly wheel removed. Write for prices, etc.

McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd.
 201 QUEEN STREET, EAST.
 TORONTO.

W. C. WILCOX & CO., WINNIPEG,
 Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

THE OXFORD
CREAM SEPARATOR



skins cleaner, is easier to wash, better constructed, turns earlier, and is handsomer in appearance than any other cream separator built in Canada, or elsewhere. Don't buy any other until you have seen it. It is the best and cheapest in the world. Manufactured by

Durham Manufacturing Co., Limited,
 DURHAM, ONT.

Salt Sense.

The taste of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier or flakier than Windsor Salt.

Windsor Salt.

SPRING CHICKENS
WANTED.

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

**CUT HAIR ON WET DAYS AND
 BE YOUR OWN BARBER ANYHOW**

If you would have that **satisfactory, soft, velvety feeling** to your face after shaving, you must have a **good razor, well stropped**, and to make the shave a real **pleasure** you must have a **good brush**, so that the skin be not irritated.

We have brought them together for you and want you to try one of these sets. For your convenience we offer them in **SETS**, but you can have them separately if you wish. Send the price and the goods will be delivered at **YOUR** post office.

SET 1
 Razor No. 103, hollow ground, best Sheffield steel, rounded point.....\$1.50
 Strop No. 54, best calf and ribbed duck..... 60
 Brush C 11, best badger..... 75
THE SET \$2.35, or separately, as shown.

SET 2
 Razor No. 103, as above.....\$1.50
 Strop No. 54, best calf and duck, nickel top and handle..... 45
 Brush No. 1443, ivory handle, stiff badger..... 45
 Or No. 4149 W., white handle, forming case for brush when not in use..... 45
SET \$2.00

SET 3
 Razor No. 102, a fine English-made razor, hollow ground.....\$1.00
 Strop No. 55, as in Set 1..... 60
 Brush C 11, as in Set 1..... 75
SET \$2.15

SET 4
 Razor No. 102, as above.....\$1.00
 Strop No. 54, as in Set 2..... 45
 Brush 1443, or 1449 W., as in Set 2..... 45
SET \$1.75

SET 5
 Razor No. 102, as in Sets 3 and 4.....\$1.00
 Strop No. 54, as in Set 4..... 45
 Brush No. 1498, nickel handle, stiff white badger..... 30
 Or No. 1440, ivory handle, stiff white badger..... 30
SET \$1.65

CHEAP SHAVING BRUSHES
 No. 1439, small ivory handle, good brush.....\$0.75
 No. 1458, brown wood handle, rather larger than above, good stiff badger..... 25

MONEY REFUNDED IF GOODS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.

P. O. **Hilton, Gibson & Co.,** WINNIPEG.

Special Offers
 IN
THRESHING MACHINERY

- NO. 1 OUTFIT.**—16 H. P. Abell engine, 36 x 56 rebuilt Advance separator, with new rubber drive belt. Price \$1100.00.
- NO. 2 OUTFIT.**—16 H. P. Sawyer & Massey engine, 36 x 56 rebuilt Advance separator, with new rubber drive belt. Price \$1100.00.
- NO. 3 OUTFIT.**—16 H. P. Norsworthy engine, 36 x 56 new Fishie separator, with new drive belt. Price \$1300.00.
- NO. 4 OUTFIT.**—14 H. P. Norsworthy engine, 32 x 52 new Favorite separator, with new rubber drive belt. Price \$1200.00.

We also have one 20 H. P. Case traction, and one 18 H. P. John Abell traction for sale.

Every second-hand engine is thoroughly overhauled, tested and painted before being sent out.

Every separator is thoroughly overhauled, new shoe, grain pan, decks, raddles, carriers, cylinder balanced and trued, new teeth, boxings rabbitted, separator re-belted and painted. Every machine is also tested before being sent out.

We can also supply new engines, separators, high-baggers, self-feeders and blowers.

If you are wanting an outfit, write us or come to Brandon. We can sell you a sample outfit at reduced prices, and ship immediately.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., LIMITED.

On another page there appears a photo of Orpheus, the three-year-old prizewinning Clydesdale stallion owned by Jno. Turner, Calgary. Orpheus is by Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales; dam by Prince Robert, by Prince of Wales. This horse is full brother to Royal Sturdy, first in his class and reserve for champion at Chicago International Show, 1903.

IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13; also Buff Rocks and E. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS,** Brandon, Manitoba.

YORKSHIRES!

Choice boars and sows on hand, got by Bellevue Major, O. L. Chance 3rd and Oak Lodge Gamber 2nd, diploma boar at the Brandon Fair, 1903. The best boar and stock-getter in the Province.

KING BROS., Wawanessa, Manitoba.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM,

ROSSER, MANITOBA.

SEVEN YORKSHIRE BOARS

FOR SALE,

WALTER JAMES & SONS.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,

Breeder of prize Tamworths. Both sexes, young and old, for sale. On Glenboro branch of C. F. R.

BERKSHIRE PIGS AND BRONZE TURKEYS

For sale: Boars fit for service, sows ready to farrow, two-year-old sows (heavy with pig), and young pigs of both sexes. Utopia Berkshire and Poultry Farm 2 1/2 miles north of Roland.

E. J. FRITCHEARD, Roland, Man.

Improved Yorkshires—Lengthy pigs of all ages, from early-maturing families, for sale. Quality good.

J. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man.

KOME BARK FARM

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. **JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

MOUNT FARM BERKSHIRES

CHOICE-BRED STOCK

now for sale;
PAIRS SUPPLIED NOT AKIN.

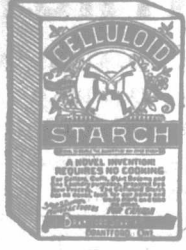
Inspection requested, and correspondence invited and promptly answered.

C. G. BULSTRODE,
 Mount Farm, SOUTH QU'APPELLE, ASSA.

Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl

For sale. Pigs from April, May or June litters, either sex; also Barred Rocks—large numbers to select from.
A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

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Never Sticks
Requires no boiling

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada. 6c

Holwell Manor Farm
SHEEPSHIRERS FOR SALE.

Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearing and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock.

D. G. GANTON, Elmvale P. O., Ont., Ont.



Clip Your Sheep and Ship Your Wool direct to us.

We pay the top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and sacks furnished on application. Write for quotations.

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FOR SALE

AT
Qu'Appelle Valley Stock Farm,
A number of choice young

DURHAM BULLS

of splendid breeding.

"QUALITY" OUR MOTTO.

JOSEPH GLENN, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS POLLED.

I have for sale on my farm 3 yearling bulls; 2 five-year-old cows, 5 three-year-old heifers, due to calve in September. These animals were all imported from noted prizewinning herds.

JOHN R. GARDEN, ELLISBORO P. O. Station—Wolseley.

Herefords, Herefords

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

GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.

HEREFORD BULLS AND FARM FOR SALE

Bulls one year old, all bred in the West. Farm 2 miles west of Brandon, consists of 300 acres—340 fenced, 300 acres in wheat and 40 in oats. New house, stable and granary. For sale at a bargain; easy terms. HUNTER SMITH, Box 374, Hereford Place, BRANDON, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS & BERKSHIRES

One 4 sp. blocky April bull calf for sale. First-prize winner, Winnipeg and Mossomin. A few young pigs left. F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

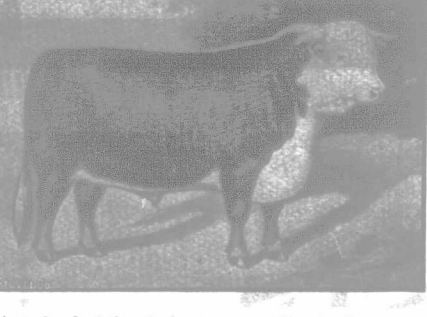


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Manufacturers of
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Branch at EDMONTON, Alta.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS.

This herd has a splendid show record, and is headed by Lord Ingleisle 6th, winner of Diplomas, Silver Medal and several firsts at Winnipeg and Brandon.



A carload of the choicest young Herefords brought out lately from the east. Twelve bulls and eight heifers for sale; bulls ranging from 1 to 2 years of age, heifers 2 years. This lot sired by True Briton (imp.) and Baronet (imp.). Stock bull for sale, heifers with calf to him.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Hereford, Man.

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.

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

GALLOWAYS:
Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO
T. M. CAMPBELL,
"HOPE FARM,"
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.

Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.

200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.

E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Greer, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price, \$150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.

A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down ram lamb. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.

STRONZA STOCK FARM
SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE:

Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont. best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. DAVID ALLISON, Roland.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Caithness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man. F. A. BROWN, Mgr., Box 1.

GOSSIP.

The report of proceedings of the fourth International Conference of Sheep-breeders, held in London, Eng., June 22, 1903, has, by favor of the Secretary, Mr. W. W. Chapman, been received at this office. The report contains a list of the representatives present from several colonial and other societies. The principal interest centered in the discussion of an able paper, prepared and read by the secretary, on the value of pedigree in relation to the production of mutton and wool, in which leading breeders of Britain and the colonies participated. The next annual meeting will be held in London next year on the day before the opening of the Royal Show.

Commerce between the United States and Canada, says the Chicago Farmers' Review, was larger in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year. This is true both as to imports and exports. The figures of the year's commerce presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics show that the imports from Canada amounted to \$54,660,410, and the exports to Canada, \$123,472,416. In this term is included British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Of the imports of the year, 38 million dollars, speaking in round terms, were from Quebec and Ontario, 10 millions from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and 6 millions from British Columbia. Of the exports, 110 million dollars were to Quebec and Ontario, 7 millions to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and 6 millions to British Columbia. Both in imports and exports the total of the year's commerce with Canada was larger than in any preceding year. The imports never before reached so much as 50 million dollars, save in the exceptional year 1881, when they barely touched the 50 million line. The exports to Canada never reached so much as 100 million dollars until 1901, when they were 105 millions.

TAKING AN INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS.

"Put up your sewing, Tom; the boss is away, so he'll never know the difference."

"But I shall," quietly responded the young man addressed. "The grain runs out in a stream from a hole in nearly every bag we have. When Barker became angry yesterday and talked about the bags leaking, I said to myself that if I ever ran a grain store, the grain would leave the barn in tight bags."

Presently the proprietor returned, and, as he passed into the office, he noted Tom's employment. "Add a dollar to Porter's wages," he said to the bookkeeper, as he hung up his coat; "we can't afford to lose him."

One morning Tom suggested that the bins be lined with tin because the rats were making great inroads on the grain. The merchant, considering this a necessary evil, had been accustomed to charge the drain to the profit-and-loss column. Two days later he acted upon the young man's suggestion, and the next month there was a decided decrease from the usual amount lost. The merchant was pleased with Porter's interest in the business, and the bookkeeper received another notice to increase his wages.

Years passed, and Tom had succeeded in laying aside nearly two thousand dollars. When the time was ripe, he proposed to go into business for himself. One morning he gave notice to his employer of this intention.

A fortnight later the old sign—Henry T. Dodge—was taken down and a new one appeared in its place. John Haskell, the young man who advised Tom to put up his sewing that morning when the proprietor was absent, arrived at the store just as the new sign—"Dodge & Porter"—was placed in position.

For an instant he stared at the sign and then, going into the barn, went about his work, meanwhile muttering something about "Tom's luck." He had forgotten all about the mending of the grain bags, as he had forgotten a hundred little actions on Tom's part that showed interest in the business.—[Ex-



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And everything known in music. We have the largest and best selected stock of these lines in Canada to select from. If interested, write for Catalogues. Mention Goods required.

Whaley, Royce & Co. LIMITED.

356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.



COTSWOLD, SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.
FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of hogs and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them. F. W. BROWN, Proprietor, Portage la Prairie, Man.

CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares



SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.

J. E. SMITH
SMITHFIELD AVE.,

Brandon, Manitoba.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns

FOR SALE.
I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.), and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.), and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor, OAK LAKE, MAN.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires, Yorkshires and E. Minorcas. For sale: Stock bull, Craigleas of Auchinbrain (imp.) (3302) = 1661 =, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30399 =, Lord Stanley 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
HAMIOTA, MAN.

GLENROSS FARM.

SHORTHORNS for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.), on farm.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

138 Shorthorns in Herd. FOR SALE: Royal Judge = 29260 =, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

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

400,000 FARMERS

Scattered all over the World
are finding a

De Laval Cream Separator



the best investment they ever made in dairying. Might not this be true with you too?

Let the nearest local agent bring you a machine to see and try for yourself. That is his business. This will cost you nothing. It may save you a great deal. If you don't know the agent, send for his name and address, and a catalogue.

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STORES AND SHOPS:

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THE HICKS & LOVICK PIANO CO.

ARE VICTORIA
AND VANCOUVER
AGENTS FOR

MASON & RISCH
PIANOS.

By our system of carload shipments to the coast we are enabled to ship to any interior points at a great saving in freight. Write us for catalogue and prices.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.



JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE. Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, Imp. Sityton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summer Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right. THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR. Address all communications Crystal City, Man. on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on. JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—
1. Topsmans Duke = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. Sir Arthur Grant = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
3. Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.
Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them. You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR, CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

TRADE NOTES.

MESSRS. SHAVER & GRAHAM, funeral directors and embalmers, have recently opened an undertaking business in Calgary on Stephen Ave. East. Their funeral car, a three-panelled one, is very handsomely carved and decorated, and can be draped in either white or black as desired. At Toronto Exhibition, a year ago, it was awarded first prize. In every particular, it is up-to-date, having rubber tires and expensive fixings; in fact, it is of the type found only in the leading cities.

A fine span of blacks are owned by this firm for funeral purposes, and they also can be draped when desired. A casket wagon and full up-to-date assortment of undertaking supplies are always kept in stock.

SPRINGPARK NURSERY, BRANDON.—While at Brandon Fair, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" had the rare pleasure of driving out, in company with Mr. Wallace, to Springpark Nursery. The drive is an interesting one—out on the ridge by the river bank, where the city of Brandon is destined to extend. The nursery is about three miles from the town, and almost all the way building lots are in the hands of enterprising citizens, whose efforts have made Brandon the brisk, progressive city it is, and whose efforts are now nowise relaxed. The extension of the city in this direction may be looked upon as only a matter of time, and, at the rate business is progressing, only a short time will see it carried into effect.

The road leading from the main road into the nursery has this spring been planted with poplar trees, and it says much for the hardiness of the plants that not a single one has died along the rows on either side. A few years will transform this road into a gently declining avenue. Reaching the nursery, all was a galaxy of flourishing plant life. On one side were plots of cottonwood and green ash, and on the other maples grew in unbroken rows. A few plants of Oxeyealthya (a species of Old Country thorn) grew vigorously. A clump of crab apples were seen in quite an exposed part of the nursery. The trees were loaded with fruit. Buckthorn shrubs were to be seen here and there, showing great growth. Several hundred thousand trees are to be seen in the nursery, all showing health and vigor. Not an unhealthy plant would one find amongst the many thousand young trees. A large plot of Highland spruce was particularly worthy of admiration, and the length of sprout made this year would do credit to any country. Raspberries, black currants and several varieties of smaller fruits were there in a thriving state, producing prolific crops of fruit. A portion of the grounds was laid out in flowers, and their variegated color, both in plot and detail, lent a charm to the loneliness of the enchanting spot. Forming part of a natural arbor in a part of the grounds fittingly called Maple Grove, we were shown a maple tree from which all the maple-tree seed required for the nursery is taken annually. The cultivated grounds are situated on the slope of a ridge rising from the river, and are watered from a natural spring of almost unlimited capacity. Any part of the grounds can be irrigated at any time by leading the water from the spring in small surface ruts made with a hoe. The water rises in a muskeg near the summit of the ridge. The muskeg is overgrown with rank grass, and from amongst the roots of that vegetation all the moss required for packing purposes for the nursery's annual transports is taken. Down towards the Assiniboine there is a perfect thicket of ash, elm, oak, maple, poplar, wild cherries, and, in fact, all the varieties of trees grown in Manitoba. On an island called Coney Island, there is a profusion of young and old trees, and, viewed from the river bank, it makes a romantic break on the expanse of water. The Springbank Nursery is owned by the Brandon Hedge and Wire Fence Co., Brandon. The company is under the presidency of Mr. Duncan Macgregor, and Mr. B. D. Wallace is secretary and manager.

Steer a Safe Course
The safest course for delicate skins is to use
BABY'S OWN SOAP.
No Other Soap is as Good.
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

Oak Grove Farm.



SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES
One choice young bull by Mastepiece, he by Grand Sweep (imp.); a few heifers by the same bull; also some by Village Hero and Knuckle Duster (imp.). Some young sows of spring litters, and an extra choice lot of W. P. Rock coocherels. One pre-bred Billy goat (Angora) I am offering bargains in heifers. Correspondence solicited.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

PERCHEMONS, FRENCH COACHERS.
Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you. D. HISSOP & SON, Landasar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney.

FORESTHOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred F. Rocks
FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of boars fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes. An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fowls. All at reasonable prices.
Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 80 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices. W. F. LISTER, (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O. Tel. 10046.

PURVES THOMSON PILOT MOUND.

FOR SALE—40 Shorthorns, young heifers and bulls, from Caithness. Good show animals. Some exceedingly good Clydesdale fillies and mares. All at reasonable prices.


CLYDESDALES

Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.
Trayner Bros. REGINA.

PURE-BRED CLYDE STALLION

"Admiral Sampson" (No. 2004). Also about 20 head of pure-bred Shorthorns of the best Scotch families. If you want size, call on us.
WM. IVERACH, Station—Arrow River. Beulah P. O., Man.

Always on the right side of a question of time—the **ELGIN WATCH**



Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILLINOIS.**

GOSSIP.

Mr. O. Palmer, of Lacombe, Alta., has a fine bunch of Herefords—some 60, all told. His cows are in splendid breeding form, as evidenced by the large number of growthy calves of beef type which they are suckling. This herd of Whitefaces is favorably known over a large territory. The matrons are large and blocky in make, a uniform lot, showing a good deal of quality and true Hereford character. Mr. Palmer has been very careful in his selection, so that his herd now contains breeding of the best. Mavourneen 97227, Flory 97222 and Florence are all granddaughters or great-granddaughters of the famed breeding cow, Fanfare 7177. This cow was bred by Culbertson, and sold to Lucien Scott for \$1,400. Matilda 97226, winner of second at Calgary, is another thick, fine cow. Columbine 72253, sire Credit, dam Mignonette, traces on both sides to the famous Anxiety 4th; also, to The Grove 3rd and Horace, well known among Hereford breeders. Bonnie Brae Hesiod 5th 142229, calved Dec. 23rd, 1901, and bred by Vinton Stillings. Leavenworth, Kansas, is the present stock bull, and a long, low-set, smooth animal he is, strong in constitution and a good handler. He was sired by Oakwood Hesiod 16th, dam Mavourneen. Mr. Palmer also has fifteen other young bulls ranging from one to two years old; some his own breeding and others purchased over the line. They are a growthy, uniform lot.

Recently, a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" called at the farm of P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, and, with Mr. Talbot, drove over a portion of the farm out to the pasture field, where the fine Shorthorn herd which these gentlemen own were feeding.

The matrons are a thick, uniform lot of useful, breedy type, possessed of good Shorthorn character, most of them suckling calves that no breeder need be ashamed to own. This herd is favorably known as one that can and does win many prizes at the leading Western fairs. This year, at Edmonton, herd prize and several firsts fell to their lot.

Royal McGregor = 29026 =, sire Royal Member (imp.), dam Rosa Lee (imp. in dam), by Sittytton Yet, is the present stock bull. He won sweepstakes at Guelph, Ont., two years in succession, and has since carried out the same high record at Edmonton. He is a thick, strong bull with great constitution, a fine masculine appearance, and a good handler. Mayflower, bred by J. Tuck, Mosboro, Ont., sire Hillsburg Lad, dam Lassie Fisher, is a beautiful thick roan. Another fine, smooth cow, not quite so large, is Flora, sire Royal Sallor (imp.), dam Maude of Ferguson, by 2nd Duke of Vachell. Coulee Rose is a splendid breeder, having raised several high-priced bulls. She was sired by Commander, dam Hazel, by Eden Chief. Coulee Blossom, sire Prince of India, dam Bess of Eramosa, by Rajah (imp.), is a very compact, even cow, with good breed character. Lady Jane, got by Montcoffer Hero = 7415 =, tracing to Betsy (imp.), has raised a lot of good ones, and although up in years is still a breeder.

GOSSIP.

In our Winnipeg Fair report of swine, in August 5th issue, Mr. A. B. Potter was credited with winning the second prize for boar and three females any age. The winners of the second prize in this section were Messrs. Rigby & Johnston, Headingly.

Reviewing the prize list of horses at Brandon Exhibition, it is interesting to notice the prominent place taken by animals that have once had their stable home at Roxey Stock Farm, owned by J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon. The famous Clydesdale, Persimmon, more than demonstrated his ability as a foal getter. In the class for stallion and three of his get, he proved an easy winner with a trio of individuals abounding in quality. To his credit also went the first-prize foal, the first-prize yearling filly in the Clydesdale class. The best agricultural foal likewise claimed Persimmon as sire. In the two-year-old Clyde stallion ring, the first prize was by Pilgrim, a Macmillan horse, as was also Jerewiswood, the champion stallion of the show. Princess Superior, too, the best Clyde brood mare, came from the Roxey stables.

What happened at this show took place, more or less, at the local shows all over the country, and it is a striking tribute to the management of the Macmillan stables. J. A. S. Macmillan has lived in this country for some time, and those who wish to purchase anything in his line have a splendid assurance of receiving fair treatment. Some nice fillies are now for sale.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.
S. BENSON, NEEPAWA, MAN.

FOR SALE

DRAFT HORSES

OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,
W. G. CLARK, SUPT. GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,
JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

Have a few choice **STALLIONS** left that they offer at a special bargain.

New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders executed on commission.

DISPERSION SALE
OF
CLYDESDALES

AT
MOOSE JAW, Wednesday, AUG. 5, 1903,

AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

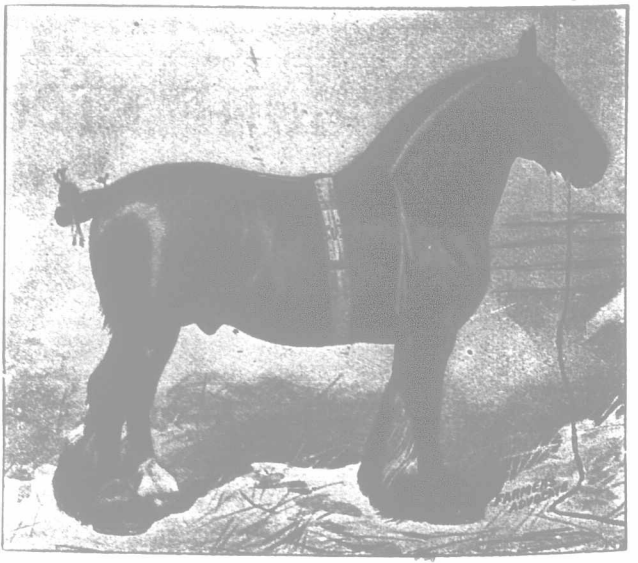
Best breeding quality and large size. 1 (imp.) stallion, 3 yearling stallions, 11 mares and fillies, 5 mares in foal to (imp.) Fortune Finder, one of the largest horses of the breed. Opportunity to secure high-class, acclimatized breeding stock at your own prices. Mares of breeding age will be carefully bred this season.

TERMS.—20% cash; balance, five months, on approved joint or lien notes, with interest at the rate of 8% off for cash.

H. FLETCHER, V. S. Auctioneer.

Write for catalogue to

J. M. MACFARLANE, Box 138, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.



What John T. Gibson, Director Dominion Sheep Breeders Association, Says About Zenoleum Dip:

"I find Zenoleum very good both for sheep and cattle. Keeps them free from ticks and lice and is also a very good disinfectant."

JOHN T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid.
"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip."
ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine months ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.
Very truly yours,
GEO. S. HARRIS.

Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

FOR SALE

Seven Imported Clydesdale Fillies,
2-year-olds, sired by the prizewinning stallions, Ascott Corner, Handsome Prince, William the Conqueror, etc. All have been bred to stallions. For further particulars address: **PATERSON BROS., Millbrook, Ont. Millbrook on G. T. R. Cavanagh, C. P. R.**

BAWDEN & McDONELL
Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF
Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

have left for the Old Country to select their annual importation will arrive about September 1st. Be ready to inspect them.

John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O., Ont.

Breeder of **SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS**. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Claret, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circos, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G. T. R., and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

Best genuine without the signature of *Dr. J. Lawrence Williams Co.* U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Taken the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Stenches from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FERRING. Impossible to produce scar or Mummification. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of **Shire Horses**

in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

IMPORTANT CONSIGNMENT **Shire Stallions and Mares.**

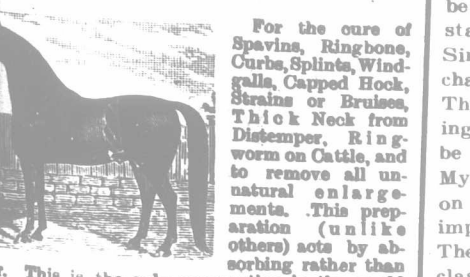


The property of G. GEORGE MACKANES, Abingdon Lodge, Weston Favell, Northampton, England, will be sold at auction at

"THE REPOSITORY," C. r. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO, ONT. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7th, at 1.30 p. m.

Every animal in this consignment is young, sound, of good weight and quality and good action. Several are prizewinners, and all are registered in the Shire Horse Studbook. Catalogue can be had on application. WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Auctioneer.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

GOSSIP.

At the annual sale of Hampshire Down sheep, the property of Lord Rothschild, at Tring Park, July 24th, 63 lambs and 120 ewes were disposed of at the satisfactory average of £9 10s. 5d. for sixty lambs let and sold. The highest prices of the day were given by Mr. Flower at 27 gs., and Mr. Middleton at 26 gs. for two hired lambs; the best prices for the lambs sold being 21 gs., 15½ gs., 13½ gs., 13 gs., 12½ gs. Every lamb, as is the custom at these sales, was sold without reserve. The thirty-five two-tooth ewes which followed averaged 63s. 4d. each, and the fifty-seven draft ewes averaged 63s. 3d. each. Three shearing rams averaged £9 19s. 6d. each.

Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., importers and breeders of high-class Shorthorns, write us that they have just received their new catalogues from the printer, which will be mailed free on application. "We will exhibit thirteen head at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, this year, and will be pleased to have our customers and all parties interested in Shorthorns call on us at the exhibition." The catalogue shows the Freeman herd exceedingly strong in imported Scotch-bred bulls and females and their produce of most of the favorite and popular families; indeed, it is doubtful if any herd in Canada is stronger in this respect.

JOHN BRIGHT'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

As advertised on another page, Mr. John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., having leased his farm, will sell, without reserve, on October 15th, the day following the dispersion sale of his Shorthorn herd, his entire stock of Clydesdale mares, fillies, young stallions and geldings, some ten or a dozen of the mares being in foal to such well-known imported stallions as old imported McQueen, the World's Fair champion and sire of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition champion last year, and imported Lavender, also a Toronto winner. The mares have been bred for size and quality combined, and are just the sort needed to breed big, salable horses with the best quality of bone, as they are of that stamp themselves and have come from that class through their forbears. Among them is the big, broad, smoothly-turned Jess of Columbus, by Sir Walter, with a long list of first prizes to her credit, and standing squarely on a grand set of legs and feet—a model brood mare. Tillie Granger, a low-set, blocky, deep-ribbed six-year-old mare, in foal to McQueen, is a bay by Granger, imported in dam, and sired by the \$3,000 horse, Prince Imperial (imp.). Lady Erskine, a bay three-year-old, by Erskine Style, by Imp. Erskine, dam imported, is of the same type as the last named, and they make a powerful team. A bevy of beautiful two-year-old fillies, in foal to Imp. Lavender, own for their sires such noted horses as England's Heir (imp.), Eastfield Laddie (imp.), a Toronto winner, Sir Erskine (imp.) and Lord Lyndoch (imp.). A charming yearling filly by the last named horse and out of the prize mare, Jess of Columbus, whose dam was by Pride of Perth (imp.), and grandam by Imp. Netherby, will prove a very attractive number on the programme, as she could not well fail to be A1 from such breeding. The young stallions are all bays, by Lord Lyndoch, Sir Erskine and Prince Patrick, the champion of the World's Fair at Chicago. There are also a few good young geldings by same sires, and the whole will be sold at the farm, one mile from Myrtle station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., on October 15th, together with the farm implements, sheep, hogs and grade cattle. The grand herd of eighty head of high-class Shorthorns will be sold on the fair grounds at Whitby, G. T. R., on October 14th, as announced in the half-page advertisement in this issue, and also in a brief review of the main features of the herd, which will be found on another page. Catalogues are now ready for mailing, and will be sent on application.

IT HAS COMMANDING MERITS

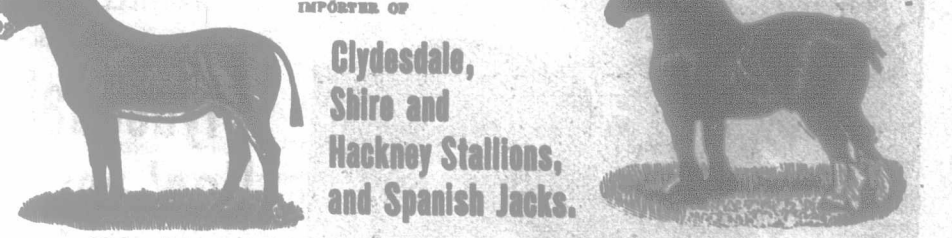
which are bringing it into great favor.

"SALADA"

CEYLON NATURAL LEAF GREEN TEA. Pure to a leaf. Delicious beyond compare. No nerve or stomach disturbing properties. Sealed lead packets only. 40c. per pound. By all grocers.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.



68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks. My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate buys breed-winners, and sells them at bread-winning prices. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones. H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER. THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

BARON DE CHAMPLouis, Importer, DANVILLE, QUEBEC.

CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE

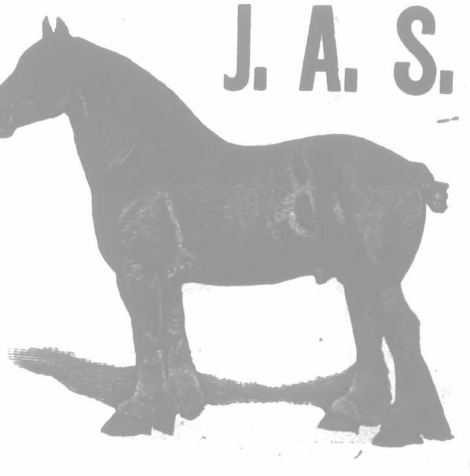
COACH STALLIONS

Mr. Dalgety has just landed with a large consignment of Clydesdale and Yorkshire Coach stallions, including several prizewinners. These horses will all be on exhibition at Toronto and London shows. Parties requiring a first-class stallion should not miss seeing these horses.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO, and DUNDAS, SCOTLAND.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **High-Class Stallions.** The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners. **Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.** Terms easy. Prices right. For full particulars apply **BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.** Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.



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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

Another consignment of first-class imported Clydesdale stallions just arrived from Scotland. Personally selected. All in good health and splendid condition. These horses are all from noted sires, and range in age from two to six years. Our motto: "Superior quality with sufficient size." Intending purchasers should call on or write to

WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.



Importers of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 10 imported stallions, including sons of the renowned Baron's Pride, Prince Thomas, Royal Carrick and Mountain Sentinel; also 10 mares, 6 of them imported, and the balance from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations:

Oshawa & Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. 40 miles east of Toronto. Long-distance Telephone at residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.



ROBERT BEITH, BOWMANVILLE, ONT., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior.

GOSSIP.

A good advertisement is like a good cook—it can create an appetite when the buyer isn't hungry.—Agricultural Advertising.

The two-minute trotter has arrived, and now "hossmen" will get to work to bring out the one-fifty-niner. Twenty-three years ago next month Maud S. made the sensational record of trotting one mile in 2.10½. It has taken twenty-three years to lower the record 10½ seconds, or an average of not quite a half second per year.

The noted Berkshire boar, Manor Hercules, winner of a long list of first prizes in England, including the championship at the Royal this year as the property of Mr. R. W. Hudson, Densfield, and purchased prior to the latter show for Filston Farm, near Baltimore, Md., died on the voyage the day before the vessel reached port.

C. P. R. IRRIGATION SCHEME.

It is announced from Ottawa that the C. P. R. has selected the last of lands granted by the Government in the West. The company has chosen 2,950,000 acres of semi-arid lands along its main line near Calgary. The company, presumably, have good reasons for accepting semi-arid in preference to fertile lands, such as the contract calls for. The cost of irrigating the arid lands has been estimated at \$3.50 per acre, and as over 3,000,000 acres are involved the outlay for rendering the entire tract cultivable will be \$10,500,000. In return for this large expenditure, however, the company will doubtless be able to settle a district of 145 miles in length, and so develop considerable business for their own main line, whereas if they selected land in other parts of the country not traversed by the C. P. R., the result would be to create traffic for competing lines.



You can cure Bone Spavin, Hog or Blood Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint or any blemish hard or soft, Fistula, Poll Evil, Sweeney or Knee-Sprung, also Lump Jaw in cattle, with very little trouble or cost. Our two booklets tell you how and prove that you can do it, and we will guarantee you success in every case. Over 140,000 farmers and stockmen are doing it our way. If you have a case to cure write us and we will send you the books free. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 46 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO

A GOOD LINIMENT For 80c. a gallon.

Can be made as follows:
Absorbine, 4 ounces.
Vinegar, 1 quart.
Water, 3 quarts.
Saltpetre (powdered) 1 ounce.

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

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



WHAT THE MEN WHO MAKE IT SAY ABOUT

The U. S. Separator.

The Manufacturer—"From the time we put the U. S. Separator on the market we have endeavored to make it the best possible machine of its kind. No effort has been spared in securing the best material. The particular grade of steel or iron that will best serve the purpose has been purchased. Only the best mechanics are employed, with the latest machinery to help them."

The Mechanic—"Every man who is a true man takes pleasure in turning out good, honest work, and every mechanic in the works has reason to be proud of the U. S. Separator. The factory equipment is the best that money can buy, and the company frequently throw out good new inventions that will do the This is one reason why they can terial and still compete in price Every part of the U. S. Separator interchangeable. My shopmates are are to be found anywhere, and the against an imperfect part getting out why the U. S. Separator has distanced thousand farmers in the United States reasons. De Laval Separator Co., finding themselves of different makes of separators shown by the official bulletin No. 123, break the force of such a disastrous their own "getting up," purporting to they try to make it appear that the De official bulletin shows it was, as follows:

Average test of skim milk of De Laval Separator	.048
Average test of skim milk of U. S. Separator	.033
U. S. excels De Laval	.015

Showing that the De Laval Separator left 15 per cent. more butter-fat in the skimmed milk than the United States. Again in this "gotten up" bulletin, our "would-be competitors" state that the U. S. Separator "choked up" on 39 lbs. of milk at 79 degrees of temperature and that the De Laval ran 80 lbs. Every dairymen using a U. S. Separator knows that the U. S. will not choke up on 80 lbs. of good milk at 70 degrees, and that such statements are made in an attempt to break the rapidly gaining popularity of the U. S. Separator.

We make the following proposition to any dairymen wishing to buy a separator, viz.: We will put a U. S. Separator into his dairy and agree that it will not "choke up" on 80 lbs. of milk in good condition at 70 degrees, provided he will pay for the separator if it does not "choke up." The best authorities do not advocate separating at 70 degrees, but if dairymen prefer 70 degrees to 156 degrees at proper adjustment. The official bulletin, No. 123, of Kansas Agricultural College, dated May 26, 1903, states that the U. S. excelled all others in the tests of skimmed milk and in minimum total loss.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our Separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Write for catalogue to

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY, BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT, U. S. A.

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

SPRAINS

used your horses and sprains and family lining me one of the Horse as

Woodlands

THE FROST

days ago, the H. Frost, a big industrial representative into the firm the immense That they at the first, last a particle of shaving ever 500 employes hauster draw refuse out to wastes to at chine, which material into furnace, and ing prepared ing is after and the high dark corner

These and o make the sa great factory pany's firepro in every detail part manufac may be readil marvelling at systems of to give Fro splendid runni famous. Nex will be large made to sever a new stone-t the staff pos venience for t Coming to it, leaving it, the that progress whole institut

At the Ox August 7th, c ling rams rea Adams being t price for a r realized by M W. Arkell be Arkell's 25 lar aged 6 guinea 12 guineas, giv

NEW R Dick Welles, as of average other day at in what the o 1.87 2-5. Some ers" denied it record stands, Washington Pa as two-fifths of record. Notw of the amateur Welles could r started in the Hawthorne, Aug lined up agains one mile, and track was slow five m the betti one to one t galloped home i pulled around t could have run faster. Horse S

TRADE NOTES

SPRAINS AND LAMENESS.—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure on my horses and I find it a good thing for all sprains and lameness, and it is a fine family liniment. Will you kindly send me one of your books, "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases."

Very truly yours,
MELCHIOR JONES.
Woodlands, N. B., June 16, 1903.


THE FROST & WOOD PLANT.—A few days ago, through the courtesy of Mr. C. H. Frost, Advt. Mgr. of Frost & Wood's big industries, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative was treated to an insight into the firm's manufacturing methods at the immense Smith's Falls, Ont., plant. That they are perfection in every detail is the first, last and only impression. Not a particle of dust or the fraction of a shaving ever hampers the efforts of the 500 employees, for a 35-horse-power exhaustor draws all the metal and emery refuse out to the yards, and the wood wastes to an enormous centrifugal machine, which in turn feeds the combustible material into a specially constructed furnace, and deposits the rest in a building prepared for dirt. The steam-heating is after the most approved methods, and the lighting so admirable that a dark corner is an unknown quantity. These and other excellent arrangements make the sanitary qualifications of the great factory par excellence. The company's fireproof pattern-house is replete in every detail, so that duplicates of any part manufactured for many years back may be readily secured. One cannot help marvelling at the absolutely accurate systems of testing and adjusting used to give Frost & Wood machines the splendid running order for which they are famous. Next year, the moulding shops will be largely increased, and additions made to several other departments. In a new stone-trimmed, oak-fitted building, the staff possesses every possible convenience for the transaction of business. Coming to it, going through it, and in leaving it, there is the single conviction that progress is the keynote of this whole institution.

GOSSIP.

At the Oxford (England) Ram Fair, August 7th, one of Mr. Worley's shearing rams realized 60 guineas, Mr. Geo. Adams being the purchaser. The highest price for a ram lamb was 30 guineas, realized by Mr. Reading, Langford, Mr. W. Arkell being the purchaser. Mr. Arkell's 25 lambs from Kempford averaged 6 guineas, the highest price being 12 guineas, given by Mr. Reading.

NEW RUNNING RECORD.

Dick Welles, a horse hitherto regarded as of average ability, stepped out the other day at Harlem, and made a mile in what the official timers declared was 1.37 2-5. Some of the volunteer "clockers" denied it was so fast, but the record stands, and Allan Dale's mile at Washington Park has gone into history as two-fifths of a second slower than the record. Notwithstanding the criticisms of the amateurs, horsemen figure that Welles could run so fast that when he started in the Speculation Stakes at Hawthorne, August 17th, only three nags lined up against him. The distance was one mile, and his impost was 109. The track was slow, and Welles was one to five in the betting. He should have been one to one thousand and five, for he galloped home in 1.40 4-5, with his head pulled around to his saddle girths. He could have run the mile two seconds faster. Horse Show Monthly.



Hog health can be established and maintained at the highest standard by a moderate use of Dr. Hess Stock Food. The hog like all other animals requires a certain amount of food to keep it in normal condition, called the food of support, and it is the food eaten and assimilated beyond the food of support that yields the increase—the food of production. This is why Dr. Hess Stock Food pays. It improves the digestion and assimilation so that it requires less food of support and a greater quantity goes to produce profit. It conditions a hog as nothing else can; gives a sharp appetite, expels worms and affords the means of rapid and perfect digestion of all food eaten. This result is due to the action of scientific tonics and reconstructives selected by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). Feed Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens and feeding places with Instant Louse Killer, and we guarantee that your hogs will be free from disease.

Dr. Hess Stock Food

the great hog tonic, is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). If the medical and veterinary schools know of nothing better, it must be good. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. A penny's worth feeds eight hogs. It is the only scientific compound for hogs, cattle, horses and sheep sold on a positive written guarantee.

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free
This work was written by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and contains the latest treatment of diseases of stock and poultry known to the veterinary profession. It will be sent postage paid to any address if you write what stock you have (number of head of each kind); state what stock food you have fed, and mention this paper.

Prof. W. S. Goss, Dean of Talladega, Ala., College, says of it: "I think Dr. Hess' book a little gem. I shall keep it near for reference."

Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee; 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in small doses.

Our Information Bureau.—For any disease or condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, a little yellow card enclosed in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and a special prescription from Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.). In this manner you are provided with a universal treatment for all stock diseases, either in the stock food itself or in the special prescription to which the little card entitles you.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also Manfs. of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cosa and Dr. Hess Healing Powder.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



Pandora Range

Entirely New. Burns Coal, Coke or Wood.

Has been under construction for more than a year - six months were spent in testing and perfecting the range before it was offered for sale.

Is built on entirely new and modern principles, from entirely new designs—no old patterns were used to hamper the good working qualities of the new features.

Possesses labor and fuel saving devices which are entirely new—triple, triangular grates, enameled steel reservoir and special flue construction, are not used in any other make of range.

The fire-box, hot-air flues, body and oven linings, dampers, etc., are improved over old styles, and all combine to make a perfect baking oven.

Bold, rich carving, extra highly-polished nickeling, heavy leg base and sheet-steel warming closet give the "Pandora" a rich, elegant appearance not seen in old-style ranges.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free to any address.

McClary's

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

\$5,000 Reward.

Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any letter or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of **Tuttle's Elixir** is spurious or untruthful. It needs nothing but the truth to support it. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders—A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. **TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's.

Avoid all bilsters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Water Basins



Eight talks on the "Woodward." TALK ONE. It costs a trifle more than the ordinary common basin. A good article always is just a little higher. But it is cheaper after all. It pays to try it. Why?

IT WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS!

Write us. **Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. TORONTO. Limited.**

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. W. HALL, Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS. Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. O'Neill Bros., Southgate, Ont. Lucan Station, G. T. R. Ilderton Station, L. H. & B.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also 1 and 1 bred Hereford cows and heifers. H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot. H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.) out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURGE STA. & P. O.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bred for utility. More fat show champions produced than in any other herd. Some choice heifers to spare. Come and see them, or write. Farm joins Exeter, on G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

Live-stock show dates at St. Louis next year are: Horses, Aug. 22 to Sept. 3; cattle, Sept. 12 to 24; sheep and swine, Oct. 3 to 15; poultry and dogs, Oct. 24 to Nov. 5. Entries close: horses, July 16; cattle, July 30; sheep and swine, Aug. 20; poultry and dogs, Sept. 10. Except in the class last named, only two animals may be shown in the same section by the same exhibitor. Prizes: horses, 24 classes, \$93,640; cattle, 21 classes, \$64,030; sheep, 18 classes, \$42,809; swine, 9 classes, \$32,186; poultry, \$11,786.

The Highland Society champion Shorthorn bull, Royal Archer, whose portrait appears in this number of the "Advocate," was three years old in February last. He is a scion of the Cruickshank Orange Blossom family on his dam's side, and owns for his sire Brave Archer 70018, bred by Mr. Futhie of Collynie, sire Scottish Archer, dam Bright Belle, of the Miss Ramsden tribe. Royal Archer was first as a yearling and commended as a two-year-old at the Highland Society's shows at Inverness and Aberdeen, and first at the Highland this year, also winning the championship as best Shorthorn in the show. The second-prize bull in his class, Mr. Deane Willis' C. I. V., also sired by Brave Archer, is now in the herd of Mr. E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, who imported him two or three years ago at a cost of \$6,000.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE LIST.

The preliminary prize list, classifications and rules and regulations governing the St. Louis World's Fair live-stock show in 1904 have been received from Chief F. D. Coburn. They constitute an artistically-made book of nearly 200 pages, and cover the divisions for horses, asses and mules, cattle, sheep and goats, swine, poultry and pigeons.

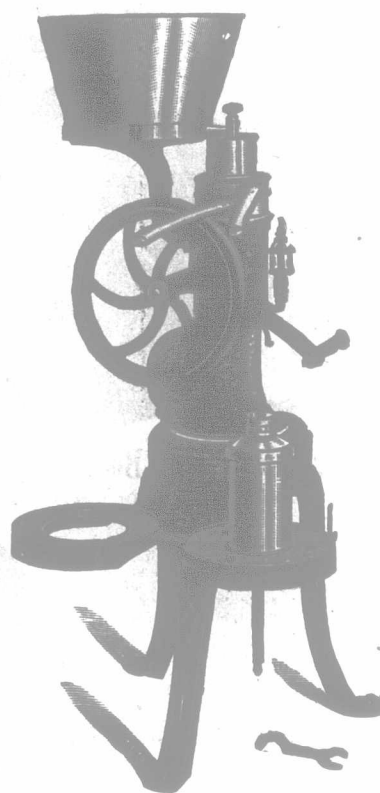
The Exposition will provide ample accommodations for complete exhibits of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls, and without charge for entries, stalls or pens in any division. The classifications of awards for each division are comprehensive, and the prizes offered for the various exhibits in the Department of Live Stock are on a scale of unprecedented liberality, the total amounting to over \$250,000, including, unless otherwise indicated, a first, second, third, fourth and fifth award, payable in cash; also, diplomas or certificates of "high commendation" and "commendation." The amount set aside for horses in all is \$93,640, and that for business horses and mules aggregates \$7,165.

Twenty-one classes are given to cattle and the cow demonstration. The total cash awards in these classes are \$64,030. Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle are each given \$5,980, with other breeds in proportion, the prizes ranging from \$75 for first to \$30 for fifth, with \$100-senior and \$75 junior championships in both male and female sections, and \$200 grand championships for best bull and best females in each breed. Also, five prizes for graded herd, running from \$125 to \$55, and for young herd, under two years, running from \$75 to \$40. For graded herd, bred by exhibitor, there is a special prize of \$300, and for get of sire and produce of cow, five prizes, running from \$75 to \$40.

Sheep have fifteen classes, and goats three, with a total cash allotment of \$42,809. The sum of \$32,186 has been set aside for swine awards, which are arranged in nine classes. Berkshire, Poland-China and other breeds of the same standing are given \$5,110 each. The lowest sum for any class is \$488. Cash prizes for poultry make a total of \$11,786.

The intent of its management is to make the Universal Exposition of 1904 worthy in every department, marking the progress and uplift of the world as exemplified by exhibition of the finest types produced in this twentieth century, and the work of the Department of Live Stock is being done for the attainment of such results. The prize list will repay careful study, and copies may be obtained from F. D. Coburn, Chief, World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, U. S. A.

ARE YOU THINKING OF SELECTING A CREAM SEPARATOR THIS YEAR FROM ANY OF THE FAIR EXHIBITS?



If so, will you do it by guess, or will you use the same good common sense that serves you so well when you buy anything else? Will you buy a machine with no other recommendation than that of a salesman, who slaps you on the back, tells you "fairy stories" of how many machines he has sold in the past and that you must buy his separator to be "in the swim," or will you look into the separator proposition a little and endeavor to select a good machine, instead of buying a good big lot of talk and an inferior separator? Now, if you intend to select a real good separator, just look at the NATIONAL, then look at all the other machines, then look at the NATIONAL again, then buy it. We know that you WILL BUY IT when you see it, because your good judgment won't let you do anything else. It is the simplest machine in the world, and is unexcelled by any. It is safe and durable and easily washed and the handsomest machine on the Canadian market to-day.

MADE IN THREE SIZES:
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Write to the following general agents for our booklet, "Will It Pay":
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.
Mr. Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba and N.-W. T.
Mr. H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to

The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.
Herd Numbers 150 Head.
Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. **Cargill, Ontario, Canada.**

LORNE STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS and STANDARD-BREDS.

We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address: A. McKILLIP & SONS, West Lorne, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON

Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of **SHORTHORNS**

Have for sale: 13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice). Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Crulokshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833—2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee = 28861—. Some of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O.; Elmvale Sta., G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Greengrove Shorthorns

Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinas. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. W. J. SHEAN & CO., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861— and Double Gold = 37854—. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 Imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.


Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Leases, and Lavinas. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. James Howes, Strathroy P. O., Meaford Reg.

SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (Imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (Imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd. JOHN McFARLANE, DUTTON, ONT.

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

SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM CREAM SEPARATORS



A lot of people make separators, and all are made with the bucket bowl excepting one—
The Tubular.
There is but one Tubular type of separator and we make that. Our competitors cannot make it because our patents prevent. They have to make the old style bucket bowl or none at all. The Tubular is a great improvement, and it is just a question whether you want this improved machine or one of the old style bucket bowl machines. Write for free catalog 193.
THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES,
Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS



JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont.
W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

FOUR BULLS (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Lader, Lader's Landing, on **ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.**

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.
FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.
ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT.
SHORTHORN CATTLE. Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. Also Summerhill Yorkshire pigs.
A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta., Ancaster P. O., Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.
FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from AI dairy cows. Good ones.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londesboro, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.,
Importers and breeders of

Scotch Shorthorns
The herd now numbers over 100 head. Fifty of them imported direct from Scotland, consisting of the most popular and richly-bred Cruickshank and Aberdeenshire families.

BULLS IN SERVICE.
Imp. Scotland's Pride, a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of the Morning; Imported Scottish Pride, a Marr Roan Lady, by Scottish Prince; and Imp. Prime Favorite, a Princess Royal, by Barton Favorite.
Bulls, cows and heifers suitable for foundation stock or show purposes for sale. New descriptive catalogue ready August 15th.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.**

Pickering Station, G. T. R.
Claremont Station, C. P. R.
SHORTHORNS.
Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. on **JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.**

TRADE NOTES.

EDUCATION AT HOME.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Canadian Correspondence School, of Toronto, Ont. This institution was founded in order to give persons an opportunity to secure a liberal education in certain subjects by home study. The advantages of this system of training are many: You study in your spare time, at comparatively small expense, and your studies do not interfere with your ordinary occupation. The education is not theoretical, but it is practical. The staff of this institution are very competent to teach in their various departments. Instruction is given in agricultural science, civil service, household science, etc. Students are prepared for matriculation examination, and no essential study is omitted in the course. We advise our readers to read the ad. of this very practical institution, and write at once for a catalogue giving full information regarding its advantages.

EFFICIENCY IN ENGINES.—In recent years, no power has come so rapidly to the front as the gasoline engine. The McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co., Limited, has succeeded in producing one of the most perfect gasoline engines in the market. This efficiency has been reached after years spent in the experimental stage. Whether stationary or portable, vertical or horizontal, whether marine, for threshing or for any other purpose, their engines are everywhere giving the best satisfaction. Recently, they shipped one of the largest marine engines ever built in Canada to the Rev. J. Paquin, Wekwemikong, Ont., for freight and passenger purposes on the Upper Lakes. He writes as follows: "I have just given a fair trial to the 16-h.p. marine engine purchased from you. We had a run down from Manitoulin Island to Owen Sound, a distance of one hundred miles, in thirteen hours, in very heavy weather. The engine worked without a hitch the whole time, no matter how much the boat would pitch and roll. I believe a longer experience will only strengthen my opinion of your engine, that it is the most reliable and easy to handle." They have similar testimonials from every quarter. Their engines do their work well, are easy to handle, and cost but little to run them. Call at their office, 201 Queen St. East, Toronto, or write for their catalogue and price list, or to W. C. Wilcox & Co., Winnipeg. See advertisement in another column.

GOSSIP.

August 24th was a red-letter day for Mr. Savage, of International Food notoriety. First, his Dan Patch got the world's pacing record by going a mile in 1.59. Then, Ethel's Pride won the Kentucky Stock Farm purse for trotting three-year-olds, she being by the one-time trotting champion, Directum 2.05½, also owned by Mr. Savage. The average speed of Joe Patchen (2.01½) and his son Dan Patch (1.59) is 2.00½. It will be a good while before any other sire and one of his get beats this average. Ethel's Pride (2.13½) seems to be the best three-year-old trotter seen in some time, and her sire, Directum (2.05½), still holds the trotting record for four-year-olds.

At the annual auction sale of registered Suffolk sheep at Ipswich, England, last month, 2,000 ewes and 300 rams were disposed of at splendid prices. Eleven breeders secured an average of 10 guineas, or over \$50, each for their ram lambs, Mr. Herbert E. Smith, Walton Grange, leading with the fine average of £23 (\$115) for his consignment of twenty. Over forty ram lambs fetched from 20 to 47 guineas each. The highest price, 95 guineas (\$498), was made for the prizewinning sh earling ram, Playford Monarch, contributed by Mr. S. R. Sherwood, and purchased by Mr. J. W. Eagle, Walton-on-the-Naze. Sheep were purchased for about a dozen different counties in England, and some for Scotland, France and South Wales.

NOTE CLOSE MESH AT BOTTOM

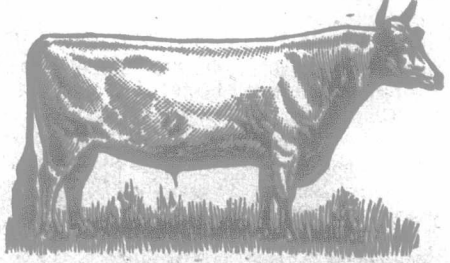


Page Acme Poultry Netting
A bird cannot fly through as small a hole as it can crawl through, so Page Poultry Netting is made with small meshes at bottom and large at top. No. 12 gauge wire top and bottom—no sag. Get Page fences and gates—they're best.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Montreal, P. Q., and St. John, N. B.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE, PROPRIETOR.



Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.) champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1854.
'HORN' HORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.
LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams new for sale.
A. W. SMITH
ALISA CRAIG STA., G. T. R., MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
3½ miles.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.
J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.

ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN,
on Theford P. O. and Station, G. T. E.

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.
The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroys and Scottish Peer, head the herd.
Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.
Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.
on Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.
EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.
Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls.
on

REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.
HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply on

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM
10 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns, 40 Shropshire sheep, cheap, good breeding; also Berkshire pigs. **D. E. HURSELL,**
on Stouffville, Ont.

MAPLE SHADE FARM
Home of the oldest herd of **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS** in Canada.

SHROPSHIRE FLOCK founded 1871.
Carload of yearling rams of choice quality, ready for inspection. Call or write on
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.

Present of **Shorthorns**. Our stock bull, ferret in their at-law = 34563 =, a grand stock-getter and sire, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 15 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. **BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fanny and Beauty for sale. 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Solipce \$3040.
on **James Caskey, Tiverton P. O., Kincardine Sta.**

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORN
For Sale—1 bull by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missle bull Marango = 31055 =.
on

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. AND STATION.

Pennabank Stock Farm. Our 1903 crop of lamb, sired by a Ruyard bred ram, are now offered, together with ewes, shearlings, by Mansell, Cooper and Knox rams. Shorthorns of choice breeding and good individuality also for sale. **HUGH PUGH, Whitvale, Ont.**

I GUARANTEE A \$5.00 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day.
on **L. F. Seileck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.**

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.
Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, \$235 for the four. Write for particulars.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552, on Chatham, Ont.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.
127 SELECTED JERSEYS 127

We have now for sale 15 imported and home-bred bulls, out of noted dairy and prizewinning cows, and by such sires as Brampton Monarch, imp. Also cows and heifers, all ages. Call and see our exhibit at the leading shows. Farm within 2 miles of station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.
on **B. E. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS
For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires in their pedigree from such strains as Laka, Netherland, Royal Aaghe, and Ericson's Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pen. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.**

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.
Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale. **SIDNEY MACKLIN,**
Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R.

Mildedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.
3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves, all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. **H. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myria, C. P. R.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We will have an exhibition and for sale some choice Ayrshires at the coming Dominion Exhibition. Yorkshires two months old, of right type, on hand.
on **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., Hurd's Station, G. T. R.**

Liver Complaint and Biliousness

Accompanied by Stomach Troubles and Headaches are Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Pale, sallow, yellow skin tells of a torpid, sluggish liver and impurities in the blood, which will be entirely removed by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

High-Class Ayrshire Cattle For Sale: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 3 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages.

Tredinnock Ayrshires, Imported bulls at head of herd: Glasgow 3rd, Napolean of Aachenbrain, and Lord Dudley.

Ayrshire Cattle Shropshire Sheep, S. P. Hook Fowl, and 20 Young Large English Berkshires For Sale.

Netherlea Ayrshires, Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Aachenbrain (Imp.), whose dam's record was 75 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows.

Only The Best, My small but select importation of Shropshires and Short-horn ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.

For Sale, Imported Cotswold ram, Fitzsimmons 13573, lambed in February, 1896. Bred by Robert Jacobs, Bur ord, England, and imported by C. T. Garbutt.

A Carload of young Dorset ewes, a few good Caester White boys, and an eight-months old Shorthorn bull for sale reasonable.

Little's Patent Fluid Non-Poisonous Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash

The Original Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders. For sheep. Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective. Beware of imitations.

Sold in large lots at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranch men, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound

GOSSIP. Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine, makes a change in his advertisement, in which he offers for sale imported cows and heifers, and Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers of choice breeding.

GOOD SHIRES AT AUCTION. Walter Harland Smith announces an auction sale of registered Shire stallions and mares, including prizewinners in Toronto, October 7th.

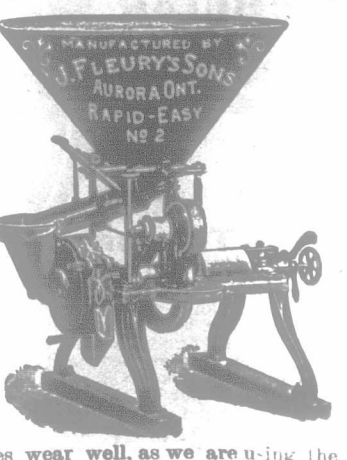
SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDE FILLIES.

There should be no reason why one looking for good fillies should not find something to his liking in the new importation of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., for both the modern, big, rangy type and the older blocky form are well represented in the lot.

A GREAT REPUTATION

"RAPID-EASY" GRINDERS

They do more work with same power than other machines. They do first-class work. In sizes suitable to all powers. Mention power you intend to use, and we will give you full information and advice.



"I do not think there is ANY OTHER Grinder that runs SO EASY as the 'RAPID-EASY'."

"The No. 2 Grinder (10-inch plates) I got from you a month ago is MOST SATISFACTORY. We use a 15 horse-power engine, and run the machine nearly 3,000 revolutions per minute. We can grind 50 BUSHELS of grain PER HOUR, and grind it into FLOUR.

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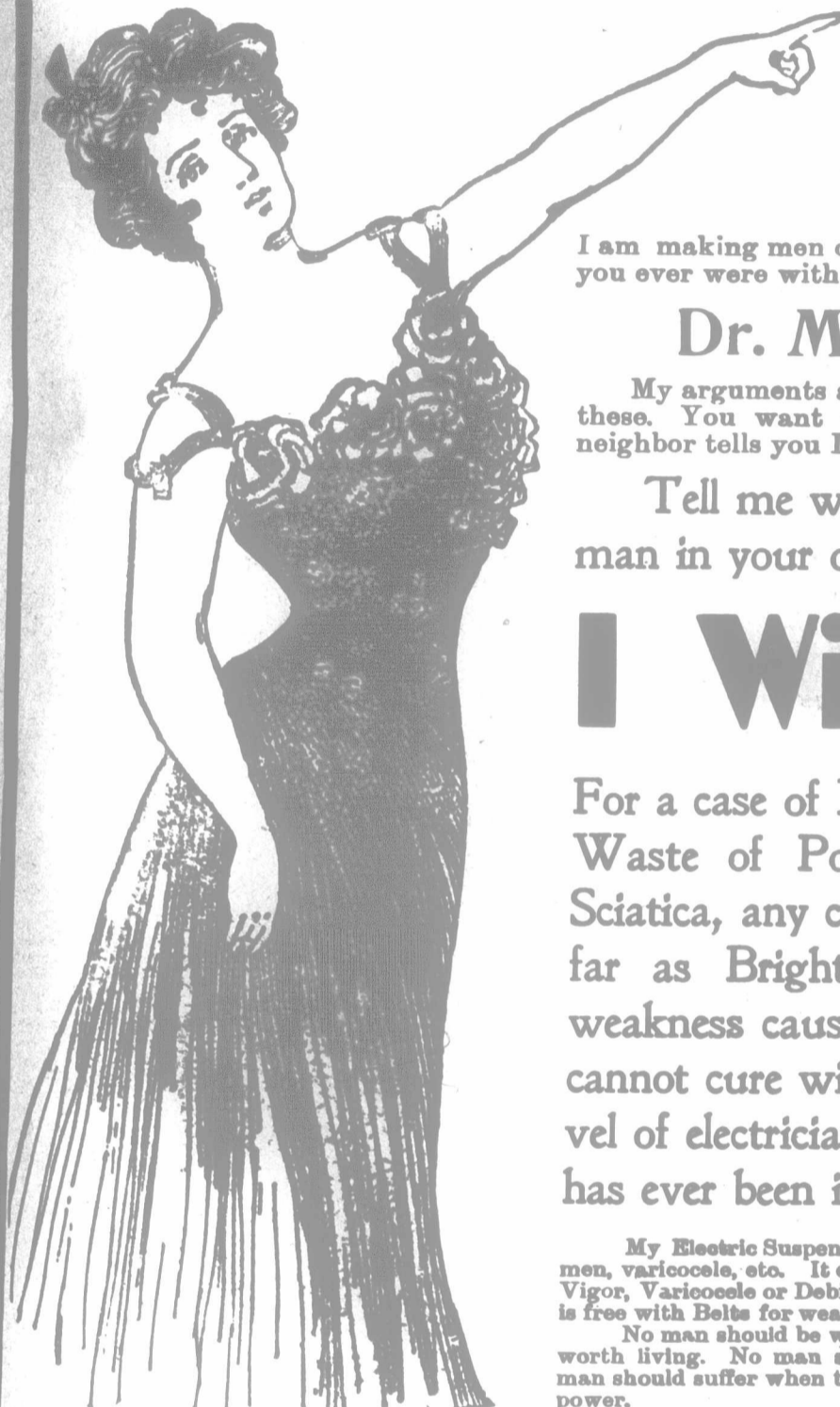
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