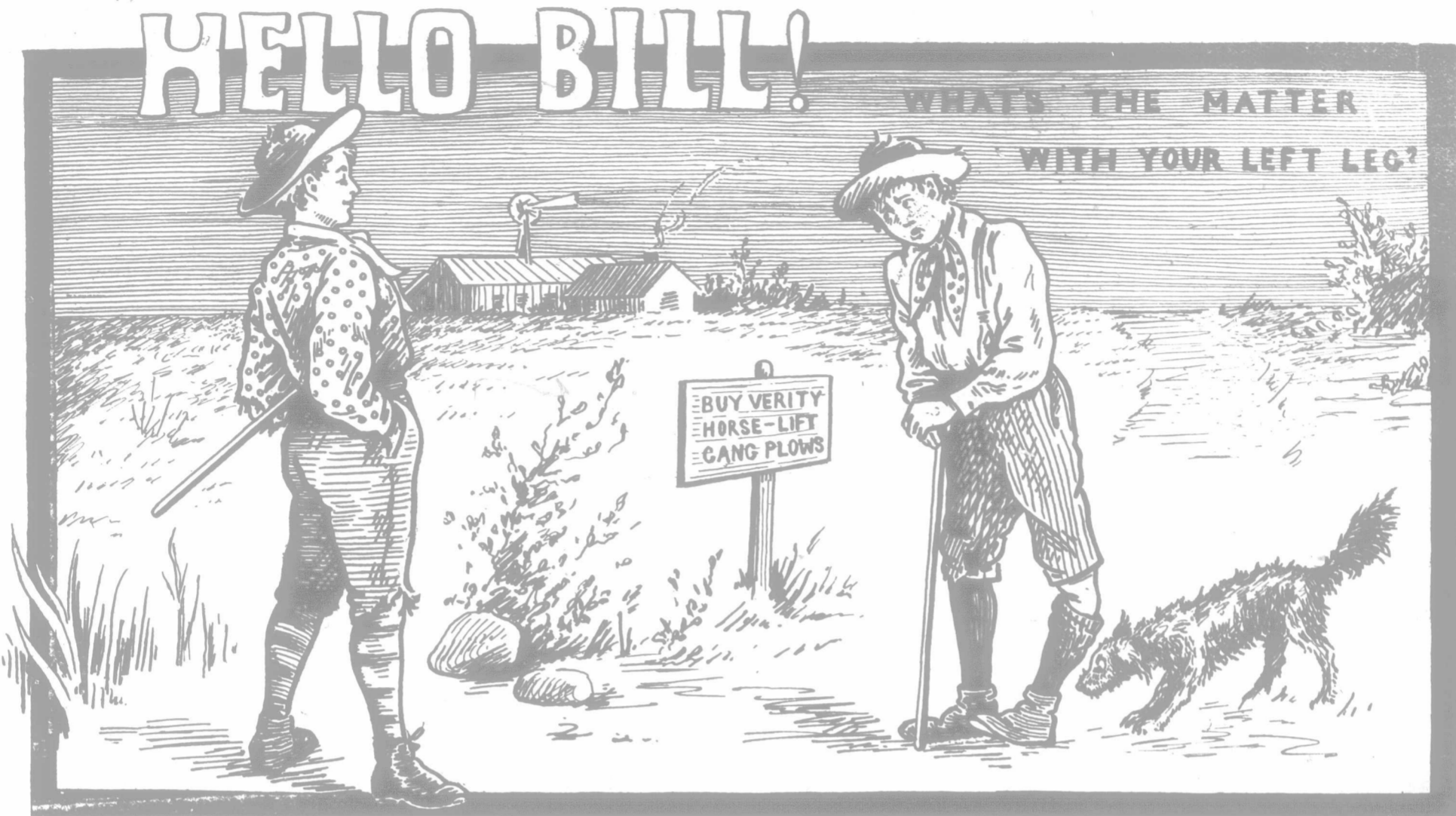


**PAGES  
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BILL---My father bought me a foot-lift gang plow last spring. Next spring he will buy one with the lift on the right side, so my legs will be alike.

JACK---In that case my father will buy a VERITY

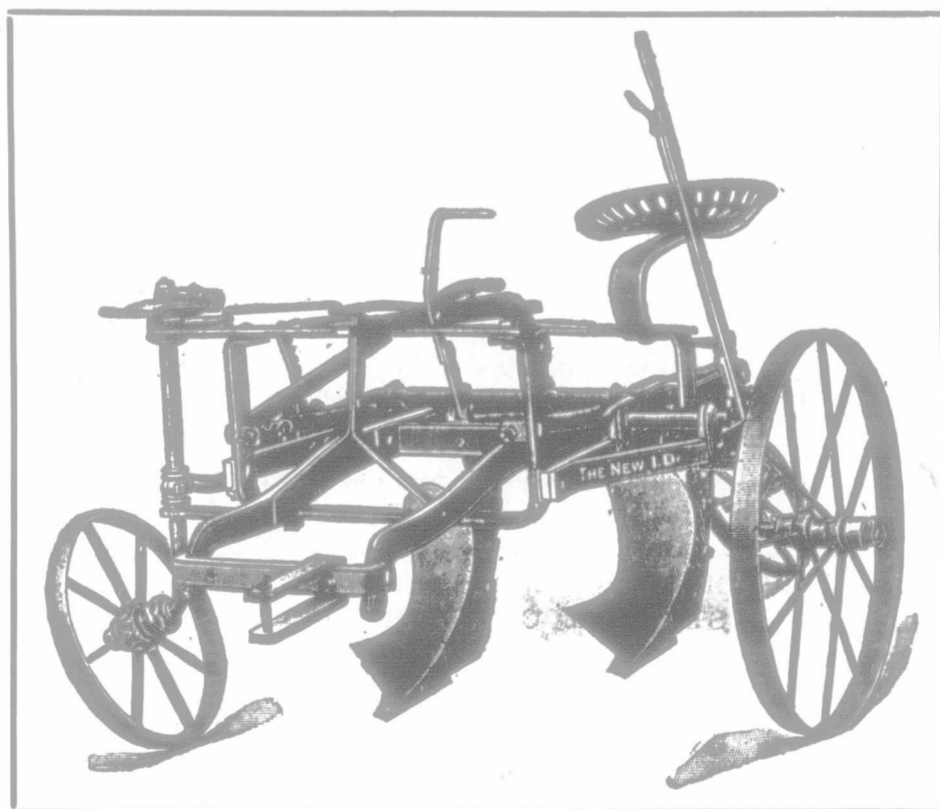
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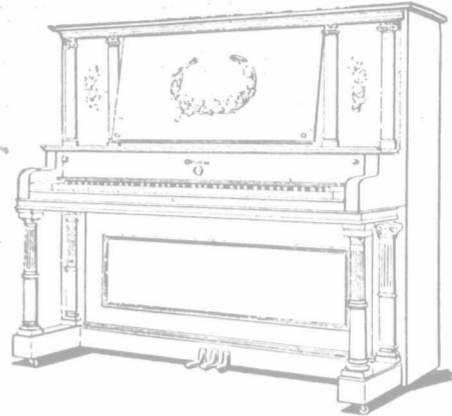
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The illustration used above is in outline a facsimile of the "Gourelay" recently supplied to Rideau Hall for the personal use of Lady Ruby Elliot on the order of Her Excellency the Countess of Minto.

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A valuable little book on stock-raising and feeding has just been published by The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ont. This book will be sent, free of charge, to all who send in their name and address and mention this paper. There are so many offers of something for nothing that The Beaver Mfg. Co. hesitated about making this offer of a free book. They have, as an honorable business firm, always made sure of giving full value for money received, but they have never given anything away. In this case, they offer something of real value to all readers of this paper. It is a book full of valuable information. It is clean reading and of real value. It contains the opinions of many of the leading Canadian breeders and exhibitors and some good illustrations of prizewinning stock. The matter has been carefully prepared, and the publishers have excluded all that they do not believe to be perfectly straight and true.

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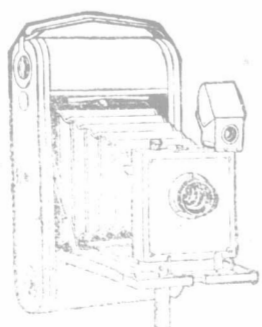
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HEAD OFFICE, WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Increase In Business during 1902, \$1,158,276	Alex. Naismith, A. F. Kempton, C. D. Kerr, President. Sec-Manager. Treasurer. Assets over Liabilities, April 16, 1902, over \$78,800.00 Number of Farmers Members, over 7,100. Amount of Insurance in Force, Over \$6,600,000.00
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Farmers Here are six reasons why it will pay you to insure your property in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

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**FIRST**—Because it is owned and operated by the farmers, for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insured.

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**SIXTH**—That this is the largest Agricultural Fire Insurance Company west of Lake Superior, and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction to the farmers.

For Further Information Write the Secretary-Manager.

Members are only liable for the unpaid portion of their premium notes. No liability where cash is paid.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

A Fire Co insuring all classes of farm property at the lowest possible cost to the assured. Doing business under a charter from the Manitoba Government and a license from the Government of the N.-W. T.

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WINNIPEG

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JANUARY 6, 1904.

No. 589

## Editorial.

### Bread Producers Convene.

The week before Christmas, in the Territorial capital, King Wheat's supporters convened, and a right royal gathering they had. The effervescence of genial, broad-minded good-fellowship, coupled with an untiring ability for Western advancement, prevailed throughout the meetings. Every one seemed to fill the niche wherein his usefulness told most for the general good of the association. Those who handled the helm knew the chart in detail, and also were masters to direct, for noiselessly, so far as friction was concerned, did the trusty craft plow through oceans of work, fulfilling obligations and reaching the port on time.

The work of the past year was very gratifying to those who had faithfully kept their shoulders to the wheel, and more than ever does the organization realize that only by everlasting effort and untiring zeal on the part of each individual member can the highest good be attained.

The annual gathering, in the first place, has a very stimulating influence, which continually keeps working throughout the year along numerous lines according to the characteristic personality of the various members which constitute the whole. Last year's meetings had imbued many a resourceful individual with inspiration to perform faithful work throughout the year by gathering information and in other ways assisting not only self but the neighborhood and country, in so far as conditions and ability permitted.

These meetings have the natural tendency to take a man out of his shell and help him to see that life for self is a grovelling existence. They inspire courage, implant useful methods, which keep on "leavening" until a mighty change has resulted; new ideas have been born and given voice, and they in turn are now taking root; another fruitage day will dawn.

Another advantage of these meetings is that men of strong ideas have these blended, mixed, sifted, until the combined outcome of the gathering greatly exceeds in its grand culminating, far-reaching usefulness anything anticipated by an individual member. The impetus given for keener insight and nobler effort ameliorates many tendencies which otherwise would have a deteriorating effect.

The T. G.-G. have proved by many of their resolutions passed at their last convention, and reported elsewhere in this issue, that they are a very perspicacious body, immutable in their determination that every step must be forward. They fully realize that in the developing of this rich agricultural country brain and muscle must work in unison. They have the muscle, and with it are producing "bread stuffs" in excess of present transportation facilities. The staff of life is here in abundance, a veritable drug on the market, and for that and other closely-allied purposes the combined brain power of these wealth producers is now centered upon ways and means to alleviate their enemies of increased prosperity.

The asthmatical engines which are so oft forced westward, not for their health, but rather for the purpose of maintaining trade at competing

points, are far from conducive to the best interests of the West, and yet their dying efforts are no uncommon prairie sight. Were that the only hampering feature of a public nature to which the Western producer is tethered, matters would be bad enough, but cost of building material has increased unproportionately in his locality, caused by some understanding seemingly imperfectly understood, else surely the powers that be would have made more effort to have righted that which threatens with no uncertain sound to retard Western progress.

A strong, fearless railway commission is urgently needed, a tribunal having the love of national development at heart. With such a power for good assisting and leading the grain-growers, great things would be accomplished in a few years, should the seasons prove favorable.

Improved grain inspection and a new grading standard particularly suitable for commercial purposes, would materially assist in strengthening present conditions, by giving heart to the farmer's effort, consequently new strength to his arm.

Systematic blending and Eastern grading must be done away with ere the Western G.-G. can feel reasonably secure, for all such tampering indirectly affects his pocket, and what perhaps hurts him even more, he feels that these two acts are weakening the prestige of his honored product on the British market, and as a true Canadian he resents such with a tenacity born to live and overcome. He may be thwarted for a time, but outdone, Never! The present influence of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange also creates sensations not altogether blissful, but like true Westerners these sturdy farmers are ever hopeful, and are carefully sowing clean seed of tested vitality, so that by and bye they will reap a full harvest.

Throughout all the meetings of the convention a broad-mindedness was visibly manifested, adding prestige to the gathering, and placing the many speakers on a much higher plane than could possibly have been attained by any aimed-for effort on their part.

### Siftings.

Like time and tide, opportunities wait for no man.

It is better to give praise seven times where it is not due than to condemn once unjustly.

To read without thinking is like eating without chewing. Read less and think more.

Failures should never discourage us. Every failure should be set up as a danger signal to warn us from making the same mistake again.

It is humiliating to think of the number of boys on farms in all parts of the country who have never thought that a knowledge of scientific farming would benefit them in the least. They vainly imagine that having been born on a farm, and learned how to harness horses and hitch them to a plow or wagon, and haul and plow like other people, that they naturally know how to farm. There is no one so ignorant as he who is ignorant of his ignorance.—[Farm and Ranch.

When in doubt about something you would like to do, just keep on "sawing wood" that you know needs to be cut.

The annual dinner of the Portage and Lakeside

Agricultural Society, held at Portage on the 14th December, is one of those social functions which infuse into our business life a sense of genial co-operation and sympathy with one another, which leads to enlarged incomes and the better enjoyment of them.

System and care have as much to do with success as good farming, and the two are generally found to go together where success results.

The first weekly agricultural journal published in the West.

What profession to-day is more deserving of having a weekly publication issued in its interest than agriculture?

Become a contributor to the "Farmer's Advocate" by sending in the agricultural news of your district, or a description of how you grew that big crop.

### A New Era.

With this issue the great and rapidly-growing army of "Farmer's Advocate" subscribers residing between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast have presented to them the first agricultural weekly journal ever published in Western Canada. We are living in an age of rapid advancement. Agriculture, as well as other professions, is making marvellous strides. Farmers, perhaps as never before, are awake to the importance of being well informed upon agricultural topics.

Since the announcement was made one month ago that the progressive farmers of this country were to be given the opportunity of reading a weekly farm paper, hundreds of letters have been received testifying to the high appreciation in which the announcement has been received. We beg to return our humble acknowledgments and trust that our efforts in future may be worthy of all these kind words. It will be our aim to produce such a journal as every intelligent farmer's family in Western Canada will consider a part of the home. From week to week an effort will be made to supply such agricultural information as the people stand most in need of. To do this we desire the co-operation of our readers. By friendly co-operation and suggestion, the reader can do much to make the "Farmer's Advocate" still better in every respect. You can help by giving a few notes on some agricultural topic of practical interest. If there is any information in your possession that has helped you, send it along for the benefit of others. The newcomers will need such counsel, and thousands of them will be welcomed to the West this year. Help your fellow toiler to accomplish more during the year 1904 than 1903, with a lessened outlay of toil. Consider our columns yours, and thus join in making the first agricultural weekly paper of Western Canada, even more than it was as a semi-monthly, a benefaction to agriculture, the supreme industry of the West.

Scarcity of hay is one of the drawbacks that a great many farmers in Manitoba will have to labor under this winter. The price is steadily rising, and those who have hay for sale are keeping it for still higher prices, which are sure to come before spring.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

OFFICES:

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

BRANCH OFFICE: CALGARY, ALBERTA.

EASTERN OFFICE:

CARLING STREET, LONDON, ONT.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published every Wednesday (52 issues per year). It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical, reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Western Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 12s.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 12 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.
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10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address. A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the date of the first copy received.
11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

### Farming in Range Country.

During the last few years grain growing has received a remarkable impetus in some districts of the Territories where formerly ranching was the exclusive industry. The seasons have proved exceedingly favorable for the coarser grains, and new settlers who were familiar with methods of mixed farming have not been slow to take advantage of changed climatic conditions, and have reaped good harvests. Whether a continuance of these favorable years may be expected is a matter of doubt on the part of old-timers, many of whom make strong statements, claiming that the chain of abnormal yields will soon have a broken link, or, perhaps, many of them.

Speculation in weather possibilities, as in corn values, is too uncertain to receive very serious consideration from sensible people; however, in the light of experiences covering the last quarter century, there is, doubtless, reason for believing that the sun will not always shine as brightly on grain-laden fields in these districts as it has the past few seasons. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the same portion of country, generally, is well adapted to stock-raising, and to mixed farming to almost as great an extent. Many parts can be cheaply irrigated, ensuring against danger from drought; and where stock-raising and grain-growing go hand in hand, absolute failure from early frosts may be prevented by feeding the damaged grain to stock.

It is, therefore, to be expected that the wiser settlers who have taken homesteads on the range country will look forward to feeding to a finish a few cattle each year. If there is to be good money made in the cattle business in this country, it will be through a system that will reject of liberal winter feeding, but concentrate in stables, but in sheds. By so doing steers may be developed as to be ready for sale one year earlier than by the old system. This, in turn, would make it possible to keep more stock on the same area of land; an increase in the quantity sold, as well as an improvement in general quality, and, consequently, higher prices will be the result.

## Horses.

### Diseases of the Digestive Organs of Horses.

(Continued.)

**IMPACTION OF THE COLON.**—Horses over-abundantly fed, or kept upon food containing large quantities of indigestible or woody fiber, such as over-ripe hay, etc., are liable to suffer from the accumulation of such matter in any part of the large intestine, especially the large colon. This condition frequently occurs in horses that have been worked and fed on hay and oats for some months, who, after the weather turns cold in the fall, and there is little or no work for them, have their ration suddenly changed from hay to straw, which change is made when hay is scarce or high-priced. It may also be due to weakness of the digestive organs, or partial inactivity of their glands; want of exercise; sudden changes of food, etc. In other cases, like many diseases of the bowels, disease of the liver, or, in fact, to an inactive condition of the glands in any part of the digestive tract. As previously stated in discussing these diseases, the same causes operate in exciting the various diseases of the digestive organs, and it may not be out of order to again state that when horses are intelligently fed and exercised, care being taken that the quality of the food is good, and that the quantity be in accordance with the size of the animal and the amount of work or exercise performed, and any change in diet be gradually made, it is seldom that digestive diseases appear, unless it be in an animal with abnormally weak digestive powers, or one whose teeth require dressing. It may also be wise to remark that all horses over five years old, and often those even younger, would be the better if they had their teeth dressed by a competent man once every year. This statement will probably be considered by many as extravagant, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and the horse-owner who attends to this matter regularly is amply repaid for his outlay, in the fact that his horses can masticate their food more thoroughly and without irritation, and as a consequence thrive better, look better, and are less liable to the diseases under discussion. Many will say, "My horses' teeth are all right, they eat well and keep in good condition." This may all be the case; it does not follow that because a horse consumes his food without apparent difficulty and without quidding, that his teeth are in first-class condition. If examined, in most cases there will be seen or felt sharp corners on the inner margin of the lower and the outer margin of the upper molars. These projections, while probably not materially interfering with mastication, cause more or less irritation to the tongue and cheeks, and hence, to say the least, cause sufficient irritation to make mastication more or less unpleasant.

**SYMPTOMS.**—The symptoms of impaction of the colon are not as violent as those of some of the diseases already noticed. The condition may be present for some time without any serious symptoms being shown. It may be noticed for a day or two that the animal has not voided his usual quantity of feces, and his appetite has not been quite normal. He will then show more or less well-marked colicky pains, become restless, paw, lie down, get up again, etc., and show more or less general uneasiness. The pulse will be slightly increased in frequency and force, and gradually become more frequent, and in most cases lose strength as the frequency increases. The mucous membranes are usually injected and inflamed. A peculiarity in the symptoms usually noticed is a desire to sit on his haunches, or when standing, to press his rump against any solid object. He resists the introduction of the hand or injections into the rectum, and if the ear be placed against the abdomen, an absence of the normal intestinal murmur will be noticed, and there will be either an absence of sound or a sort of a metallic murmur. There will be little or no feces voided, and a fullness of the abdomen, better marked on the right side, will be noticed. Where relief is not afforded, the symptoms increase in intensity, gases form, when the fullness of the abdomen will be more prominent; the pulse becomes almost imperceptible; he either walks aimlessly about, or throws himself down violently, rolls and struggles. Rupture of the intestine may now take place, which causes death in a few hours, or inflammation of the bowels results, which is equally fatal, though often not so soon.

**TREATMENT.**—As there is always partial or complete paralysis of the coats of the intestine, the administration of large doses of purgative medicines must be avoided until the paralysis is overcome. It is good practice to give a small purgative, say six drams aloes and two drams ginger, to an ordinary-sized horse. Follow up

with two drams nux vomica about every eight hours. Combat pain by giving 1½ ozs. chloral hydrate, 2 drs. solid extract of belladonna, or the hypodermic injection of 5 grs. morphine and ¼ gr. atropia every two hours, or as the symptoms demand. Do not give opium, as it increases the constipation. Remove the contents of the rectum by hand, and give injections of warm water and a little soap per rectum every three or four hours. Some recommend the injection of a solution of aloes (about 1 oz. to a gallon of warm water) into the rectum, and when the horse will retain the injection this may give fair results. If gases form, give 2 ozs. oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, or if practicable the hypodermic injection of 1½ grs. eserine. The latter should not be given when the pulse is very weak.

"WHIP."

### Clydesdale Folklore.

In addressing a meeting of horse breeders, Alexander Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., said: "Within my own recollection a distinct evolution in the tastes of breeders and demands of the market is clearly noticeable, and to no breed of horses does this apply with greater force than to the British draft breeds of Clydesdales and Shires. I can well remember, when a small boy on the farm, a rather noted Clydesdale mare which my father owned. She was named 'Old Jess,' and was sired by the celebrated 'Broomfield Champion' (95). This mare was the dam of many fine colts, one of which, 'Johnnie Cope' (416), won the Highland Society's first prize at Glasgow forty-four years ago, and that season sired the celebrated black horse 'Campsie' (119), the winner of many premiums in Scotland, and one of the earliest horses owned by the well-known David Riddell. The old mare 'Jess,' to which I refer, differed in every material point from the typical show Clydesdale mare of the present day; in fact, she resembles far more closely a characteristic Shire mare. She was large, approaching if not seventeen hands high, very powerfully made all over, with immensely heavy bone, not of the flattest or cleanest kind, but such as would appear to good advantage when measured with a tape-line. She had wonderfully heavy feather in keeping with her immensely heavy frame—in other words, rather coarse, hard, wiry hair. She had never been worked on the farm, although she lived to be over twenty years old. She had, I suppose, a mind far above ordinary farm work, as she was considered and looked up to as a model mother of stallions. Contrasting that animal with the typical Clydesdale mare of to-day, we find the difference very marked indeed. The weight of bone and frame has very materially decreased. The quality and action have correspondingly increased. The dams of such horses as McGregor, or Baron's Pride, were but small mares compared with 'Old Jess,' or even with 'Kier Peggy,' the dam of the famous 'Darnley.' I well remember seeing 'Keir Peggy' win first prize at the Highland show in 1864, and I saw the same mare twenty-two years afterwards, and I still think her one of the grandest animals the breed has ever produced. She had considerable scale, a fair amount of quality, was very symmetrically formed, with good action, but the most remarkable thing about this mare, and which has been a hard problem for Clydesdale breeders ever since, was that by far and away the best colt she ever produced, and she produced ten in all, was sired by an undersized and rather inferior stallion. This stallion's name was 'Conqueror' (199), owned by Mr. Moffat, of Shirva, and I well remember when the horse was hired at the Glasgow Spring Show of 1871, by the Dumblane, Doune and Callander Farmers' Club, to travel their district for small terms, the wisacres laughed at the incompetency of the committee for choosing such a horse. Sir William Sterling Maxwell's estate of Keir being in the district, the manager thought he might perform a generous act by sending one of their mares to the district horse, and I understand the reason why 'Keir Peggy' was the one chosen was because she had failed to get with foal to any of their own stud horses, and they had several of considerable note. At any rate, the result was that 'Keir Peggy' got with foal by this obscure horse, and in due time produced the world-famed 'Darnley,' probably the greatest Clydesdale of the nineteenth century. It seems the irony of fate that such a wonderful product should be brought about in this haphazard manner. The mare was afterwards bred to many excellent horses, but never produced anything at all equal to 'Darnley,' either for individuality or breeding qualities, although two of them were good enough to win at the Highland show.

The alumni and students of the Division of Agriculture of the Iowa State College, during the week of the International Live-stock Exposition, presented to the Saddle and Siroin Club of Chicago an excellent life-size oil portrait of Charles F. Curtiss, Dean of the Division of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College.

**Exercise and Good Horses.**

The Arabs, who, as a people, raise horses of the best quality (the cleanest, hardest bone, and with the largest proportion of muscle), have a saying that "rest and fat are the greatest enemies of the horse." There is also a natural law of atrophy, or withering up, which acts on any organ or system of the body that is not kept in constant use. The horse is essentially an animal of activities. We value him in proportion to the development of his powers of speed or draft. With winter necessitating stall feeding, comes the dangerous period of the horse's (especially the young horse's) life, for it is then that feed and exercise are most out of balance. With a feeling of kindness, or for reasons of convenience, many of our colts are kept in comfortable quarters, and well fed from one week to another, without more than an hour or two for exercise in the open air each day. This condition is not conducive to the best development of horseflesh. A rule laid down by Prof. Henry, who made a life study of methods of feeding all classes of stock, is that a mature horse should be in the open air not less than four or five hours a day, and should travel from ten to fifteen miles daily to maintain leath; and a well-fed colt should be out of doors from eight to ten hours a day, and should move several miles, either in a yard or on a track. No one questions the soundness of such teaching, but many, from neglect or other reasons, omit to act upon such knowledge. One generation of horses may not show ill effects from "too kindly" treatment, but in years to come flabbiness of muscle, softness of bone, weakness of feet, and a generally impaired constitution will be the price of laxity in the matter of giving healthful exercise, not neglecting good food, to young horses or to other breeding stock.

**Rawlinson Bros.' Hackneys.**

Eleven miles north-west of Calgary, on the north side of the Bow river, is located the large Hackney ranch owned by Rawlinson Bros. Here over 250 Hackneys of the best breeding and most desirable conformation can be seen by any interested visitor. Many noted prizewinners made their home here, among them being Robin Adair, famous as the champion of the breed in America, through winning the highest possible honors at the New York show in 1901. Saxon, the sweep-stake winner at Toronto last spring, and at the Chicago International last month, was bred on this ranch, and among the present fillies are two full sisters of his, also many others of equal merit.

Commodore, a brown horse of great substance and symmetry, is now being mated to Robin Adair mares. His partner in stud service is Black Doctor, sire Master Dart, dam Black Duchess, a Fireaway bred mare, and a noted prizewinner, out of the Crompton strain of Hackneys. As Black Doctor is a stylish, up-standing horse, of good size, with exceptionally high and snappy action, and a perfect outeross, it will be readily understood how valuable he is where such a large collection of mares are kept for breeding purposes. The young suckers are almost a perfect lot, and well do they show their select breeding. The mares and fillies have abundance of size, grand action, and lots of quality.

Rawlinson Bros.' oat crop this year was a heavy one, not only in yield per acre, but also in weight per bushel. A measured bushel, dipped at random out of the bin just as the oats were left by the threshing machine (and they were by no means clean), weighed 43 pounds. Victoria Prize is the name of the oat. Oats on the Rawlinson ranch are only grown for home consumption.

**A Good Stallion for Ontario.**

At a large sale of trotting horses, held in New York recently, Jos. Wetherill, Galt, Ont., purchased the stallion Oro Wilkes 2.11, by Sable Wilkes 2.18, dam Ellen Mayhew 2.22, by Director. Concerning this sale the American Horseman says:

"The sale of Oro Wilkes 2.11, to a Canadian breeder, again directs attention to the steady headway the trotter is making in the breeding circles of that country. A score of years ago the breeders of Canada who were interested in the trotter were an exceedingly small number as compared with those who were breeding Thoroughbreds. Since then, year by year, the trotter has assumed more importance, until now Canada boasts of some trotting-horse breeding establishments that compare favorably with the best breeding establishments of this country, and each season Canada sends into the Grand Circuit some trotters and pacers that are able to hold their own in the company they meet. The addition of Oro Wilkes to the list of Canadian sires will certainly have more than a passing effect on the breeding interests of that country."

Four thousand and fifty dollars was the price paid for this trotting stallion.

**Stock.**

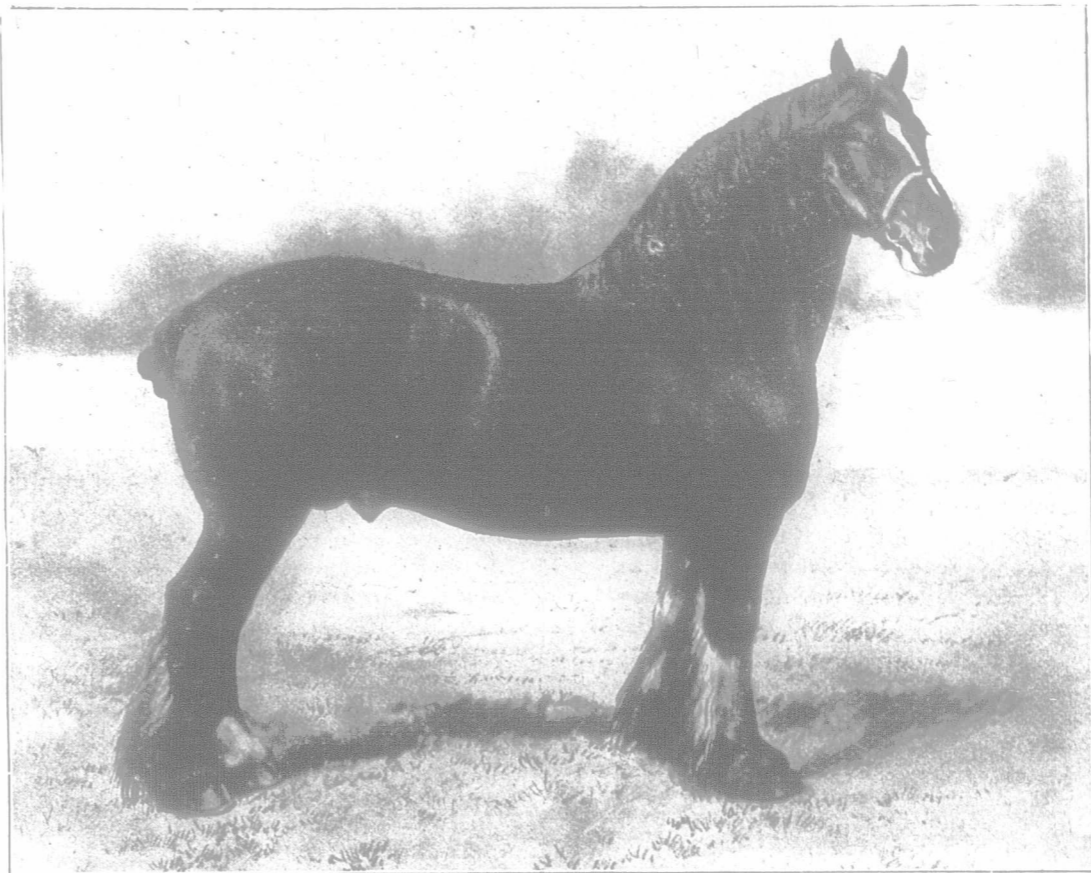
**Present Range Conditions.**

The abundance of rain during the past summer was conducive to a more generous crop of pasture on the range than is common, and this, as is generally the case when such conditions prevail, was helpful in quantity at the expense of quality, at the time when such is most needed. Experienced ranchers know full well that a fair

whatever herds and flocks in healthful condition have free access to a good-sized range.

After the green, succulent pasture of spring and summer, the bullocks, which are nearing the time when their usefulness is to be put to the crucial test of the block, require a sort of "tightening up" ration, something that will firm their flesh, such as a good grain ration. Under average range conditions the naturally-cured fodder of the prairie makes a splendid substitute for the grain feeding of districts, where a more intensified mode of farming is the rule.

Last season, as stated, the grass was soft,



**Shire Stallion, Moulton Ben (19857).**

Imported Shire stallion, 4 years old. Height, 16 1/2 hands. Weight, 1,980 pounds. Imported by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., and Brandon, Man. Now owned by a Morden, Man., syndicate. (See Go-sip, page 44.)

growth of well-cured grass is more conducive to increased weight than a greater abundance of partially-cured, sappy fodder. The prolonged wet spell of last summer kept the grass growing much later than usual, with the result that especially during the early shipping period, and to a certain extent even later, although feed had been abundant all summer, a much smaller percentage of finished export steers could be found in any bunch; this result being directly traceable to the unduly soft nature of the feed in the late summer and early fall.

After the grass has reached maturity, clear skies and a good scorching sun are excellent preparatory requisites for curing the green blades in such a manner that their nutritious and appetizing qualities are fittingly stored for the great purpose of giving vitality and additional flesh to

not sufficiently advanced to give the best results at the required time. However, the warm September sun had a splendid influence, with the result that conditions on the range, so far as feed is concerned, is above average this winter, except, of course, where the devastating prairie fires blackened the landscape.

A splendid plan is to plow the fire-guards on the road allowances, exercising due care the first time to start in the "center" and plow towards the middle; the following year repeat, and in this way, whenever it is decided to open up that road allowance, all that will be needed are bridges and culverts, the grading already being completed without in any way adding to the taxation of that locality. Where fire-guards are numerous the flames are confined to small areas, reducing the loss of winter pasture to a minimum.



**A Round-up.**

Master Wilbert Trotter, with his pony, Beauty, rounding up a bunch of Trotter & Trotter's horses, Brandon, Man.

The present winter up to the 10th of December has been one singularly favorable to stock. It is true there was a slight fall of snow and a few cold days in the early part of November, after which the weather was clear and mild. Since the 10th of December until the time of writing it has been colder, with some snow, yet in no sense unduly boisterous.

In many parts, owing to the rapid decrease of open range, considerable more fodder per head has to be provided. This plan permits of heavier stocking than would be possible under former conditions, and, in fact, has many features which render it worthy of serious thought from any interested in Western stock-raising.

The feed—hay or green sheaves—is scattered direct from the wagon or sleigh on the ground in some sheltered spot. Thus, the fodder from a few well-cultivated acres is the means of maintaining more stock in better condition than could possibly be managed under the old ranching regime. There is not the slightest doubt but that this method will increase in about the same ratio as the open range decreases.

### Pincher Creek Stock Shipments.

The district of Pincher Creek is developing rapidly, as can be seen by comparing the live-stock shipments of a year ago with those of today. In 1902 Mr. John Herron, the live-stock inspector, tells us that the total for horses and cattle amounted to 2,800, while for the year just closed 4,680 were shipped. Had the fall of 1903 been as favorable for cattle shipments as the previous one a still much greater difference would have been recorded, for during 1902 only some 300 horses were shipped, and the bulk of the balance was beef. This year 1,188 horses and two mules were marketed from Pincher, classified as follows: 425 yearlings and two-year-olds, of both sexes; 369 mares, 347 geldings, 43 suckers, and 4 stallions. Owing to the low price of beef during last fall the proportion of steers in the cattle total by no means holds its own with former years. Four bulls, 100 heifers, 107 calves, 626 cows, 1,225 steers, and 1,428 stockers combined in making the grand cattle total of last year. It will be noticed that stockers constituted the largest class; this, to many, may come as a revelation, for Pincher is considered almost purely a range district, and were such true stockers naturally would be imported instead of exported. The rapid inrush of population is changing former methods as practiced in the Territories, and to this can largely be attributed the number of exported stockers from Pincher during last season. That locality is getting pretty well settled and fenced. Grain growing and general mixed farming now occupy a prominent place where formerly boundless pasture was the delight of the ranchman. When any range district becomes more thickly settled and mixed farming gains in popularity with the majority, as a natural sequence more breeding stock are kept, for such can easily be wintered on the straw, yet the area of summer pasture is lessened, for the produce of all tilled fields is utilized as winter fodder, consequently the shipping of stockers becomes a necessity, provided a full supply of live stock is maintained to advantageously consume the coarser grains and straw from the large cultivated areas; at least, until the cultivated grasses, by adding increased pasture per acre, are extensively used.

Many of the stockers shipped from Pincher went to some of the large ranches in the Medicine Hat district, and, we believe, without exception, all found winter quarters in the Territories. Wherever they went good satisfaction will be the result, for not only are they "natives" (consequently hardy), but also well bred.

The time is drawing near when less stockers will be moved from one portion to another in the Territories seeking winter pasture; cultivated grasses, irrigation, etc., are hastening that day by making it possible for the same area to accommodate more stock, and, naturally, as the mixed farmer becomes a more potent factor in the upbuilding of the Territories the area of grazing land will be diminished, and the methods of feeding beef changed from the present one of simply letting them fatten on the highly nutritious, although often scanty pasture of the natural prairie.

As elsewhere pointed out in the "Farmer's Advocate," when that day comes beef on foot will be marketed at an earlier age, this being accomplished by a more liberal ration during the winter months.

The mixed farmer, raised on extremely dry sections, by a small amount of water, and most of the time, will be able to raise only beef (watered) and a few calves. On drier, putting moisture under the surface of the soil, and consequently, varied crops in the winter can be watered according to requirements.

### The Selection, Breeding and Care of Beef Cattle.

By Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

Man has come, and rightly, too, to look upon the bovine species as being among his best friends, and as such they should have good care, kind treatment and liberal feeding. When so treated there is none of our domestic animals that will respond more readily or give better returns for the food consumed. Cattle in the hands of man are simply machines operating for the purpose of converting the rough raw products of the soil, that man cannot use, into a form so that it may be used by humanity for their comfort and sustenance.

By a very delicate and complex process, the dairy cow turns large quantities of raw material into milk, and we make use of it in a hundred and one ways, and without it we would be deprived of one of our chief sources of livelihood. Owing to this form of usefulness, the females of the species are allowed a very much longer period of existence than are the males, save the few elect that are kept as sires. It is quite common to keep our cows at hard work up to ten or even fifteen years; after this long term of greater or less usefulness, turning their carcass into beef.

Like the dairy cow, the mission of the beef animal is to convert the raw material into food for man. In selecting our farm machinery, be it a binder, a mower, a rake, or a plow, we are apt to be very discriminating. We examine very carefully to see that the machine is up-to-date in every particular; then we make enquiry of our neighbors in order to get the benefit of their experience with the different makes of farm implements. The selection of our beef cattle (our machines used for the purpose of converting the raw material of our farms and ranges into a condensed cash commodity) is of even greater importance than is the wise selection of our farm implements. If we want to purchase a new binder, one of the things we must have in the machine is durability: the ability to withstand the heavy strain placed upon it for a long period; or, in other words, it must have a good constitution. So with our beef animal, it must have a strong, robust constitution. We want our binder to run smoothly, and be light of draft; so, too, we want our beef-forming machine to be a good doer, keeping in good health and condition, without any friction or disease. Another requisite in our binder is that its work should be done in a workmanlike manner. A good, smooth stubble should be left behind, the grain should be carried squarely up the elevators to be snugly and securely tied in neat bundles, with the least possible waste from scattered heads or shelled grain. So in the perfect work of our beef machine, we want the product of the raw material in the form of prime, juicy beef, placed largely on the portion of the frame from which the best and highest priced cuts are taken.

### BREEDS OF CATTLE.

The whole question of profit or loss in the production of beef depends, at least to a very great extent, on the selection of our breeding stock. The selection of breed is a matter of great importance. The characteristics of the different breeds should be studied very carefully, and the breed selected that we believe will give the best returns under conditions as they exist with us. Shorthorn cattle are, undoubtedly, the best known and most widely distributed of any of the beef breeds. Their wonderful popularity, maintained for so long a period in every country where they have been introduced, furnishes proof indisputable of the great merit of the breed.

This breed of cattle is supposed to have had its origin in the rich pasture lands of the counties of Durham and Yorkshire, especially in the valley of the River Tees. Among the earlier improvers of the breed stand out prominently the names of the Colling Brothers, of Ketton, who commenced their work of improvement about the year 1780. The dispersion sale of this excellent herd took place in the year 1810, and did much to improve other Shorthorn herds throughout England. Thos. Bates, the founder of what is known as Bates Shorthorns, commenced his operations at Kirklevington late in the eighteenth century. The Princess, Duchess and Oxfords were among the most noted of the tribes which he founded. The Bates cattle were of large size, elegant bearing and deep milkers, but did not carry the same wealth of flesh as either the Booth or Cruickshank cattle. The constitution and usefulness of Bates cattle has been very much impaired by pedigree craze and inbreeding. At a sale of Bates cattle, held at New York Mills, N. Y., 1874, one hundred and nine head were sold at an average price of \$3,504.00; one Duchess cow bringing the large sum of \$40,600.00.

Richard Booth and his sons were among the most noted of the early improvers of the breed. These breeders set to themselves the task of lengthening the hind quarter, increasing the heart-girth by filling up the fore-flank, increasing the depth and evenness of the flesh, and of improving the constitution, in all of which they were eminently successful.

Amos Cruickshank, of Sittyton, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, is rightly regarded as the originator of present-day Shorthorns. In starting to breed, Mr. Cruickshank, being a man with a clear head and a strong will, had in his mind's eye a clear conception of the type of animal he wished to produce. The wonderful popularity of Cruickshank cattle throughout the Shorthorn world speaks volumes for what can be accomplished by one man through determined, intelligent perseverance.

Shorthorn cattle are somewhat the largest of any of the beef breeds. They are good doers, mature early, carrying their flesh where it is of the greatest value. Cattle can be secured within the Shorthorn breed to suit almost any condition. If cattle are required for the large ranges, broad-backed, mossy-coated, robust fellows of the strictly beef type may be selected; if for beef and butter, selections can be made that will compare favorably with the best dual-purpose cattle. If for the dairy, selections can be made that will keep well abreast with the dairy cow in her own domain. Shorthorn cattle have proved very valuable for crossing on grade or common cattle, the progeny frequently feeding nearly as well as the pure-bred animals.

### HEREFORDS.

The Herefords, an old and well-established breed of beef cattle, are very strong claimants for public favor. The cattle of Herefordshire were favorably spoken of as early as 1627; and again in 1788. Among the most noted of the early improvers of the breed were Benjamin Tompkins, father and son. Many of the best herds built up in England were founded on stock secured from the younger Tompkins. During the first half of the last century Hereford cattle won more prizes at the Smithfield fat stock show than those of any other breed. During the last decade they have been growing in public favor at a very rapid rate. Hereford cattle are particularly adapted for large range conditions, being hardy and good foragers. Their uniformity of color, early maturing qualities, and the acknowledged excellence of their meat all tend to make them strong claimants for public favor.

### POLLED ANGUS.

The black, hornless breed of cattle known as Polled Angus or Aberdeen-Angus are supposed to have had their origin in the north-eastern portion of Scotland. The work of improving this very popular breed has been going on for considerably over a century. In size, the Polled Angus are not as large as the Shorthorns or Herefords, although they weigh remarkably well for their appearance. They do not seem to be so well adapted to range conditions as are several of the other breeds. As feeders they rank high, and will stand heavy pressure without becoming patchy or uneven, as is frequently the case with the Shorthorns and Herefords. The quality of their meat is good, and they kill a larger percentage of dead meat to live weight than any other breed. During recent years the Polled Angus cattle have carried off more prizes at our leading fat stock shows in proportion to numbers shown than have any other breed.

### GALLOWAY.

Galloway, so named from the Province of Galloway, are also polled and black in color. These cattle are rather smaller than the Polled Angus. They are exceedingly hardy, and great rustlers, being well covered with a beautiful thick coat of long mossy hair. They can withstand the cold better than any of the breeds mentioned. They are very active, and will thrive on shorter pasture than any cattle of greater weight. Their meat is of superior quality. They are rather shy milkers, and considered a little slower in coming to maturity than the breeds already mentioned.

### SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

After selecting the breed that we consider the best adapted to our conditions, we should be extremely careful in our selections of breeding stock. We should study well the type of animal that will give the best returns from the butchers' as well as the feeders' point of view.

Describing what we consider the right type of animal to produce the largest amount of beef of best quality and at the least cost: The head should be rather short, with broad muzzle; large nostrils; face clean cut, but not too lean; broad between the eyes; eyes calm and contented in appearance, fairly prominent, but not bulging; face slightly dished, but not so much so as with the dairy cow; head well carried, on a strong, fairly-short neck; neck straight on top from head to juncture of shoulder; neck veins full, extending

well back over shoulders; shoulder fairly broad and smooth on top, with points of shoulders on a level with vertebra; shoulder-sides well covered with flesh, lying well within the body, showing neither tendency to bareness nor roughness; crops well filled out, showing no depression back of the shoulder, which is strongly objected to in a beef animal; ribs well sprung, long and well hooped, providing plenty of room on top for a heavy, deep covering of flesh, where it is of the greatest value, with good depth of flesh well down the ribs; loin broad, and deeply covered; hooks fairly broad, not too prominent, smoothly covered; hind quarters long, broad and level, well filled in from hooks to pin bones; back straight from head to tail; buttocks broad and deep, at right angles with back, twist full, and well let down towards hocks; neck clean-cut underneath, without any dulap; chest broad, full and deep, providing abundant room for the lungs and vital organs; fore-flank full and deep; heartgirth large; rear-flank full, and well let down; lower line straight, running parallel with the back, standing well apart on a good set of short, straight legs, with plenty of substance above knee and hock, but rather fine below; bone of good quality, which would indicate good quality throughout. The body should be covered throughout with a wealth of natural flesh, especially those parts which give us the choicest cuts.

When we consider that a first-class beef animal has about 35 per cent. of his dressed weight in the three cuts along the back, known as ribs, porterhouse, and sirloin, and that these three cuts represent about 55 per cent. of the value of the entire carcass, we see how important it is that we should have a correct knowledge of what constitutes a good animal. The hair, hide and handling qualities are important, not so much for what they are as for what they indicate. With a good, thick, mossy coat of long, soft hair, growing out of a hide not too thick, and yet not too thin or papery; a hide that you can gather up in handfuls and find it pliable and soft, and at the same time elastic in its touch; overlaying a depth of firm, yet not hard flesh, you have almost invariably a good doer and feeder.

We would emphasize once more the great importance of selection. One animal will feed at a loss, another barely pay for food and care, while still another will return a large margin of profit. Do not be tempted to sell your best heifers because some enterprising breeder offers you a few dollars more than market value for them. Select the choicest for the purpose of improving the standard of your herd, and you will soon find that you are on the right track. If the selection of the female breeding stock is important, the selection of the sires is of incomparably greater importance. The old saying that the bull is one-half the herd is as true and forcible as ever. It is a short-sighted and ruinous policy to use anything but high-class sires. The Dominion of Canada is losing millions annually by using inferior sires in the breeding of farm stock. By the continuous use of high-class sires almost any herd in the land may be brought up to a high standard of excellence. Show me the breeders throughout our Dominion that have gained eminence as breeders and I will show you men that have been very discriminating in the class of sires they used.

While good blood, wise selection and careful breeding is necessary to success, they must be associated with good management, good care and intelligent feeding. It is rather difficult to say much along this line when cattle are kept entirely under range conditions. One thing essential to success would be to keep the bulls separated from the herd until such time as to have the calves come in the spring when grass would be nicely started and danger of heavy storms well past, allowing the calves to run with their dams, say up to the latter part of September or early in October, when they should be placed in a field by themselves, where they could have access to abundant water and plenty of good pasture, or the choicest of hay. This should be supplemented by a little oatmeal or whole oats and pulped roots. Whole roots, such as mangels or sugar beets, make excellent food for young calves at weaning time.

I believe the question of profit or loss in the breeding of cattle depends largely on how the calves are handled from weaning time until reaching grass the following spring. The object should be to retain as far as possible the calf flesh, and keep them moving right along. Succeeding in this, we are well advanced towards success; failing in this, we lose about a year's growth.

About all I will say further is: Don't overstock your ranges, just keep what your ranges will keep good, and keep them of the best. Don't keep more than you can feed and provide practical shelter during severe winter weather. I believe that this is a lesson a good many of the farmers in this country will do well to learn. Cattle handling, although exacting a good deal of hard work, is a pleasant occupation, and will under most conditions yield a good return to the man who is willing to give good care and apply business principles.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

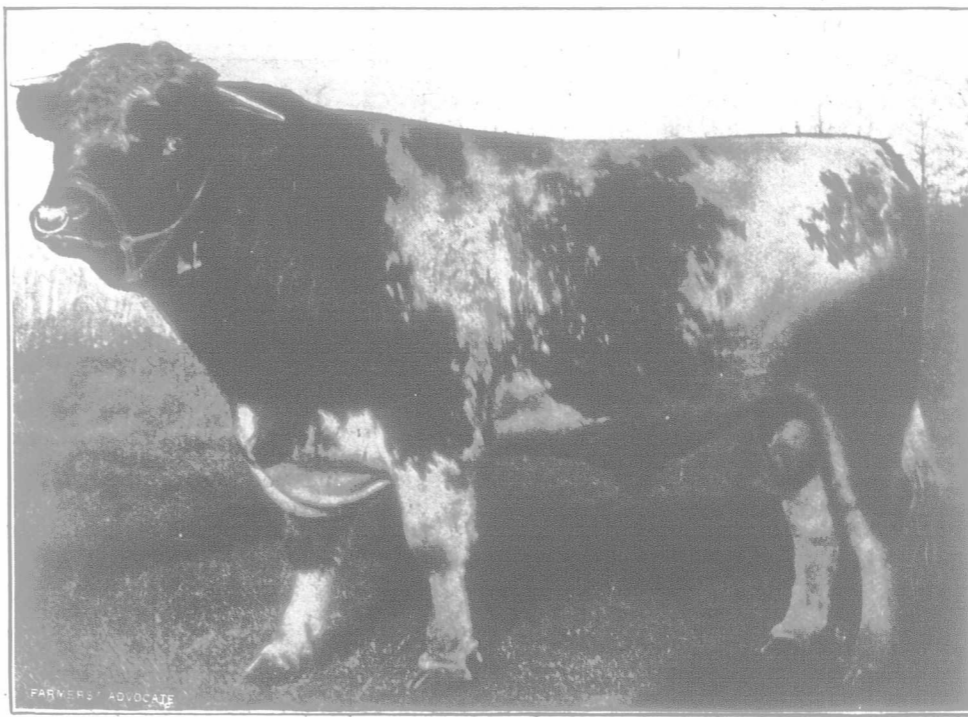
The great fat stock shows of 1903 are over, and on the whole we are thankful. Nearly every town has its event of this kind, but the five outstanding shows are, in order of date, Norwich, Inverness, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and London. At the first the English exhibitors first try conclusions. At Inverness, the north country breeders, similarly enter the battle. At Birmingham, which is held on the same day as Inverness, the winners at Norwich face the best from feeders in

divided according to weights. Welsh cattle won two out of the three cattle classes, and the champion plate went to the Welsh runt carcass placed first in the older class of steers. The second best carcass was that of the first-prize heifer—an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross. A similarly-bred carcass was second in the younger class of steers, and an Aberdeen-Angus product, out of a cross-bred cow, that is a three-parts bred A.-A. steer carcass, was second in the older class. A Sussex was third in the younger class; a Shorthorn fourth; and an A.-A. steer highly commended.

In the older class, the third-prize winner was a Kerry. In the heifer class, the second was a Galloway, and good at that; the third a blue-gray (A.-A.-Shorthorn cross); the fourth a Dexter, and the fifth a Welsh. The champion carcass in the sheep section was a Suffolk lamb, and nearly all the prizes in the sheep classes went to Suffolk-Cheviot crosses. Berkshires won first and second in the class for carcasses of pigs not exceeding 100 pounds weight. The third was a Large White. In the medium class, over 100 lbs., and not exceeding 220 lbs., Berkshires were again first and second. The heaviest class, over 220 lbs., was led by a Large White; a Berkshire being second, and a Large Black third.

The necessity for such competitions was clearly demonstrated by the results. The judges were three prominent butchers. The first-prize carcass in the younger steer class was unplaced on hoof; the one placed first on hoof was put second as a carcass, and the one placed second on hoof was put third as a carcass; the third on hoof was placed fourth. Except for missing the first, the judges appear to have got near the place in their examinations on hoof. In the older steer class they placed an animal first which only got fourth prize as a carcass. This was an A.-A. steer, owned by His Majesty the King. Their second prize on hoof was also second as a carcass. Their third on hoof was not only first as a carcass in his class, but the champion carcass in the show. Their third-prize carcass got no prize at all on hoof. This was the Kerry, a type of animal concerning which a London butcher has apparently no skill. It was in the heifer class that the greatest discrepancies were seen between the awards on hoof and the awards in carcass. On hoof the judges placed an Aberdeen-Angus-Herford cross first. She was very smooth and level in flesh, but cut up far too fat, and got no prize at all as a carcass. It sold for about 10 cents per pound. The Galloway placed second as a carcass was also placed second on hoof. The cross-bred which was classed first and reserve champion carcass, was placed third on hoof. It sold at 20 cents per pound, and the Galloway, which stood second at 18 cents per pound. The Dexter placed fourth as a carcass was unplaced on hoof; as was also the A.-A.-Shorthorn cross placed third. This was exhibited by His Majesty, and made the biggest price, viz., 21 cents per pound.

The butchers were hardly more successful in dealing with the sheep. They seemed to be looking for very lean mutton, and overrid the thing,



**Alberta Prince =40190=.**

An outstanding winner in the two-year-old class at the Innisfail Fair. Sired by Prince Cruickshank (imp.); dam Myra Cruickshank (imp.). Owned by David Sinclair, Innisfail, Alta. (See Gossip, page 42.)

other parts of England and some parts of Scotland. At Edinburgh the Scots and north of England feeders have their innings, and the grand round-up takes place at London, under the auspices of the Smithfield Club. The London event is also unique in that it is the only show of the lot at which there is a carcass competition for cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. This is by far the most interesting and useful part of the show. The animals are inspected and judged on hoof on the Monday; they are killed on the Monday evening; by Wednesday morning their carcasses are suspended where they stood alive two days before. These are then judged, and have positions assigned to them, while complete details of the constituent results in each case are published and in circulation by two o'clock on



**Laura.**

By Topsman, out of Lucretia 3rd. Winner of second prize in the aged cow class at Winnipeg Industrial, 1903. The property of J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

the afternoon of that day. The classes this year were very well filled. There were two classes for steers, one for animals under two years old, the other for animals two years old and under three. There was one class for heifers under three years old. Similarly, there were classes for longwool and shortwool lambs and wethers over one year old, and various classes for pigs, which were



On hoof they placed a Cheviot first, which cut up so lean and deficient in fat that it got no prize at all as a carcass. Their second-prize winner on hoof, a Suffolk-Cheviot cross, was placed first as a carcass. Their second-prize carcass—the same kind of cross—was unplaced on hoof. The third carcass was in a similar state, and their fourth, a Blackface lamb, was placed fourth on hoof. Their third-prize selection on hoof—a Devon—cut up so fat that it was unclassified as a carcass. In one case only did they fairly hit the mark. The reserve champion mutton carcass was a Suffolk-Cheviot wether, 20 months old, which the judges selected as first on hoof. The second in this class alive was third dead, and their third alive was unplaced. Their second carcass was possibly an unfamiliar type to a London butcher, and was unplaced on hoof. It was the produce of a Suffolk ram and what we call in Scotland a gray-face ewe—that is, a ewe got by a Border-Leicester ram from a Blackface ewe. The third alive was a Cheviot wether, which cut up so fat that it was unplaced as a carcass. In the class for shortwooled lambs, which furnished the champion mutton carcass, the judges were hopelessly out of it in selecting the sheep on hoof. They failed to place either of the first four, nor were they any more successful in the corresponding class for older sheep. The educative value of a carcass competition is thus seen to be very great, as well as very necessary. Where butchers are so much at sea, what can be expected of farmers?

The classes for living animals at nearly all shows have this year been conspicuous for the supremacy of the cross-breeds. The champion animal at Norwich was an A.-A.-Dexter cross—a perfect model, but, of course, light in weight, as things go. At Inverness and Edinburgh the champion was a great black polled ox, got by an A.-A. sire from a pedigree Shorthorn dam. The Birmingham champion was the King's Hereford steer. All of these were knocked hopelessly out of time at Smithfield by a cross-bred roan heifer, beautifully made and moulded, and got by a Shorthorn sire out of a pedigreed A.-A. dam. She is an extraordinary animal in various respects. There is scarcely a single feature of her dam's breed to be traced in her. She is Shorthorn in color, mould, and type. Perhaps the A.-A. influence appears in her roundness of thighs and fineness of bone, but otherwise you could not detect it. She is horned, and makes a beautiful picture. In spite of these things it can hardly be said that her victory was popular, and none of the London butchers bought her. She was purchased by a gentleman from Hull, and goes north to that port. The favorite was Mr. J. J. Cridlan's A.-A. steer, Twin Ben, which at Birmingham was defeated by the King's Hereford, but turned the tables on him at London. The polled steer was well brought out, and firm in flesh. He was a popular victor, as the best steer in the show of any breed or type, and the final lay between him and the heifer already referred to. She is named Miss Charles, and was bred by Mr. Wm. Charles, Gammons, Rothie-Norman, Aberdeen-shire. Her owner is Mr. Batchelor, Greatham, Pulborough, Sussex. She is the heaviest animal in the show, scaling 2,119 pounds at 2 years 10 months 3 weeks 1 day. Mr. Cridlan's polled steer scales 1,948 pounds at 2 years 11 months 3 weeks 3 days. The sire of Miss Charles was a Dithie bull named Count Alaric, of the same family as the great Count Lavender, and others of the same tribal name. The Galloway classes were filled fairly well, both at Edinburgh and London. The championship at Edinburgh went to Captain Stirling, of Keir, Dunblane, for a bull named Punch, bred by Captain Cunningham, of Hensol. He was first at Smithfield last year, but this year only stood fourth there. His weight at 2 years 10 months 4 days was 1,662 pounds. The breed championship at London went to Messrs. Biggar & Sons for the first-prize heifer, bred by themselves. Her weight at 2 years 9 months 3 weeks was 1,538 pounds.

A remarkable feature of the show was the overwhelming preponderance of Shorthorn blood in the cross-bred classes. Of 51 cattle exhibited in these classes not one could be found in which the Shorthorn was not an element. There were all kinds of combinations, but in all the Shorthorn wielded a potent sway. The first-prize youngster was a Shorthorn-Galloway, or blue-gray, the produce of a white Shorthorn bull and a black polled heifer. All the other prize-winners in the class were the produce of a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus combination, with one exception—another Shorthorn-Galloway. In the older class of steers all the prizes went to the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus combination. The same remark applies to all the prize-winners in both classes of heifers. The Smithfield of 1903 was a veritable triumph for this line of breeding commercial cattle.

An interesting account was lately given by a West of Scotland tenant farmer of his efforts to secure a species of dairy cow capable of producing well-colored milk, to which it would be unnecessary to add artificial coloring matter. The cross-

resorted to is a most unusual one—the Jersey bull and Ayrshire cow. The result has been surprising. Mr. Matthew Craig, Thornliebank, near Glasgow, is the gentleman in question, and anyone who desires to understand his work should communicate with him. Mr. Craig made use of lantern-slides to illustrate his point; his cattle are good sorts, and he has succeeded in his aim. Some were sceptical regarding the feeding value of animals bred in the way indicated. Mr. Craig got prices for his "shots" which so far as that is concerned were surprising. Of course, any kind of Jersey bull will not do for the purpose in view, and the Ayrshire cows have also to be carefully selected.

"SCOTLAND YET."

### Range Products and Transportation.

The collapse of beef prices last season was a serious matter for the rancher. Without this, he felt for some time that he was up against it anyway. When closed leases are not encouraged, and the homesteader who wants to do a little cultivation can come in at any unexpected moment and limit the water privileges along the bottoms, the bench becomes little use of itself. Hitherto grass and water alone have produced fine beef, but the scarcity of water means very poor cattle. The growing competition for range added to this makes it hard to finish cattle.

About trouble from the "nes'er" and the wire fences, this is inevitable. We cannot get away from it, and perhaps the homesteader is just the thing, as by his coming probably the total national production and wealth are greater than they would be if the country was left with the rancher. The existence of large tracts of land only good for grazing must be recognized, however, and the interests of the rancher should be con- sidered in some way.

### THE WASTE PRODUCTS.

Meantime, there is another matter that suggests itself rather pointedly in connection with the returns to the rancher for his product. On account of the large proportion of waste in livestock shipments; or, stated more definitely, on account of the large proportion of any live animal that is waste, the cost of shipment for the valuable remainder is inordinately heavy, and must mean a considerable reduction of the net proceeds to the producer. The producer in Western Canada is a long way from the seaboard, and is competing with large quantities of beef shipped in cold storage. The system must be wasteful. It would be a straight gain to the producer if his product could be put on the British market as carcass, minus the head, hide, shanks, and entrails, and without the cost of feeding en route. There is a good opportunity for progressive and useful work by the Dominion Government in the improvement of transportation facilities for our meat-stuffs by the extension of the cold storage system to the producing centers in the West. The rancher will have to meet the feeling proposition himself, but the question of transportation facilities is one that belongs to the departments of trade and commerce and agriculture in our Federal Government. There are very obvious economic advantages in sight for the ranching interests in the establishment of feeding stations, local abattoirs, and the institution of cold storage transportation of meats to the seaboard.

With regard to mutton, the necessity is still greater. Though most of our product is locally consumed, there is no doubt but that the mutton industry would be much improved, and its operations put on a sounder basis if our stuff went into the world's markets as our wheat and beef do. Our range mutton does not equal English mutton in any case, but sheep right off the range do not adapt themselves to feeding during transportation as well as cattle do, and, consequently, reach the British markets in not very good shape, and the institution of cold storage transportation would be of still greater advantage to them than it would be to cattle.

Lethbridge, Alta.

J. McCAIG.

### Herbivorous Animals Require Salt.

Animals that live on grains and grasses must have salt, in addition to that supplied by their natural food, to maintain normal health. They will travel long distances in search of it, provided they cannot get it by some easier method. Carnivorous animals do not require salt in excess to that supplied by their natural food. They eat with their food considerable blood, and as blood contains about the right proportion of salt necessary for the system, they have no desire for any in its concentrated form.

Cereals and legumes form the chief food of herbivorous animals. These contain very little salt, but a large proportion of the various salts and combinations of potash, and as these forms of potash tend to drive salt from the body through the action of the kidneys, it naturally follows that considerable quantities of common salt will be required by the system to take the place of that which has been lost. Milk, like

flesh and blood, contains comparatively little of the potash salts, hence young animals while living on milk have not the same need for salt which they will as they grow older.

Any food rich in potash calls for a liberal supply of salt.

### Feed vs. Breed.

Feed counts for a lot, but it cannot take the place of the natural ability to convert feed into beef—this must be bred in an animal. Thus it is that a good buyer of live stock must be an observer, and be practical in his knowledge of the essentials of a beef animal. Dairy-bred dogies are a class that should be avoided when the purpose is to grow beef at a profit. They are almost invariably short and sharp in the rump and bare and narrow in the back. These are serious faults, as they reduce the extent of the best cuts.

The best is none too good in any case, and the importance of good blood should never be lost sight of, neither in selecting steers for the range nor breeding stock to reinforce the herd.

A striking example of the value of a high-class female for breeding is seen in the 16-year-old Clydesdale mare, Her Ain Sel, recently sold at Col. Halloway's sale, whose progeny has brought the grand total of twenty-one thousand dollars, and she is said to be again in foal. The mare may appear like large figures, but they stand out as a striking testimony, showing the worth of good blood when combined with individual merit. Feed is important, but breed counts in beef manufacture.

### Science of Breeding.

That experienced breeder and ever-versatile writer, Mr. Richard Gibson, of Delaware, Ontario, in a recent contribution to the American Sheep-breeder, says in part:

There is a mystery in breeding no one has yet solved. It is hidden under various terms by physiological students.

Bakewell came nearest to solving the problem, for his master mind not only conceived but made the Leicester sheep, and he also improved and laid the foundation for the present Shire horse and Large White or Yorkshire swine, while his Long-horn cattle were the most popular of the beef breeds during his lifetime. A mystery while alive, his mantle descended upon none of his pupils, though men who afterward made their mark, the most they could tell of Dishley was that "there was an old black ram kept in a back pen."

As I have before written, the shortest and most reliable cut to success is by the continued use of the smoothest, thickest-fleshed, typical rams of the breed. Beware of the big fellows, also the blubbery, big rumple sort. And, then, don't try see-sawing backwards and forth, one year conceive in the mind that a big-fronted ram is necessary; the next, one with a big leg. Then it is discovered that breeding for these two ends has left the middle slack, another season discloses the fact type is lacking or fleecy off. So this scientific breeder continues "looping the loop," and when he gets round he is about where he started.

As well try and make a student a scholar by teaching him Latin one year, Greek the next, then English to even up, and mathematics any odd time. They all nick in nicely with each other when studied together, but one end at a time won't work.

So, my young friends, take the advice of an old man, breed from the most evenly-fleshed, most symmetrical ram showing breed type that can be found, and if the first trial is not as successful as desired, try again, with, if possible, a better ram, but bear in mind these ewe lambs from the first ram, though not perhaps to one's liking, still knowing their sire, they will be apt to respond to the next mating, and so on by the continual use of ideal, symmetrical rams, the nearer the goal will be found.

Breeding is truly a great art. Even the most highly-gifted scientist makes mistakes. The wisest men are often the fathers of fools; the athlete may have weaklings for sons. But the sheep-breeder, his selection may produce better, and increasingly better results year by year, by following in this line "best to the best."

When the same care is taken in the selection of mates in the human family, there will be found fewer misfits, and we shall not find good grain producing wild oats any more than that the physical development of man's posterity shall be uncertain or problematical.

I have a wood-cut from London Punch, about thirty years old. Scene, a park, in which was grazing "Sixth Duke of Geneva." A noble lord smoking his cigar, soliloquizes:

"Oh, a truly noble animal!"

The bull—"Yes, my lord, and if the same care had been taken of your ancestors as has been taken in the selection of mine, you would be a truly noble animal also."

**Farm.**

**Manitoba Grain-growers' Association.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In sending the "Farmer's Advocate" some facts regarding the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, its work in the past, the work it intends to take up in future, and the date for holding its annual convention, I may say that a meeting of the Executive of the Association will be held shortly, when the date for the annual convention will be decided upon, and a plan of campaign arranged for the coming year, due notice of which will be sent the "Advocate" and other papers, and in this connection I shall, on behalf of the Manitoba G.-G. A., avail myself of this opportunity of thanking the "Advocate" for the great assistance rendered the G.-G. A. from its first organization until the present time. Every opportunity has been taken by that friend of the Western farmer to urge upon them the great necessity of organizing to protect and promote their own interests. A great deal of the success of the G.-G. A. is due to the friendly assistance of your journal and other papers throughout the West.

The work of the delegation sent to Ottawa by the Territorial and Manitoba Associations has already been dealt with by members of the delegation. Long after the delegation returned home, and when the Grain Act was introduced in the Senate for final consideration by that body, Senator Young moved an amendment, which was carried, to the effect that a farmer, having ordered a car and failing from any cause to complete loading it within 24 hours, would be liable to demurrage charges of 25 cents an hour for the time over the 24 hours it required to complete loading the car. This charge for demurrage was considered excessive, and also a special measure of injustice to the farmers, as it penalized them to a greater extent than other shippers and users of cars. A strong protest was made against this amendment by the Executive of the M. G.-G. A., by some newspapers and others, with the result that when the bill came back to the Commons the objectionable clause was struck out, so that the Grain Act as it now stands may be considered a fair measure of justice to all parties interested. Of course, as long as there is a lack of adequate equipment on the part of the railways to meet the requirements of traffic, there will continue to be grain blockades, and consequent discontent, and bickerings, and recriminations, and certain provisions of the Grain Act will come in for blame by parties who have been accustomed to have it all their own way in the handling and shipping of grain in the past. In those days conditions were not very satisfactory. The growers of grain had some reason to think that they were not being fairly dealt with by grain men and elevator companies, hence the agitation for provisions in the Act to enable them to load directly on cars, and not be compelled to put their grain through the elevators if they considered it would not be in their interest to do so.

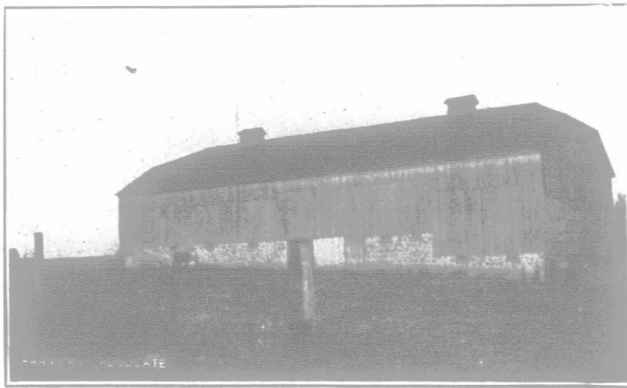
The whole trouble is the want of equipment on the part of the railways sufficient to meet the traffic requirements of this country, and this state of things is likely to continue as long as railway corporations are allowed to starve their equipment in order to pay large dividends to shareholders and boom their stock. I venture to say that the wisest course, in the interest of this country, for the grain men, elevator companies and Boards of Trade to take, is not to try to put the blame for the congestion of traffic on a clause of the Grain Act, which only does simple justice to the producer, but join with the great majority of the people in pressing upon the Dominion Government the absolute necessity of extending the Government system of railways to the West, in order to give the rapidly increasing traffic ample transportation facilities at the lowest possible cost, free from the manipulations of railway corporations in the interest of their shareholders, as against the interest of the people. The "Farmer's Advocate" is deserving of a great deal of credit for its recent articles on the lumber situation. This is a most important question to the people of the West, and one the Grain-growers' Associations might very properly take up and consider what means should be taken to protect the people from this outrageously grasping combine. There is something wrong when a few men can possess themselves of one of the most valuable and necessary natural resources of this country, and then by the aid of protective legislation and combination extort outrageous prices from the people for this prime necessity in this new country.

Another matter that should be looked into is the coal question. The price of our native coal is going up every year. Everyone in this country understands the importance of the fuel question. Souris coal is now \$5.00 per ton at Virden. I do not know what prices are charged for this coal at other points, but here it has gone up from \$3.50 in years past to \$5.00. Galt coal has

gone up from something over \$6.00 to \$8.00, and it would appear they have stopped screening it at the mines, and a lot of slate is allowed to be sent out amongst it, so that those who purchase this Galt coal get a lot of dust and rubbish amongst it. There have been great complaints in that respect this season. I think the Government should be urged to appoint inspectors at the mines to see that the coal is properly screened and freed from slate, etc., before it is loaded into cars for shipment. This would be a great saving to those who purchase this coal. These matters should be taken up by the Grain-growers' Associations, in order to try and have them remedied.

I. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Dec. 3rd.



Mr. Geo. Fraser's Barn, Minnedosa, Man.

**Starting on a Farm.**

I was interested in the letter from J. I. C. in the November 20th "Advocate," and was impressed with the thought that Central Alberta would answer his requirements, with the exception of spring wheat, and for that might be substituted fall wheat, which is being successfully grown here.

Starting with his last suggestion, that of scenery, I can imagine no farming country in the world with more varied beautiful scenery—rolling prairies dotted here and there with groves of poplar, willow and spruce; sparkling streams, snow-capped mountains in the distance, and over all wonderful coloring of sunset and sunrise skies, with frequent mirages to enhance the view. Can you ask for more?

Our editor did not ask for opinions, but experiences, and as I have not been here long enough to have much experience of my own, except in spending a larger capital than the one mentioned, I might give a few experiences of acquaintances here, for I have heard of no place where people who were willing to work have done better with a small capital, or none, to start with than in this vicinity. I can name at least a dozen young men, neighbors, who came here without money, or with very little, who are living on their homesteads long enough each year to hold them, working out considerably, getting a few cattle as they are able, making a good living, and laying a sure foundation for future prosperity.

Nine years ago a middle-aged man and his family arrived in O. from Kansas. He had been hauled out and dried out there, till he had only one dollar left in his purse when he arrived in O., and only his trunk for baggage. To-day he is one of the most prosperous farmers in this section, free from debt, with fine buildings and a good quarter-section of land. I cannot tell just how he has done it, but do know that he and his saw strenuous times, when he had to walk five miles and carry a bag of flour home on his back, only too glad to find some one in the little town well enough off to trust him for it, which one could seldom find in those days. About the same time another man and his growing family came into the country. They were too poor to get things to run a homestead, so they rented for the first four years, and, of course, had few acres to cultivate. In some way they lived till they could stock a place of their own. They now have half a section of land, live well, have kept their credit good, and are educating their children. The man has turned his hand to anything that came in his way, except leaving home to work for any length of time. Another family who were leaving because of relatives, told us they had been here only five years, the man having come two months ahead of his family, and by changing work, etc., got up a log shack for them to live in. When the wife, three little children and aged mother arrived in O. the family did not have ten dollars to their names, and no team or machinery. The man worked out and bought a cow. For three years they had no horses. When the man was needed at home the wife worked out for ranchers, or in the hotel. Gradually they got a herd of cattle, and improved their homestead, fencing it all and hiring a few acres plowed. They lived in a sod-roofed shack, with no partitions except hung-up carpets, with four little one-sash windows; but, when they sold out and left, they traded their land for a home elsewhere, and took with them \$2,000, all from five years' work, beside providing a living for a family of six, half of whom were young and helpless. The man had had no experience on a farm, having been a R. R. man, but he and his wife were young and ambitious.

The above, and others, I can point out to anyone who cares to call on me in Alberta. As I see it, the secret of successfully starting with a capital of \$500 lies in your last three words. You must be content to start in a very "modest way," and do not run into debt if you can in any way keep out.

**Farm-reared Boys.**

The reason why farm-reared boys achieve success in all lines of business and the professions is not far to seek. It is due primarily to the habits of industry and thrift and self-reliance which they acquire in youth and retain through manhood. The farm boy learns to get up early, and if there be any one of those proverbial fat worms around, this bright bird is apt to catch it. He has half a day's work done before the city boy has left his downy couch. As he rises early, so he retires at a seemly hour, healthily wearied with his work, and in condition to enjoy "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," as only a tired country boy knows how. He grows up strong, healthy and energetic, and, best of all, has that best equipment for worldly success, a sound mind in a sound body.—[EX.]



In Winter Quarters.

Aberdeen-Angus-grade calves in the feeding yard of the Bow River Horse Ranch Co., Cochrane, Alta.

## Territorial Grain Growers' Convention.

The third annual convention of the T. G.-G. A., held in Regina on Dec. 16th and 17th, marked an epoch in the history of the grain-producing West. The sub-associations, by careful selection of well-instructed delegates sent as their mouthpieces, nobly assisted in making this grand phalanx of G.-G. a wheat-producers parliament, that long will be remembered as the birthplace of many wise resolutions, embodying the crystallized ideas of the best procurable talent. Questions of vital importance were mentally weighed by this representative body, with that forethought and fair-minded sincerity which only wise, strong bodies have power to exercise, and no frenzied utterances or signs of embroilment marred the dignity or weakened the usefulness of the meetings.

The convention opened with the president, W. R. Motherwell, in the chair. Amongst those present were: Senator W. D. Perley, one of Wolseley's delegates; J. M. Douglas, M.P.; Premier Haultain; Dr. Wm. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories; G. H. V. Bulyea, Territorial Commissioner of Public Works; R. S. Lake, M.L.A., one of the three delegates from Grenfell; Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Agricultural Societies for the Territories; Mayor Smith, of Regina; several aldermen and members of the board of trade; also the following delegates, as reported by the Committee on Credentials:

Abernethy—W. R. Motherwell.  
 Balcarres—J. B. Gillespie, W. E. Webster, J. W. Devitt.  
 Balgonie—J. R. Agar.  
 Carlyle—D. C. McFee.  
 Caron—J. Wilson, S. Getty.  
 Ellishoro—J. H. Berry, G. P. Campbell.  
 Fairville—J. R. Symons, H. H. Keyes.  
 Fleming—C. Shillingford.  
 Glen Ewen—T. Montgomery.  
 Grenfell—J. R. Mitchell, G. D. Fitzgerald.  
 Hazel Cliff—Oliver Millham.  
 Indian Head—R. C. Sanderson, Geo. Lang, Jr., W. J. Harsop, Mr. Walker.  
 Kenlis—J. R. Drinnon, E. Shaw, J. E. Wright, P. Dayman.  
 Loon Creek—T. Harrington, Thos. Baxter.  
 Moosomin—R. J. Phin.  
 Prosperity—R. S. Lloyd.  
 Regina—A. T. Hunter, W. Simpson, G. Spring-Rice, W. C. Cullum, A. W. Cameron, T. Elliott, Alex. Brown, R. McKell.  
 Sintaluta—J. Halford, J. W. Bell, W. Hall, A. E. Partridge.  
 Summerberry—R. Mills.  
 Welwyn—A. Sumner, R. Cail.  
 Wolseley—F. M. Gates, M. Snow.

And a number of interested grain-growers, so that the grand total made a splendid showing, filling the Oddfellows' large hall.

The President's address, which appears elsewhere in this issue, was comprehensive and far-reaching, dealing with many of the most vital questions of the hour, concerning the grain interests of the West, and embodied within it much food for careful consideration, a considerable portion of which bore fruitage, as revealed by the adopted resolutions, which after prolonged and able discussion were handed down as the culminating effort of the convention.

Mayor Smith, upon being introduced by the President, gave the T. G.-G. A. a hearty official welcome. He warmly commended the organization for the able work it is performing in advancing the interests of our "Great Heritage," the Canadian West. After briefly speaking upon that product (No. 1 hard) which has given this country its present prestige, the Mayor, in a magnanimous manner, invited the delegates and their guests to a banquet that evening. Mr. Motherwell, in reply, returned thanks on behalf of the association, stating that he took this token of kindness as a distinct recognition from the business men of Regina of their endorsement of the action and work of the association.

### OTTAWA DELEGATES REPORT.

The report of the two delegates, Messrs. W. R. Motherwell and J. B. Gillespie, sent to Ottawa along with Messrs. D. McChie and H. C. Hendon, of the Manitoba Association, to press for amendments to the Grain Act, was presented by W. R. Motherwell. He stated that, through co-operation, practically all the delegates, including all for which they were sent, were in agreement of their mission assigned in the "Farmers' Advocate" at the time of their names, hence it is not necessary to report. They were tendered a hearty welcome by their good work.

The report of J. B. Millar, Indian Head, now

submitted a report of the minutes and proceedings of the last annual convention, which was held in the Town Hall, Indian Head, December 4th and 5th, 1902. The finances are in good shape, \$79.46 being the amount in the treasury at the time of convention, and all liabilities paid. The report was adopted unanimously.

The following committees were appointed: Nominating—Hon. Pres., Dr. Elliott; members, Messrs. Phin, Sanderson, Hunter, Snow, Fitzgerald, and Noble. This committee was empowered to appoint Finance, Constitution and Resolution Committees; Credential Committee—Messrs. Snow, Hunter and Dayman.

THE GRAIN INSPECTION ACT, which was ably referred to by the President in his report, was opened for discussion by Dr. Douglas, M.P. He stated that from the inception of the Act until the present he had been connected with it. On the whole, it had given satisfaction, and he recommended that the convention should not lay sudden or strong hands upon it. It was not so much in the legal aspects of the Act as in the administration of it at Winnipeg that the trouble arose. The organization for the inspection of grain was what required revision.

THE GENERAL INSPECTION ACT provided that: "The Survey Board for the Manitoba Inspection District shall consist of twelve competent persons, six of whom shall be nominated by the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg, and three each by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the Province of Manitoba and of the Northwest Territories, respectively, and approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and such board shall be governed in the performance of its duties by such general regulations as are made by the Governor-in-Council." This is the spot, Dr. Douglas said, where we find a dark place. The power exercised at Winnipeg is beyond the control of those for whom the Act was provided as a safeguard, and the workings of that board are seldom understood by the people or seen reported.

An annual report, with a complete finance statement, is due the people who provide the grain which affords business for the board to transact. The Chief Inspector, appointed by the Government, Mr. David Horne, was spoken of as a very capable official, but the point was raised, was it wise to leave the grading of such an amount of grain to one man, and the majority seemed to think it was not. At present when there is a disagreement between shipper and buyer concerning grades, the matter goes to Mr. Horne for decision, and should his ruling not prove satisfactory, then within 24 hours an appeal can be made to the Survey Board, and right here comes a weak spot in the make-up of the board from a producer's point of view. It will readily be seen that to be efficient in the handling of numerous such cases the Survey Board must not only be practical grain men but also located in that particular center where the grain is inspected, so that they can be called together in a few hours. At present the Act provides that the Manitoba and Northwest Governments appoint between them half of the board, and the Winnipeg Board of Trade the other half. Grain Exchange men at present constitute the Winnipeg half, the balance of the board usually being scattered over a large area; thus, it will readily be seen, when the board is called for emergency cases, that this right of appeal is scarcely practical, and of little or no use to farmers. Those who now have to submit to the decision of this board as final have no knowledge of the general principles under which the board acts, and it is but natural that a report from the board should be considered necessary. The Act further provides that "The said board may make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council, for the better carrying out of their business, and for the establishment of a schedule of fees for survey purposes." Many consider this another dark corner, and certain it is that considerable dissatisfaction prevails. Not that we desire to cast any slur on the Survey Board, or their regulations, but there is nothing like letting in a little light on a subject in order to correct abuses, if any exist, and allay dissatisfaction.

After a lengthy and able discussion, the following resolutions concerning the present unfair composition of the Survey Board, from the producer's standpoint, were carried:

"Whereas, the amendment of the General Inspection Act, Chap. 25, Victoria, 62-63, provide for the formation of a Survey Board, six of whom are appointed by the Board of Trade of Winnipeg, and three each by the Commissioners of Agriculture of Manitoba and of the

N.-W. T., and whereas the working out of the Act in practice means that the farmers now have no representatives on any survey; therefore, be it resolved, that the composition of that board be changed so as to give producers an actual representation on every survey; and whereas the Act also provides that by-laws shall be made to govern the actions of the Survey Board, and as considerable doubt exists in the minds of farmers as to rates, therefore be it resolved that the by-laws governing this board be made public, and that a full report of every meeting of the board be given to the public immediately thereafter."—Carried unanimously.

It was further maintained that the written wording which constitutes the intelligent comprehension of the regular grades is deficient to the extent that a serious lack of minute description somewhat annuls the intent of the present fixed grades, and that yearly a higher standard was being used. For example: No. 1 hard is defined as "Plump, sound and well-cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. per measured bushel, and consisting of 75 per cent. Red Fife." After considerable discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the present definition of the regular grades of Manitoba wheat are capable of various constructions, therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the General Inspection Act should define more minutely and particularly the requirement of each grade by means of foot-notes, or otherwise, having special reference to the words 'sound' and 'plump.'"

### CENTRALIZATION OF GRAIN GRADE.

Strong objection was taken to the centralization of the whole grain trade in the Grain Exchange building, Winnipeg. Chief Inspector Horne and Warehouse Commissioner Castle each have their offices in that building, surrounded by grain men. Such may be very convenient in many ways, yet it does not seem politic when we consider for what purpose these offices are filled. For assisting in carrying out the Grain Act, it was resolved that the attention of the Department of Trade and Commerce be respectfully drawn to the necessity of appointing two or more Deputy Warehouse Commissioners, as provided for in the Grain Act, for the purpose of the better administration of the Act. This measure received the sanction of the convention. It was deemed essential that anyone not receiving satisfaction in Mr. Horne's department should at once notify him, giving full particulars, as this would enable him to locate the source of the trouble, for it can scarcely be expected that all his assistants have attained the same standing of proficiency.

Mr. Douglas had suggested when the Grain Act was before Parliament that one man was inefficient to perform so many duties, and had further suggested that a board of five men be appointed to represent, one each, the farmers, railway companies, grain men, milling interests, and a railway expert. The expense of maintaining such a board at that time proved death to the suggestion, yet many contend that the yearly loss which the farmers now sustain, and which a stronger board might largely obviate, would more than compensate for the additional expense. There would likely be some difficulty, however, in designating the proportion of attention particular interests would receive.

THE GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD were censured by a great many of the delegates for not having met on such a season as the present, when particularly uncommon climatic conditions required special grading, as considerable wheat, commercially, of full No. 1 value, owing to a slightly ruffled bran, caused by the snow, followed by mild weather and then frost while in the stook, has been disqualified altogether except for feed. It was stated by several that the inspector was to blame, as he alone has the power of calling the board together to fix grades. Many delegates stoutly declared that the grades have been raised, although the board has not met for three years. Numbers maintained that the way which grades were preserved from year to year, was by taking samples annually from the first large bins at the lake ports, and, as the poorest lots dumped in these elevators had passed the test, the average, naturally, would be superior to the grade in question, consequently a higher grading would follow as a yearly result.

Minneapolis and Dakota Milling Companies are putting up elevators to get our world-famed No. 1 hard. These men require hard wheat to mix with the many softer varieties, and yet this year a hard wheat of excellent commercial value is being dumped into feed bins because no grade fits its exact present case, and the Grain Standards Board made no attempt to provide fitting grades for this special occasion. Thus an immense quantity of good hard milling wheat, intrinsically worth nearly as much as No. 1 hard, is, by reason of a slight "rifle" of the bran, the result of frost in the stook, technically debarred from its rank as a hard wheat, and is, consequently, condemned to be dumped into the terminal elevators along with Nos. 3 and 4 Northern, thereby losing its identity and suffering great depression

in value: "Therefore, be it resolved, that this association urgently demands that the Grain Standards Board be called together without delay by the proper authority, for the purpose of making two grades known, say, as '1' and '2' 'milling,' which will have the effect of preserving the identity of this class of wheat in the terminal elevators, thus enabling exporters and Eastern millers and their agents at country points to bid for this wheat on its merits."—Carried. It was also pointed out that millers were considered beneficial, yea, essential, in the composition of the Grain Standards Board, yet Western producers should be represented there in much larger proportion than at present, one to five. Toronto and Montreal exporters necessarily add much more per capita to the cost than Western men, and this was another reason why their numbers should be reduced. The most authentic reports to hand state that Eastern grading of our wheat is not satisfactory, and this intensifies the desire to lower the proportion of Eastern representatives on this board.

According to Mr. Castle's report to the Government in September, 1902, "Consignments of Manitoba grain carrying Winnipeg or Fort William inspection gave general satisfaction to the British corn trade, the grading being of a uniform quality and condition always well maintained." In regard to Eastern inspected wheat, Mr. Castle said "Toronto and other Eastern certificates were unsatisfactory; so much so was this the case that the day I visited the Liverpool Corn Exchange, Col. Montgomery, the president, informed me that delegates had that day been sent to the London Corn Exchange to consider the advisability of ruling from all contracts 'Manitobas' carrying Toronto or other Eastern certificates."

The "Miller," Great Britain's leading milling organ, is reported in an editorial as saying: "We again say that pure Canadian No. 1 wheat beats anything we have ever seen, but graded No. 1 is quite a different thing altogether." In consideration of the above, and other conclusive evidence of a like character: "Be it resolved, that the reinspection of Manitoba wheat, east of Fort William, as provided by the present General Inspection Act, be abolished." And further: (a) "That provision should be made in the General Inspection Act to allow of a meeting of the board being called at the written request of any five members thereof." (b) That the Western Grain Standards Board, as its name implies, should be composed entirely of members from west of Fort William, and that half of the said members should be farmers." (c) "That honorary representation on the board should be given to the milling industries of Great Britain and Eastern Canada." Furthermore: "Whereas, from the utterances of the 'British Miller,' delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal, and also from other sources, we are led to believe that the standard demanded from the producer is not maintained to its destination on the British markets, and whereas it is desirable to place a consignment or consignments of wheat graded according to the Western standard in the hands of British millers, therefore be it resolved, that the executive be instructed to thoroughly investigate this matter, and to act as they may see fit in the interests of the organization."

The convention was strong in maintaining that wheat should be graded on its milling qualities alone, and it was clearly shown such was not the present condition.

**SYSTEMATIC BLENDING PERMITTED.**

This brought forth considerable discussion, and, as might be expected, no one championed the system which lowered the standards from their natural purity as purchased from the producer. The systematic mixing and blending of one hard, one and two Northern, in elevators specially prepared for the purpose is practically recognized by section 13 of the schedule to the amendments to the General Inspection Act, Chap. 25 (62-63 Victoria): "Therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting the Act should be amended so as to totally prohibit such systematic mixing and blending." Needless to say, this received the hearty support of the meeting.

**PROVINCIAL POWERS FOR THE N.-W. T.**

"Resolved, that this association reaffirm its opinion of last year's affirming, that the immediate grant of Provincial powers to the Northwest Territories is absolutely essential to the progress of the country."

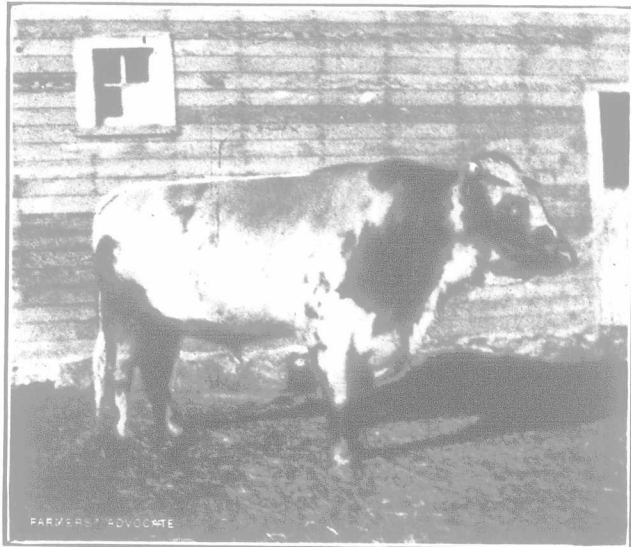
**COAL AND LUMBER COMBINES.**

Fuel and building material are extremely important necessities in a rapidly-developing prairie country, and it was clearly pointed out that present prices for these commodities, especially lumber, are exorbitant; therefore, after deliberate discussion dealing fully with the hampering influences which these unreasonable conditions have upon the prosperity of the West, it was "Resolved, that this association request the Federal and Territorial Governments to take such steps as they may deem necessary to ameliorate, as far as possible, the alleged extortions of what are

known as the 'Coal and lumber combines.'" It was suggested that an export duty on sawlogs, and, perhaps, rough lumber, might be helpful. Also, that in extreme cases, where proof of combining was abundant, that the Government should cancel the timber limits owned or operated by such firms. Delegates from many of the sub-associations stated that for the last four or five years soft coal with them had annually increased 50 cents per ton.

**IDLE CARS.**

It was pointed out that all cars lying idle in



**Manitoba Duke.**

Sire Sir John =2339=, dam Anndree Mary =3483=. Owned by E. Hole, Minnedosa, Man.

the yards or elsewhere, were a direct loss to the farmers during the shipping season, and believing this to be true, it was pointed out how careful all farmers should be to load as rapidly as possible, and through no neglect on their part injure their brother farmers by unnecessarily detaining cars. It is true that often after cars are loaded they remain for days without being moved, and this tends to develop carelessness on the part of shippers, still, withal, the convention tried to impress each delegate with the necessity of doing his full duty, whether the railway companies were dilatory or not.

**ENDORSEMENT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY**

It was resolved, "That the T. G.-G. A. of the N.-W. T. of Canada express their sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's Preferential Tariff Movement, by forwarding to that gentleman the following message, signed by the President and Secretary: "To the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain:

"We, the members of the Territorial Grain-growers' Association, in annual convention assembled, realizing the importance of a preferential tariff as an aid to consolidation of the British

Empire, desire to express our sympathy with the movement, and to hope for a successful issue to your campaign. Approved and signed."

way station, where both shipper and agent can see it. This would avert many of the minor grievances which are at present extremely exasperating. The following resolution was then put: "Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is most desirable that the Manitoba Grain Acts and the Grain Inspection Act, and amendments thereto, be consolidated, and that a large number of copies be placed within the reach of the grain-producers of the Northwest." This resolution met with unanimous support, as it rightly ought.

**RAILWAY COMMISSION AND TRANSPORTATION.**

It is to be hoped that before long a railway commission will be appointed, and that tribunal, doubtless, will straighten many present crooked ideas concerning the intended ruling of the Grain Act.

The transportation problem was ably threshed out in a masterful but not drastic manner. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, stated that he had interviewed several of the C.P.R. officials regarding the inadequacy of the car supply, and from them had received promises of better treatment, which, however, were never fulfilled.

Senator Perley claimed that each town or village should receive a certain number of cars, which if not forthcoming the railroad companies should be held responsible for damages, for, as it is, they (the railway companies) have the power to ruin farmers who require money to pay their debts. Lack of cars is the root of all evil from the G.-G.'s standpoint, and both he and the elevator man are oft brothers in sorrow as they view the slim outlook for relief. One reason why elevator men cannot give better prices is that they cannot rely on cars, thus their money is often tied up unduly long, and they certainly cause the farmer to pay the interest.

Senator Perley gave a spirited address, showing that the needs of all producers, merchants, mechanics, and even railroad men, is cars.

While recognizing railway developments in the West, both actual and prospective, during the past year, this convention desires railways to properly handle Western traffic, and for the necessity of compelling said railways to better equip their lines with rolling stock, the association instructs the executive to take prompt steps to place the whole matter before the railway commission so soon as such body is constituted and organized." This met with the full approval of the convention, as also did the following:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this association no system of transportation will be considered adequate for the requirements of the West that fails to give such facilities at every individual shipping point as will enable shippers to deliver not less than 50% of the crop at such point, in each year, at the Great Lakes before the close of navigation."

The executive were also requested to take such steps as they deemed necessary to assist the farmers of non-competing points to obtain cars to remove the balance of this year's crop.

Mr. McFee, delegate from Carlyle, on the Arcola branch, stated that he was an American, and one of an American colony. On the Arcola line he stated cars could not be got, and although he liked the country and people, yet had decided if a better means of transportation did not become a reality soon, that he would certainly leave, for he had no wish to waste his energies in producing that which could not be marketed.

Considerable discussion was given the matter of sending a man to represent the T. G.-G. at Winnipeg, he to be paid either by funds from the central association or by a stipulated fee upon all shipments, either by the car or bus. The association feel the urgent need of a better representation at the grading point, and also realize that a capable man as their agent could often make better sales than are realized at present.

Mr. A. E. Partridge, of Sintaluta, gave a minute description of how carloads of wheat are tested at Winnipeg. He showed how by the careful use of the instruments and measures employed that for practical purposes the test was a thorough one, yet it required that those making the



**The Right Stamp.**

Shorthorn calves. Owned by John Ramsey, Priddis, Alta., and sired by Loyalty (imp.), he by Prince Charlie, a prize-winner at many leading shows; bred by Duke of Richmond.

Many instances were cited of railway agents being without any copy of the grain laws, and the question was asked, how can these men intelligently apply the reading of the present act? To help overcome this, it was suggested that a large card with all the essential rulings of the Grain Act be conspicuously posted in every rail-

**CONSOLIDATED GRAIN ACTS.**

station, where both shipper and agent can see it. This would avert many of the minor grievances which are at present extremely exasperating.

test do so in a careful, systematic manner, or the results would be ruinous to the intended purpose. Several instances were cited by delegates where they gave considerable proof that mistakes had been made; for example, one stated that he had shipped two carloads from the same bin, one graded No. 1 Northern and the other got no place, yet neither had passed through an elevator, being shipped direct.

Under no consideration should the Grain Exchange be empowered to give office to deputies for grading grain, and that all deputies acting in that capacity should be highly bonded.

#### SUGGESTED RELIEF.

The meeting suggested to the executive the desirability of calling a special meeting during the early part of each shipping season, for the purpose of discussing the car situation, as reported from each sub-association, and other matters of importance gathered from reliable data, so that yearly the most pressing requirements of the grain-growers might be carefully looked after early in the season.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT WITH G. G.

The pulse of the meeting considered that public sentiment was such that better transportation could with some certainty be expected, and by many it was maintained that during the fall shipping season of 1903, on the whole, the railway systems through their officials did show a better disposition towards their "financial supporters," the G. G. of the West.

It was resolved, that this meeting desires to place on record its wish to meet in a moderate and broad-minded spirit representatives of the railway, grain dealers and elevator interests of Manitoba and Territories, and to discuss with them in a friendly way questions of mutual interest.

It was suggested that next year's executive be the resolution committee, and that they meet one day earlier to draft resolutions from the tenor of communications forwarded them by the sub-associations, or from other substantial data gathered.

The T. G.-G. Association appreciated the kindness of the Regina City Council and Board of Trade, and tendered them its thanks for their cordial reception and hospitality, and for the great interest shown in the work of the organization.

R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Chairman of the Resolution Committee, said that the resolutions of this convention were of a much more general character than those of a year ago.

#### OFFICERS ELECTED.

Hon. President, Dr. Wm. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture.

President, W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy.

Vice-President, R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Grenfell.

Executive—President, Vice-President, and Geo. Lang, Jr., Indian Head; Matt. Snow, Wolseley; A. T. Hunter, Regina.

Board of Directors—Executive included, also Wm. Noble, Oxbow; J. R. Simmons, Fairville; R. J. Phin, Moosomin.

Auditors—A. E. Partridge, Sintaluta; G. D. Fitzgerald, Grenfell.

Regina was selected as the next place of meeting.

#### Careless Writers.

Last year we called our readers' attention to the many complaints from those who advertise with us, that during the year they get many thousands of letters which are deficient in address. Either the state is left off, or no town or county is given, and many letters are without a name signed to them, or if it is signed it is done with such haste and carelessness as to be unintelligible. It should be remembered that it is far easier to read a poorly-written letter than it is to decipher the name; consequently, the utmost care should be taken to write the name slowly and carefully, without any flourishes. Flourishes are actually an abomination. Another source of annoyance and delay in making returns is the carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of the shippers sending goods to market, in not putting the shipper's address as well as the firm you ship to on the bundle or box. Besides this, the shipper should send the original or duplicate receipt, and letters of advice describing the shipment, and be sure to stamp the envelope. Some neglect this, and some use only a one-cent stamp. It is better to go to the clerk letter office. In conversation with the Northwest Hide and Fur Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently, they informed us that they had several hundred statements of hides, furs, etc., awaiting shipment for want of proper address. If any of our readers are among this list of shippers, write them at once. They do not want goods for nothing, neither does any other honest firm.

## Poultry.

### Scratchings.

Eggs at 30 cents a dozen are worth trying for. Are you getting any?

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Remember, a bird cannot lay eggs if she is not provided the goods to make eggs. They cannot get out now to hunt bugs, etc., so it will pay to provide them with some meat food.

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And grit.

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And a dust bath.

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And a warm roosting place.

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And an occasional feed of parched corn or wheat.

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And a nice mat of short hay or straw for them to scratch in.

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And they will scratch and sing, and sing and lay, and lay and lay, to the joy of your heart and increase of your wad.

### The Value of Green Cut Bone.

It is strange the number of times we require to be told a truth before we believe it.

We have all heard of the man going around trying to sell a good \$5.00 bill for a silver dollar—none would buy. The offer was all right, and the V. would have been given in exchange for the I., but, though they were assured it was good, there was no sale. It is the same with "green cut bone." The first twenty times we are sceptical; the twenty-first we think there is something in it; the fiftieth time we have a good mind to try "ten" cents' worth, and by the time we have thought of it for the five hundredth time we decide "there must be something in it; I'll get a bone cutter."

Now, to try and demonstrate that there is something in it, here are a couple of comparative tables to think over.

It is an axiom of the poultry world that a hen is an egg machine, i.e., give her egg-making food and she will lay eggs.

Most fowls are fed grain foods rich in protein and poor in fats; few get "cut bone" rich in fat.

Below is the analyses of eggs and fresh beef:

	Fresh beef.	Eggs.
Water .....	64%	74.5%
Protein .....	14	12.5
Fat .....	21	12
Salts .....	1	1

Now, we must not run away with the impression that by fresh beef is meant only the sirloin cuts. "Fresh beef" includes the waste of the animal, and this analysis includes the bone as much as the steak.

Such being the case, why not give the hen a chance to show what she can do. Give her a balanced ration, in which the proportion is one part protein to four or five parts carbohydrates, but without the use of green bone, or a meat food of some description, it is not possible to secure this ratio.

### The Incubator.

Incubators should soon begin to occupy attention, if chickens for the early market or in any considerable number are to be raised. The incubator and its complement, the brooder, are as necessary to the poultry raiser as is the cream separator to the buttermaker; without them operations must necessarily be very limited and risky; with them the operations may be indefinitely extended and brought very much more under the control of the operator. But if anyone is contemplating purchasing an incubator, let it be a good one.

### Illustration Poultry Stations.

We are pleased to notice that the Dominion Government has sixteen stations devoted to poultry raising and fattening, scattered through the Provinces, including Ontario and east of there.

This is quite as it should be, but Manitoba should be represented by at least a couple of such stations. The members of the Federal House from Manitoba are not doing their whole duty if they do not succeed in obtaining these stations for Manitoba.

### Prices of Stock.

The process of education goes along but slowly. As a matter of fact, there is no royal road to an education. We all have to learn by experience, if we decline to learn as we read. And this is as true in poultrydom as anywhere else.

To the south of us, where poultry is cultivated, and the products of which are greater than the beef and hog products combined, the value of a good bird is known.

The writer has recently seen some prices of pure-bred fowl of fairly good quality quoted. For instance, a Plymouth Rock pullet, good weight, pure white, and good comb, \$20.00; another pullet, a little better, and fit for the exhibition pen, \$50.00.

Another breeder, from Michigan, quoting price on a Buff Orpington cockerel, weight 9 lbs., good color, except just a trace of white in wing primaries, \$20.00. Pullet, good in head and shape, good in color, except a little black in tail, \$10.00. Birds for exhibition a matter of correspondence.

Offer these men three to five dollars for a "cull" bird, and they will write that this sort are usually sold plucked and dressed, ready for the oven.

We recall a young and ambitious amateur poultryman purchasing some birds of a heavy egg-laying strain of Plymouth Rocks, at a pretty good price. The birds started laying, and kept on laying. Amateur waited and watched for some of them to get broody, but they didn't; and about 200 eggs quickly accumulated. July arrived, and "Amateur" wrote the breeder, gently kicking. The breeder replied, laughingly, "that the birds were bred to lay, and broodiness was nearly bred out of them; further, that birds of value were of more profit laying eggs worth \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen than setting on them, as any old hen worth 40 to 60 cents could do this work, and an incubator and brooder would do it better." Our friend then acknowledged that the grin was on him.

To get first-class stock for a specific purpose costs time, trouble and money, and when obtained, inexperience often spoils the work of the original breeder.

### Sloppy Food.

A correspondent in your issue of the 20th of November, quoted from Bulletin No. 127, of the Ontario Agricultural College, re fattening chickens. He criticises the crates, and suggests improvements, and further on advises that feed be given them in a sloppy condition, i.e., to the consistency of ordinary gruel. Our friend did not notice this applies to food used in a cranning machine, and is specially made sloppy that it may pass through the pipe of the cranning machine into the bird's crop.

In feeding soft feed from the trough, it should be of such a consistency that the bird can peck a mouth (or beak) full and pass it down. Dampened, not wet, nor sloppy, will be found the best fattening ration, producing the firmest flesh on the most equally attractive carcass.

Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRYMAN.

### Poultry-plucking Competition.

As usual, a poultry-plucking competition was held at the Winter Fair at Guelph. Two classes were made, one for professionals and the other for non-professionals. In the professional class, James Halliday, of Toronto, won first prize by killing and plucking four birds in eight minutes and twenty-five seconds. The amateurs had three entries. H. Leavens, of Prince Edward County, finished first, completing the killing and plucking of a quartette in thirteen minutes and forty seconds. J. Scanlon, of Wellington County, and R. K. Vonkman, of Peel, were the other competitors in this class.

### Glad to See the Weekly.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—I like your paper very much, and cannot afford to miss it. I am glad to see that the company are making it a weekly publication. I shall recommend your paper whenever an opportunity occurs. Yours truly,

Portage la Prairie.

ALBERT E. DAVIS.

### A "Top Notcher."

We as Canadians should feel proud that this fair country can afford to have published within its borders such a strictly first-class up-to-date farm paper as the "Advocate." It is certainly a "top notcher." I remain your most satisfied subscriber.

WILFRED KITCHEN.

**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.**

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

(Answered by our Veterinary Editor.)

**SHOULDER ABSCESS.**

A mare, seven years old, has a large swelling on the fore part of left shoulder toward the lower side of her neck. It has been there for two months, and is now quite hard and firm. I have been working her but very little, as she seems worse after violent exercise. J. C. Sommerberry, Man.

Ans.—These shoulder tumors or enlargements usually contain a small pus cavity deeply situated (usually from two to four inches), and it would be better to have a veterinary surgeon either thoroughly open it or remove the entire tumor. If you are unable to procure the services of a V.S., take a clean, sharp-pointed knife and open the enlargement directly in its center, until the little pus cavity is reached, then insert your fore finger to enlarge opening, and allow contents to escape; syringe out the cavity thoroughly with creolin or carbolic acid, three per cent. solution, once a day until healed. If during operation any large vessels are severed and bleeding severe, take and pack opening with absorbent cotton, and let remain for twelve hours.

**ALKALI WATER FOR HORSES.**

1. Is strong alkali water injurious to horses if they drink it?  
 2. Is there anything to put in a well that has alkali in it that would kill the effect of the alkali? Would lime do it?  
 3. Where can I get well water analyzed?  
 Ninga, Man. A FARMER.

Ans.—1. Yes, if given in excess, or continued for long periods, as it causes a relaxed condition of the bowels, frequently followed by diarrhoea. It also irritates the kidneys, causing more frequent staling.

2. Not that I am aware of, as the soil itself is also usually impregnated with the alkaline salts; therefore, the effects of anything which you might put in the well would be transient. Lime itself is an alkali (although lime added to the drinking water would lessen the tendency towards diarrhoea).

3. Kendricks, Analytical Chemist, Winnipeg, or Chemical Department, Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

**KNUCKLING**

I have a colt that is stiff in both hind feet, just above the hoof. When walking the joints jerk, and when standing the joints are straight above the hoofs. Can hardly get up when lying, and has been that way for two weeks. She eats good, but is caustive most of the time. I have given flax meal, bran and oats. Would like to know what to do for her? F. P. Didsbury, Alta.

Ans.—The abnormal volar flexion (knuckling forwards) of the joints above the hoof is due to a shortening of the back tendons, often the result of not attending to the condition of the feet, or from insufficient exercise. It may also be possible that your colt is throwing out "ringbones," which might account for the excessive stiffness just above the hoof. Would advise you to examine the shape of the feet, and if too long at the toes, shorten well; give plenty of exercise. If "ringbones" present, apply a good blister around the limb, just above the hoof, as biniodide of mercury, one dram; lard, one ounce; mix; clip hair off and rub well in for ten minutes; tie head up short to prevent biting the parts blistered; wash off the blister in 24 hours and apply a little lard.

**SWEENEY.**

I have a horse that stumbled into a badger hole last June and hurt his shoulder. The muscles fell away, except over the shoulder joint, and it swelled considerably. I blistered it with biniodide of mercury several times. The swelling now has gone, but the muscles remain shrunken, and he is still very lame. What would you advise? Will he, in your opinion, ever be sound again? Saskatoon, Sask. R. D. F.

Ans.—Your horse has sustained a very severe injury to the muscles and bursa of the shoulder region. Your treatment was perfectly correct. Would advise you to have setons inserted over the

sunken muscles (setons are pieces of tape inserted under the skin, and extending the entire length of the affected muscles, and should be left in position two or three weeks). Better to turn out the horse every day for exercise, but do not work. The muscles may always remain a little sunken, but it is quite likely he will get over the lameness, although it may take about a year.



Lavinia's Blossom 3rd -41497

Sire Blue Ribbon; dam Lavinia's Blossom. Purchased at Hon. Thos. Greenway's midsummer sale by Geo. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.

**NASAL POLYPI.**

Will you kindly give me advice in the following case: I have a horse four and a half years old, which got a chill early in June. His nostrils began running, and he had lumps under his jaw on each side, first hard, afterwards these softened, and have now disappeared. Occasionally, he would blow from his nose lumps of dry, brownish stuff, evidently masses of dried discharge. There is a slight swelling of the nose just below the halter strap, and evidently there is a stoppage, which he tries to relieve by blowing his nose, and he then expels little clots. The discharge is like thin cream in color and consistency. He has never been off his feed and is in excellent spirits and constitution, and has grown between two and three inches during the summer. He has not been worked at all since beginning of August, and before that only a few times. Saskatoon. A. D.

Ans.—Your horse has small growths (polypi) in the nasal cavities, and could only be properly cured by their removal. By dilating the nostril and inserting your fingers well up into the nostrils, these growths can sometimes be felt on the walls of the nasal cavities, in which case you might try and remove them with a sharp hook or piece of fine wire made into a loop and passed over the growth. Failing in this, their removal could only be effected by a surgical operation, which could only be done by a competent veterinary surgeon, and we strongly advise you to consult one as soon as possible.



Victor of Dalmeny imp.

Bred July 14, 1892. Bred by Lord Roschery. Sired by Golden Girl, bred by W. S. Abart, and got by Spicy Robin, sire of the champion Spicy Marquis. Property of W. D. Elliott. To be sold at Hamilton, Ont., January 29th, 1904. (See ad., page 37.)

**RESTORING COLOR OF GALL SPOTS.**

I have a dark bay driver with very pretty coat. I had to use him for a while last fall disking on the farm, and the collar galled two large patches on his shoulders. The hair there came in white. Is there anything I can do to return it to its natural color? Assa. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not know of any treatment which would restore hair on gall spots to its original color.

The application of charcoal mixed with pure lard or sweet butter to the sore is a popular old remedy for preventing white hair growing over sore spots, and we have never known white spots to develop where it was regularly applied. When wounds are evenly covered over with a good growth of hair, they are blemishes which are best let alone.

**CORNS ON HORSE'S HOOFS**

I have a five-year-old horse, which has been troubled with corns on front feet for the last two years, off and on. He is very lame at times. I have had the shoes off him for the last month, but it has not helped him. My stable has an earthen floor. Could you kindly tell me of a remedy through your valuable paper. SUBSCRIBER. Assa.

Ans.—This seems to be a stubborn and tenacious case of corns. Corns are generally traceable to a predisposition in the conformation of the hoof to develop these excrescences. The treatment is to remove the shoe and pare out the "seat of corn," that is, that portion of the sole which lies in the angle formed by the wall of the hoof and the bars running forward by the frog. If there be any suppuration, the hoof should be policed, and should there be a stinking smell, the wound should be treated with an antiseptic, such as carbolic acid at a strength of one in fifty. After the corn has been examined and treated, it is well to shoe with a bar shoe. The shape of the shoe, however, is a matter which it would be well to leave in the hands of a thoroughly competent blacksmith, as it must be made to give least pressure on and in the vicinity of the corn. Earthen is by no means a bad floor, if it is kept dry and clean.

**Miscellaneous.**

**CEMENT OR BRICK BUILDING VANEERING.**

Would you kindly, through the columns of the "Advocate," give me information regarding building blocks made from cement, as to comparative cost with brick veneer; what the blocks cost each, what is the cost of building? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The comparative cost of cement building blocks and brick depends upon so many items, which vary in different places and under different conditions, that it is impossible to give a direct answer to your question. In Winnipeg, with Portland cement at 86c. per 100 pounds; broken stone at \$1.25; sand at \$1.25 per cubic yard, the cost of cement blocks for an 8-inch wall, per sq. ft. of surface, would be about 25 cents. Brick for the same wall would cost 20c. per sq. ft. The cost of 4-inch veneer would be about in the same proportion. COL. H. N. RUTAN, City Engineer, Winnipeg.

**HORSE FLOORS**

Do you consider wooden floors necessary for horses in winter? I am building a new stable with concrete floor, but am told that it should have a board floor put over it during the winter. Is there anything in wooden floors being generally used in Canada, or is it merely a custom? SNAPPLE.

Ans.—The most satisfactory and durable floor for horses is made of cement concrete on the solid earth, with cement gutter behind. The stall floor proper, where the horses stand, should be laid with plank lengthwise on the cement, for the reason that it is almost impossible to make a floor that will long withstand the stamping and pawing of some horses, particularly in winter, and a much drier bed is secured on plank.

**AILING CALF—AGE TO WEAN FOAL.**

Will you let me know in next issue what is wrong with a calf? It is not doing as well as it might. It has had ringworm, but was treated at once with sulphur, and is all right, but it has kind of warts over its eye, and a large one, the size of a half dollar, below its horns, which is scurfy. It also has an opening in it, but no matter of any kind is there.

1. What is the usual price to pay a man for castrating a year old colt?
2. How old should a foal be before weaned?
3. What are the best books on cattle and poultry respectively?

Ans.—1. Warty excrescences on calves are usually the result of a parasitic infection. To remove them strip off with a pair of scissors, and cauterize the stumps with nitrate of silver (lunar caustic). Give internally four ounces of linseed oil, and give of Fowler's solution of arsenic one dram twice a day, best given in a little chopped oats and boiled flaxseed.

2. Two dollars is the usual charge for castrating a year-old colt.

3. A foal should be six months old when weaned. Many foals, however, are weaned one and even two months earlier, and with care and attention in feeding, they turn out all right.

4. Good books on cattle are: "The Study of Breeds" (cattle, sheep and swine), by Prof. Shaw, 400 pages, price \$1.50; "Cattle," "Breed and Management," by Wm. Housman, \$1; "Cattle Breeding," by Wm. Warfield, published by J. H. Saunders Publishing Co., Chicago, \$2. Suitable books on poultry are: "Poultry Craft," \$2; "Farm Poultry," \$1.25. These books may be procured through this office.

## OATS GERMINATING.

1. Do you think oats that were snowed under this fall (before being cut) would grow? If not, how is it that oats that have shelled out in the fall and lain exposed all winter, when plowed under in the spring will produce a good crop without any additional grain being added?

2. If the oats would grow in a box in the house, would they also grow in the field? I have a lot of white Maine oats that I could sell for seed if I could guarantee that they would grow.

Russell, Man.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If the oats were about ripe, and were completely covered over with snow, the germinating powers will not be in the least diminished, nor will the grain be in any way injured. Oats will stand a great amount of frost after the crop has matured and ripened. That explains how shelled oats grow after lying under the snow all winter and being plowed down in spring.

2. It is a reliable test to grow the oats in a box in the house. Count the seeds sown, and sow at two or three different times. Then count the number of seeds germinated, and you can tell exactly what percentage of your seed is vital. Should the percentage be close to 100, you can guarantee your oats for seed.

## DONKEYS-IMPORTATION OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

1. Will you kindly tell me whether donkeys can be bought and sold in Canada?

2. What does it cost to bring horses and cattle from England?

3. Do you think donkeys would sell in Canada?

Brittania, N.-W. T.

A. C. T.

Ans.—1. Donkeys are very rarely met with in Western Canada. There are a few of them, however, and in a news paragraph appearing in the "Advocate" of May 20th last year, it was stated that eight Mexican-bred donkeys and a jackass were brought to Carberry, Man., by Mr. G. B. Murphy. By inserting an advertisement in this paper, you would get plenty of offers to sell donkeys.

2. The cost of bringing cattle to Western Canada may be given as follows: Ocean rates, \$17; quarantine about \$10 per head, and railway rate to Western Canada about \$10, or a total of about \$37. Horses would be less the amount required for quarantine, but rather more per head for transportation. There is, of course, a considerable outlay necessary in addition to that mentioned for selecting, luying and delivering in England, with considerable incidental items on this side.

3. Donkeys would certainly sell in Canada. There is no doubt but large numbers would find a market in our towns and cities as children's pets. We learn that the lot referred to in answer to question No. 1 have all been sold in Carberry.

## VETERINARY COLLEGE.

As I intend studying for a veterinary doctor, I would like you to answer these questions through your veterinary column:

1. What books would it be necessary to study, or is it wise to study before going to college?

2. Should a person study Latin at home, or wait till he goes to college?

3. What time does the college open and close?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—It would certainly be wise to study as much as possible, should you have any spare time before going to college. All subjects in a general educational course would be helpful to you in your veterinary training. Make yourself proficient in English, and devote every opportunity to nature study.

2. By all means study Latin at home. You cannot have too much of it.

3. We are not certain of the exact date on which the session opens, and would advise you to write to the secretary, Toronto Veterinary College, asking for full information, which will be sent to you in reply.

## LIABILITY IN SIGNING NOTES.

I wish to ask you if seven men sign an order for a threshing machine, and also sign separate notes for the same, should one of these parties fail to pay his note, can the company come on the other shareholders and collect his share?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The threshing company can collect the full amount agreed to be paid under the order, and for which notes were given and signed. If one party signing these notes should fail to pay, the others would be obliged to pay, or if all failed to pay but one, that one could be made to pay the full amount, that is, each person signing the notes is personally responsible for the full amount of the debt.

## LEGAL RIGHTS ANENT RUNNING WATER.

What are the rights of land owners living on a running stream? Can a company or a city take sufficient water from the stream to stop it running and make another pathway?

Ans.—The owner of land abutting on a running stream has the right to an unimpeded flow of the water over his land, and a corresponding obligation that man shall not divert or obstruct the flow of the water by any other owner of adjacent land. It would be the law governing the use of the water, unless the city or company had, by special legislation or in their charter, special powers or privileges. You should consult a solicitor, who can get access to the charter of the city in question and see what privileges have been granted to them by legislation.

(This Department continued on page 26.)

## Field Notes.

Take time to attend the local farmers' institute meeting.

A large linen factory, 500 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, to employ not less than 40 hands, is to be established soon at Edmonton, N.-W. T.

The success of the Puritan Poultry Farms, Stamford, Conn., has demonstrated that "chicken farming," when carried on properly, is a paying institution. Upon these farms the "layers" number up in the thousands.

He—Yes; it's only the man with a pull that gets ahead.

She—But it's the man with the head that gets a pull.—Life.

John S. Orr, Augusta, Ky., has invented an automatic poultry-catcher. There will be no more running the legs off oneself through orchards and over fences when the demand for a fowl for dinner comes at 9 a.m.

Mr. Wm. Whyte, who has been Assistant at Winnipeg to the President of the C. P. R., has been appointed Second Vice-President, and will virtually be manager of all the company's lines west of the Great Lakes. Mr. D. Nicholl continues general manager, but has been promoted to the position of Vice-President. Mr. Whyte succeeds Mr. J. W. Leonard, resigned.

At a recent meeting of the Dominion Marine Association, it was decided that the Government be requested to enlarge the Welland canal, in order that the bulk of the lake traffic may be diverted to Canadian routes.

The Maine Experimental Station has been breeding to yield the increase of eggs; 251 eggs is the record of one Barred Plymouth Rock for 1903. One hen in every eight laid over 200 eggs.

Archie Vandervort, a fifteen-year-old high-school boy, who attends to poultry in his spare time, cleared \$151.02 last year on a flock of 95 hens.

The Teacher—Now, boys, what animal supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?

First Boy (promptly)—Father.

The "latest thing" is the invention of milk-cakes. To get new milk at any time, it is asserted, one has only to dissolve a milk-cake in the requisite amount of water. "Cut off a piece of milk," may not startle people in the near future.

We first make our habits, and then our habits make us.

Mr. F. McArcher, Strathclair, N.-W. T., grew 15 acres of white Banner oats last year, which measured 6 ft. 2 ins. long. The yield was over 100 bushels to the acre.

The aggregate trade of Canada with Great Britain increased by about \$21,000,000 during 1903.

Fifteen tons of cabbages were harvested on one acre near Shelbyville, U. S., last fall. The proceeds amounted to \$250.

Mike was at the top of a telegraph pole, painting it a vivid green, when the paint-can fell, spilling the paint over the sidewalk. Pat came along, and, seeing the green paint, looked up at Mike. "Begorra, Mike," said he, "have ye had a hemorrhage?"

In 1903, 245,000 sheep were shipped from Canada to the U. S., and 93,000 to Great Britain.

The King has given approval of his birthday being celebrated in Canada on the 24th of May.

Soo Canal statistics for the Canadian side are bright. The official returns show an increase of 773,834 tons of freight, as opposed to a decrease on the American side, of 1,286,709 tons.

Efforts are being made by the U. S. Government to stock the exhausted ranges of the West with grasses. Experiments so far have been chiefly carried on in the mountain ranges of Washington. Fifty-eight square miles of Arizona have recently been fenced in for the same purpose.

"Scientific observation has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the man who is fond of sweets uses little or no alcohol. The best way to counteract the craving for drink is to stimulate the desire for sugar. Viewed from this standpoint the development of the beet-sugar industry is a step toward a better national morality and health."—[Beet Sugar Gazette.

The common farm laborer in Nicaragua, Central America, receives from ten to twelve cents per day as wages.

More than 1,000 Jewish immigrants have landed in Montreal within the last twelve months, according to a report of the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

The Maine Farmer says that Mr. Isaac Cummings, of Prospect, has an apple tree that has borne seedless fruit for the last three years.

Gertrude Wilkman, Maine, a girl of fourteen years of age, with a capital of \$175, has bought a farm for \$600, and has gone to work to make it pay for itself. She has a flock of twenty-three sheep and three head of cattle on it.

## Morden Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Morden E. D. Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, on the 14th of December, 1903. There was a good attendance of members. Mr. John Sweet occupied the chair, and Mr. John Gilchrist acted as secretary. The financial statement showed the Society to be in sound financial circumstances. The following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Directors: Messrs. T. Acheson, John Kennedy, E. Leatherdale, John Sweet, Robert Jickling, J. T. Hutchinson, R. W. McLain, Rev. M. C. Rumball and Henry Johnston.

Messrs. Stewart, Cram and Ewen were also nominated, and, on a vote being taken, Mr. A. M. Stewart was elected.

The question of the date for the next fair was discussed, the general feeling being that about a week previous to the holding of the Winnipeg Fair would be the proper date.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the directors met for the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Mr. John Sweet was elected Chairman.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Acheson, seconded by Mr. Robert Jickling, Mr. J. T. Hutchinson was elected President for the ensuing year, and took the chair.

Mr. Hutchinson thanked the directors for re-electing him to the honorable position of President. He congratulated the directors on the work they had done.

On motion of Mr. John Sweet, seconded by Mr. Henry Johnston, Mr. J. T. Acheson was nominated for the position of Vice-President, and on motion of Mr. John Kennedy, seconded by Mr. A. M. Stewart, Mr. Robert Jickling was nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Acheson resigned in favor of Mr. Jickling, who was elected.

On motion of Mr. Henry Johnston, seconded by Mr. Robert Jickling, Mr. R. W. McLain was elected Second Vice-President.

It was moved by Mr. John Sweet, seconded by Mr. Henry Johnston, that Mr. R. G. McCuish be Auditor for the ensuing year.—Carried.

The question of electing a Secretary came up, and, much to the regret of the Directors, Mr. John Gilchrist decided not to occupy the position of Secretary for the present term. The name of Rev. M. C. Rumball was mentioned as a successor, and the wish of the Directors is that Mr. Rumball occupy the position to which he was appointed, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum.

## Birtle Agricultural Society.

Birtle Agricultural Society annual meeting and grain show was held in Adams' Hall, on December 14th, 1904. There was a larger than usual turnout of members, and combining the annual general meeting with the grain show has proved a benefit to both. Five samples of Red Fife wheat were submitted, W. Watt and J. Spencer getting the red and blue tickets. Jos. Brown got first for black oats, J. Spencer and W. Watt the prizes for white oats, Hodgson Bros. and W. J. Miller for hullless barley, and Jos. Brown for flax.

Balloting for directors resulted in election of S. Larcombe, John Haines, Jas. Leggett, E. J. Wilson, W. Watt, W. J. Miller, W. Patterson, Jos. Brown, C. E. Hall and W. J. Bartley. Alfred Morton was appointed auditor by the members and J. C. Dudley by the directors. Officers elected were: S. Larcombe, President; W. J. Miller and W. Patterson, Vice-Presidents, and J. B. Hodgson, Secretary-Treasurer.

A resolution to hold the show during the latter part of August was vetoed, but one for a spring show carried. It was decided to hold an Institute meeting some time in January. The financial report showed the society to be out of debt, and that much larger sum had been paid in prizes in 1903 than in former years. Increasing the prizes for stock was discussed, but left for the directors to deal with.

## Organization of Grain-growers.

A large, influential and representative meeting of the farmers around Minto took place on Wednesday, the 9th of December. R. McKenzie, Secretary of Central G.-G. Association, Brandon, addressed the meeting on the grain situation generally, and gave good logical reasons why farmers should organize. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to him for his able and instructive address. It was decided by those present to form themselves into a branch of the Grain-growers' Association, and the following officers were elected: President, Jas. McMillan; Vice-President, James Shaw; Board of Directors—Joseph McKee, Harry Wark, Thomas Atkins, W. Groves, Jas. Sproule and G. B. Riddell; Secretary-Treasurer, Peter McCuaig.

## Gladstone E. D. Agricultural Society.

The following board has been elected as Directors for 1904: David Smith, President; J. M. Jamieson, 1st Vice-President; F. R. Crieck, 2nd Vice-President; John Ferguson, D. Budge, J. A. Broadfoot, J. J. Stewart, D. J. Adamson, A. H. Rogers, G. Grantlaw; D. A. McLean and G. W. Morfitt, Auditors.

## Dauphin Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Dauphin Agricultural Society was held on the 14th Dec. There was a good attendance present. The financial statement was very satisfactory, showing a surplus of nearly \$2,000 of assets over liabilities. The following Board of Directors was elected: G. Strang, T. Pollon, Arch. Esplen, D. A. McDonald, T. Whitmore, J. E. Hedderly, Geo. King, Thos. Parsons, J. A. Fisher, R. Wishart.

**Gladstone Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society was held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 14th December, 1903. Mr. Jamieson, the President, in the chair. The minutes of last annual meeting and the Auditors' report were read and adopted.

The following were elected directors: Messrs. Jamieson, Budge, Ferguson, Crick, Rogers, Broadfoot, Grantham, Adamson and Stewart; and D. A. MacLean, auditor.

The directors then elected D. Smith, President; J. M. Jamieson, 1st Vice-Pres.; F. R. Crick, 2nd Vice-Pres.; D. Budge, Sec.-Treas. G. W. Morfitt was appointed directors' auditor.

There is a liability against the society of something like \$900, but there is a valuable asset in the fine exhibition grounds which, by and bye, will be an ornament to the town, and we would strongly urge the citizens of town and country to take a still greater interest in the society, and give larger financial aid if possible. There is not a more substantial or prosperous town in the Province than ours, and the surrounding district cannot be beat for mixed farming; why, then, should not our annual fair be one of the best in the Province? We will be glad to assist as far as our paper can, by opening our columns for the discussion of any subject of interest to farmers and business men.—[Gladstone Age.

**Shoal Lake Agricultural Society Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Shoal Lake Agricultural Society was held in Thompson's Hall, on December 14th, 1903. The attendance was small, but the severe weather no doubt accounts for that. The financial report was a very encouraging one, showing that the society has a clear sheet and over \$2,000 worth of property above liabilities.

Jas. Macdonald and A. S. Arnold were reappointed auditors.

The following directors were elected for 1904: C. Findlay, President; W. A. Myers, 1st Vice-President; T. Clark, 2nd Vice-President; Jas. Findlay, J. E. Morgan, Chas. Cuntz, John Simpson, J. Menzies, T. Badger and M. McFadyen, Directors. F. Dobbs was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The President and 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents were appointed a committee to revise the prize list. J. E. Morgan was appointed chairman of the Farmers' Institute in connection with the Society, and C. Findlay and T. Clark were appointed to interview the council in regard to their annual grant.

The next show will be held in Shoal Lake.

**Carberry Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society took place on Dec. 14th, in the Municipal Hall. There was a fair attendance of farmers interested in the work of the Society. President Collins occupied the chair, and C. H. Brooks acted as secretary.

The report of the secretary-treasurer gave the total receipts for the year, \$2,011.55; expenditures, \$1,956.30; balance, \$55.25. Liabilities—unpaid prizes, \$80; rent to Turf Club, \$100. The verbal report of the auditors was presented, after which a general discussion followed. The town council having deferred making a grant until the report of the annual meeting, it was resolved, on motion of John Graham and Samuel McCurdy, that the secretary-treasurer communicate to the town council the exact position of the Society's finances, and urge their co-operation in liquidating the small indebtedness now standing of about \$150.

The balloting for directors resulted in the election of M. Collins, Jno. Graham, E. H. Cope, W. I. Smale, C. Rasmussen, J. G. Barron, J. D. Hunt, W. S. Swan, S. McCurdy and Wm. Bailey. The election of officers was postponed until the town council's decision is known.

**Yorkton.**

**THE STIRLING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

This Association held its annual meeting at the Queen's Hotel, Saltcoats, on December 12th, 1903. The account for the year was read by the Secretary-Treasurer, T. McNutt, M. L. A., and the Society elected the following officers for the coming year: President, J. Hughes; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Carvan; 2nd Vice-President, M. Bolton; and J. K. Millar was appointed Secretary-Treasurer, instead of Mr. McNutt, after sixteen years' service. It was proposed that Mr. McNutt receive \$25 for his services, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for the very able and efficient way he had handled the affairs of the Association in the past.

**Hartney Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of the Hartney Agricultural Society took place on Monday, Dec. 14th, and was fairly well attended. Mr. J. Duthie occupied the chair, and Ed. Briggs, M. P. P., acted as secretary pro tem. The retiring President Duthie gave a short address, setting forth the work that has been accomplished by the Society since its organization. The following officers and directors were elected for the next year:

President, R. Shore; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Galbraith, Geo. Morrison; Secretary-Treasurer, T. B. Woodhull. Directors, Jas. Duthie, A. McDonald, W. Laughland, Frank Hill, Wm. Hicks, Ed. Briggs, J. R. Shepherd. Society's Auditor, W. Murdoch; Directors' Auditor, B. J. Hales.

**Melita Agricultural Society's Annual Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Arthur E. D. Agricultural Society was held on the 14th Dec. The attendance was only fair. In the absence of the President, Mr. A. E. Thompson, upon motion, occupied the chair, and W. J. Graham acted as secretary.

Minutes of last annual meeting were read, and, upon motion, adopted.

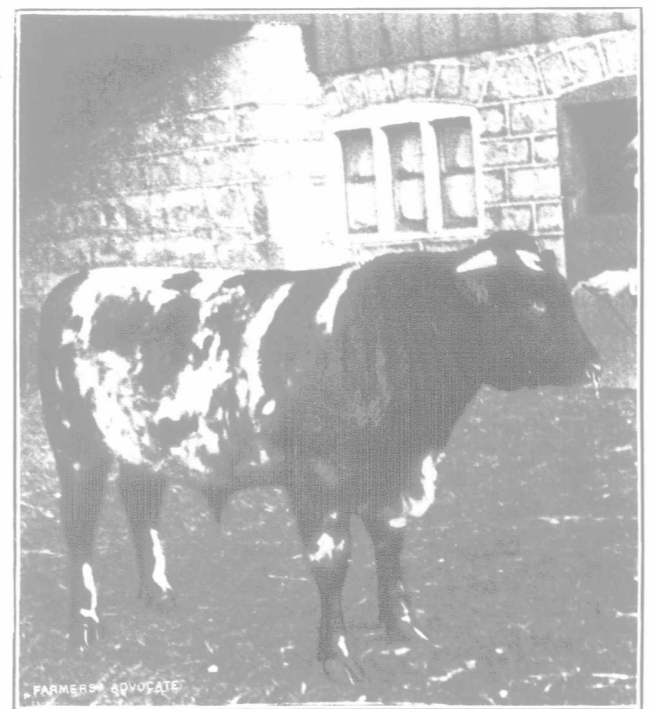
The Auditor's report, showing a balance of assets over liabilities of \$1,267.73, was read, and, upon motion, was adopted.

The election of directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: John A. Ross, John Drysdale, John Williams, J. T. McCallum, R. G. Skelton, A. E. Thompson, W. R. Sturgeon, Jas. Hyde, R. J. Dohbyn, J. J. Anderson.

Upon motion, W. J. Graham was re-appointed members' Auditor.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

The newly-appointed directors then met, when the following officers were elected: President, J. A. Ross; first Vice-President, J. J. Anderson; second Vice-President, R. J. Dohbyn; Secretary-Treasurer, T. W. Oxley.



**Diamond = 44695 =.**

A Scotch bull of the Miss Ramsden family. Calved August 18th, '02. Weight, 1,195 lbs. at one year old. First in junior yearling class at Toronto, 1903. Property of W. D. Platt. To be sold at the joint sale at Hamilton, Ont., January 29th, 1904 (see Gossip, page 35)

**Medicine Hat Agricultural Society.**

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society was held in the Secretary's office, in Medicine Hat, on Thursday, December 10th, 1903.

The financial statement, which was highly satisfactory, was read, and on the motion of Messrs. Cousins and Tweed, was accepted.

The election of officers for 1904 was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, F. G. Forster; 1st Vice-President, John Ellis; 2nd Vice-President, Alexander Middleton; Sec.-Treas., J. H. G. Bray. Directors—A. B. Carle, Alex. Woolley, J. W. Aleock, Thos. Littleford, Henry Hobson, James Porter, Robert McCutcheon, Robert Scott, Thos. Tweed, J. A. Grant, W. T. Findlay, W. Cousins, J. D. McGregor, W. H. Hunt and Jno. R. Clarke. Auditors—W. N. Adsit and T. C. Blatchford.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was read, and showed a highly encouraging improvement over former years. The Society was recommended to acquire new grounds for the annual exhibition.

**Wolseley Agricultural Society.**

The annual meeting of the Society was held in Hurlbut's Hall, on the 15th of December, 1903. There was a good attendance of farmers. Mr. W. P. Osler, the Sec.-Treas., read a detailed financial report, showing receipts \$975.95, and expenditures \$153.20.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: F. M. Gates, President; A. B. Bompas, 1st Vice-President; Robt. McLean, 2nd Vice-President; W. P. Osler, Sec.-Treas.; L. Thomson, A. M. Dargival, P. Coventon, M. Snow, W. M. Black, J. Hunt, A. Johnston, A. Duncan, Jos. Linnell, S. Acton, R. J. Campbell, W. P. Osler, E. A. Banbury, S. Mitchell, A. A. Perley, Directors.

The Hon. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture, offered a prize for the next show of \$50 to the team of ten men for judging horses and cattle; a team from Range 7 to compete with Range 8, one from Range 9 against Range 10, and Range 11 against Range 12. The offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed.

**Breeding of the Shorthorn Winners.**

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—The International Live-stock Exposition held at Chicago is acknowledged to be the leading live-stock exhibition in the world to-day; therefore, the prizes won at this exposition by Shorthorns are of interest to every breeder throughout the world. There are twelve classes, where all entries compete according to age. The total entries were 262. Figuring five awards in each class would make 60 prizes. The twelve first-prize winners were as follows:

Imported from Great Britain .....	2
Imported from Canada .....	2
Got by Canadian-bred bull .....	1
Got by imported bulls .....	4
Their grandstres were imported .....	3
.....	12

In making a total summing up of the sixty awards given, they are as follows:

Imported direct from Great Britain .....	5
Imported from Canada .....	4
By or out of animals imported from Canada .....	9
Got by imported bulls .....	21
Of Scotch breeding, tracing close to imported stock .....	11
Of miscellaneous breeding .....	10
.....	60

In the championship and herd prizes, they are as follows: Senior champion bull was got by an imported bull, and out of an imported cow; this bull was also awarded the grand sweepstakes for best bull any age. The senior champion cow was imported from Canada. The junior champion heifer was imported from Canada; this heifer was also awarded the grand sweepstakes for best female any age. The first, second, third and fourth prize aged herds were principally made up of Scotch breeding. This was also true of the young herd.

The best four animals, get of one sire, were as follows: First-prize lot was by an imported bull; second-prize, their grandsire was imported; third-prize, the sire was imported; fourth and fifth prizes were close to imported stock. Best two animals of either sex, produce of one cow, was got by an imported bull, and out of a Canadian-bred cow. The junior champion bull was imported from Great Britain. The calf herds were also strong in Scotch breeding.

The prizes awarded at the International last year were also in favor of the imported Scotch and home-bred Scotch cattle, and as we are all deeply interested in trying to improve the Shorthorn the world over, therefore these lessons are of value to us. Canadians feel they have an interest in the Shorthorn breeders of the United States, from the fact of being able to assist them in carrying the Shorthorn banner. The situation of the beef breeds of cattle in the United States is most interesting, and requires close attention. There is a fair fight on for supremacy. We have none of this to contend with in Canada: the Shorthorns predominate, and will continue just so long as we keep along a broad line and improve our cattle. Let us always be free from dissensions; free to go where we wish to get anything that will improve our breed, and be willing to acknowledge at any and all times merit combined with good breeding. The demand is growing, and will continue to do so, for the early-maturing animal. The Scotch cattle are inclined to carry natural flesh, and are the type to feed rapidly and mature at an early age. There are many breeding Scotch cattle, and the demand for them has continued good, but the public, or the majority of small breeders, have not yet started, therefore, as the merits of the Scotch cattle are beyond question, I look for a much greater demand than there has been for this class of Shorthorns. Our markets demand the early-maturing, thick-fleshed cattle, and we cannot afford to ignore them.

W. D. PLATT.

**Cypress River.**

The annual meeting of the Cypress River Agricultural Society was held on December 14th, when there was a fair attendance.

The financial statement showed the following:

Receipts for 1903 .....	\$1,015.23
Expenditures .....	821.89
Balance on hand .....	\$193.34

The election of directors was proceeded with, after which the directors met and appointed officers.

The following are the officers for the coming year: President, Jas. Gardiner; 1st Vice-President, S. Anderson; 2nd Vice-President, T. Cole; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. McDole; Directors—D. B. Campbell, T. Yeo, J. N. Lee, John Witherspoon, J. A. Mullen, W. Coombe, John Ross.



### Portage la Prairie.

The Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society met in the Council Chamber with a good attendance of members. F. A. Brydon was in the chair, and D. McVicar acted as secretary. F. A. Brydon, W. May, A. L. Hamilton, C. Grobb, J. T. Charlton, Hon. R. Watson, F. W. Brown, T. E. Wallace, W. McVicar, James Bray were appointed directors for the year 1904. The secretary's report was given as follows:

Increase for 1903 .....	\$3,736.91
Expenditure .....	3,707.18
Balance .....	29.73
Liabilities, December, 1902.	
Mortgage .....	\$864.00
Prizes unpaid .....	20.00
Note in bank .....	600.00
Total .....	\$1,484.00
Mortgage .....	\$ 800.00
Value of buildings, etc. ....	7,000.00

This year improvements were made of \$1,000, which makes the financial standing about \$600 better than last year. The secretary drew the attention of the meeting to the need of twenty more box stalls and better accommodation for sheep, hens and swine.

It was moved and seconded that G. B. Houser be auditor to examine the books.

Moved by Jas. Bray, seconded F. W. Brown, that the exhibition be held for two days in the week preceding the Winnipeg Exhibition.—Carried.

At a meeting of the directors, held immediately after, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the respective offices for 1904: President, F. A. Brydon; 1st Vice-President, F. W. Brown; 2nd Vice-President, Jas. Bray; Auditor, G. B. Houser, assisted by A. E. Ireland; Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. Sheppard.

#### BANQUET.

The annual banquet was held in the evening in the large dining hall of the Bellevue Hotel. A large and representative gathering of the Portage farmers was present, and a profitable and very pleasant evening was spent. A social and friendly spirit pervaded the proceedings from start to finish, and instructive matter was conveyed by all the speakers in a friendly and non-controversial manner. Mr. F. A. Brydon, the President of the Society, occupied the chair during the first part of the proceedings, and the duties were assumed during the later half by Mr. F. W. Brown.

The toasts were responded to by the following gentlemen: The King—National Anthem; Governor-General and Lieut.-Governor of Canada—Maple Leaf; Senate, House of Commons and Legislature—Senator Watson and E. D. Lynch, M. P. P.; Army and Navy—Senator Watson and Mr. D. Cassels; Portage and Lakeside Agricultural Society—Jas. Mackenzie, M. P. P., T. E. Wallace, Max Wilton and D. McVicar; Municipal Governing Bodies—Reeve Grobb, J. J. Garland, J. Weir and T. W. Prout; Commercial and Industrial Interests—C. H. Fox and A. L. Hamilton; Live-stock Interests—James Bray and F. W. Brown; Agricultural Interests—John McBean, "Farmer's Advocate," and E. H. Muir; The Ladies—W. J. Edwards and C. D. Macpherson; The Pioneers—Messrs. Stewart, Wallace, Wilton and Kitson. The gathering broke up with the singing of the National Anthem.

### Raymond Sugar Crop.

The town of Raymond is situated about forty miles north of the Montana line, and eighty miles east of the Rockies. It is now distinguished as the home of the Knight Sugar Company's beet-sugar factory, which, a few weeks ago, finished its first season's run in a fairly successful manner. Owing to the lightness of the crop, however, the run only lasted about two weeks. Where beets were grown on wheat land a volunteer crop sprang up and crowded them out. In other cases, failure was due in some degree to shallow plowing, and the soil being clay in texture the beet roots did not find the subsoil sufficiently mellow to admit of deep root growth. Consequently, the beets were short, making the tonnage per acre light, except where the soil was properly prepared and the crop weeded in good time. Then a satisfactory result was obtained. No doubt the mistakes of this year will not occur again to any noticeable extent, and in a few years the company may have to enlarge their factory.

The factory commenced cutting beets on November 9th, and finished on November 23rd, having run just fifteen days. Then, on November 30th, the boiling process was completed, and in that short time nearly 9,000 sacks of white sugar, containing 100 pounds each, was made. The main object of the Superintendent was not to see how many tons of beets could be put through in twenty-four hours, but how much sugar could be got out of the beets.

The Knight Sugar Co. is a large concern, and owns some 2,000 acres of land, which they have large ranches, and cattle and sheep, and a fine area devoted to growing sugar beets.

This year the sugar crop was a great success, and the beet growers were greatly overjoyed, as the crop was entirely on the rainfall to cause a crop of beets. The water on the land just when needed, thus securing a crop in dry seasons.

The town of Raymond is one that has grown very fast. A few years ago not a house was to be seen where the town now stands, and now it has a

population of 2,000, most of whom came from Utah. They seem to be an industrious class, and no doubt will make a success of farming.

Grain can be successfully grown, the principal crops being oats and wheat, and some heavy yields have been reported, oats running over one hundred bushels per acre, and wheat sometimes exceeds forty bushels. Of course, such crops have been grown under favorable conditions, but nevertheless it shows what this country is capable of producing.

The country looks like a huge open plain to one who has been used to trees, but it will be a matter of only a few years when trees will be planted in wind-breaks, adding greatly to the appearance of the country and comfort of the people.

Small fruits do fairly well, and apples have been grown with some success, and in time may prove a paying industry in this Western country, where fresh fruit is so high.

The weather lately has been fine, except for a few days, when we had a cold snap and about four inches of snow, which lasted only a few days, when a Chinook wind made one feel as though he were living in a southern sunny clime.

ROBT. SPENCER.

### President's Address.

Mr. W. R. Motherwell, at the Territorial Grain-growers' Convention, Regina.

In accordance with the usual custom, I now take great pleasure in addressing you on various matters of interest connected with our Association that have arisen during the past year, and also questions that it would be well to give some consideration to in the immediate future.

On the whole there has again been harvested in the Northwest Territories a most bountiful crop, although in some parts not up to harvests of 1901 or 1902, in either yield or quality.

The congestion of traffic and inability of existing railways to handle properly Western grain, complained of for the past two seasons, is again with us, much to the loss of farmers and business men generally.

What is known as the "Santaluta test case" in the matter of distribution of cars, was decided in favor of the contention of our Association by the magistrates' court, and subsequently upheld by the decision of the Supreme Court. This decision, together with the proceedings taken by the Moosomin local Association against an elevator operator for alleged misappropriation of cars, has had, we believe, a marked effect in the better observance of the Grain Act by all parties concerned.

Last February your Central Executive had the privilege of conferring with Mr. Wm. Whyte, Assistant to the President C. P. R., (at his suggestion), Premier Haultain, Hon. G. H. Bulyea and Walter Scott, M. P., at Regina, with the view of devising ways and means whereby the balance of the previous year's harvest might be safely marketed before spring. This conference led to a deputation (consisting of Mr. Snow and Mr. Bulyea, and which will be more fully dealt with in another report) going to Montreal, which, in time, led to a most generous distribution of cars in the Territories, which, for the time being, practically relieved the situation, although it was done at the expense of the Manitoba shipper. We desire to take this opportunity of thanking all the above named gentlemen for their most hearty and sympathetic support in this matter.

Early in the year your executive received a pressing invitation from Mr. J. Scallion, of Virden, to send our organizer from here to assist our fellow farmers in that Province to form an organization similar to our own. Mr. Snow and your President accepted this invitation, and we are pleased to note the enthusiasm with which the movement has since progressed throughout Manitoba.

At our last annual meeting it was deemed advisable to make a strong effort to prevail on the Dominion Government to secure certain changes in the Grain Act; to make more clear its intent, and to provide for its proper administration. These changes were set forth in a series of resolutions, to give better effect to which Mr. J. B. Gillespie and myself were instructed to go to Ottawa with two delegates from the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association—Mr. D. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, and H. C. Henders, Elm Creek. This matter will be dealt with more fully in another report. It is sufficient to say here that your delegates were obviously obliged to make a unit of their demands, and so reasonable and well sustained were they made that practically everything they asked for was granted.

The railway and elevator companies were also represented at Ottawa at the time your delegates were there, and secured some changes to the Act that were not considered inimical to the interest of the producers. If the great majority of the changes in the Act were directly in favor of the producer it was reasonable to assume that ours was the strongest and most reasonable case, as all parties were fairly heard and well represented. In view of the foregoing, we might naturally look for a different attitude on the part of the railway and elevator representatives than that of the past year, but to the Grain Act, as instigated by the present Government, we in the press.

Nowithstanding the difficulty with which certain phases of the Grain Act are held by the railways, it is but fair to admit that, speaking generally, the railways have shown this season a much better disposition

to observe the various provisions of the Act than on any former year. The same may be said of the vast majority of producers and elevator owners, although, in some instances, there is yet considerable room for improvement. Doubtless, when the provisions of the new Grain Act become better known, and our railway and elevator friends become more familiarized with the idea of the producers of the country receiving reasonable consideration, the Act will be accepted by all as a fair measure of compromise. Certain it is, that with adequate transportation, the present necessary but very annoying provisions, that undertake to distribute, say half a dozen cars among a dozen anxious applicants, with the minimum friction, would immediately disappear.

In July, 1902, acting under instructions from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Mr. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, visited some of the leading corn exchanges of Great Britain and Ireland in order to ascertain how the grain trade there was satisfied with the quality and condition of the leading or regular grades of Manitoba wheat purchased by them during the past two or three years. I beg to draw your attention to some portions of Mr. Castle's report made to the Government in September of the same year, in the following extracts:

"One fact above all others was made apparent, viz., that consignments of Manitoba grain carrying Winnipeg or Fort William inspection certificates gave general satisfaction to the British corn trade, and that that grading was of a uniform character and the quality and condition were always well maintained. And, again, in regard to eastern-inspected wheat: 'At each of the exchanges above mentioned I received the same report, viz., that Toronto and other eastern certificates were unsatisfactory. So much so was this the case that the day I visited the Liverpool Corn Exchange, Colonel Montgomery, the President, informed me that delegates had that day been sent to the London Corn Exchanges to consider the advisability of ruling from all contracts "Manitobas" carrying Toronto or other eastern certificates.'

Then Mr. Castle gives this timely note of warning: "It is quite apparent that the situation is most serious, and if permitted to exist must work incalculable harm and loss upon all Northwestern and Manitoba farmers, as British prices will be, as now, based upon the value of the adulterated Manitoba wheat, while the unadulterated wheat will be sold at Manitoba country points by our farmers on such a based value." From the foregoing it will be seen that, according to Mr. Castle's report, Fort William inspection in England is quite satisfactory, and that eastern reinspected stuff is quite as unsatisfactory, and further, that, if continued, British quotations will also be continued as now (mark these words), on the basis of the adulterated article. From this it would appear that the extremely high-grade product that farmers have been putting up for the past four years has been largely discounted by the fact that British millers made quotations "as now" based upon the reinspected inferior eastern article. The Miller, the leading organ in Great Britain representing the milling industry, is reported in an editorial as saying: "We again say that pure Canadian No. 1 wheat beats anything we have ever seen, but graded No. 1 is quite a different thing altogether." This authority is much more sweeping than Mr. Castle, as no distinction at all is made between western and eastern certificates. In the midst of such uncertainty and conflicting reports regarding the actual condition in which our wheat appears on the British market, the whole question might well be made the subject of a most thorough and exhaustive governmental research. But I would strongly deprecate making any radical changes on so important and far-reaching a question until all possible information is obtained.

I have much pleasure in drawing your attention to the important results of the past eight years' hybridization of wheats, looking toward early maturity, at the Experimental Farms, as set forth in the evidence of Dr. William Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, before the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization.

While regretting at the opening of this address the continued congested condition of Western traffic, it is a source of much satisfaction to know that indications point to a betterment of these conditions in the reasonably near future, as evidenced by the extensive improvements on the main line of the C. P. R., the extension during the past year of its various branches, the rapid construction of the Canadian Northern throughout the Territories, and the prospective Grand Trunk Pacific.

Agricultural lands and real estate continue to go up steadily in value, but not approaching a fictitious height. Immigrants of a desirable class continue to pour into the West, and a general atmosphere of prosperity, buoyancy and expectation pervades the whole country.

It is also to be noted that the Territorial Legislature has again been endowed with further powers by the federal authorities. It is to be hoped that the very near future will see the Canadian West enjoying all the privileges associated with full provincial status.

I have to thank all members, fellow officers, press and public men for their generous assistance during my term of office, not forgetful of the welcome grant from the Territorial Department of Agriculture. I now take much pleasure in wishing you all a prosperous new year.

**Events of the World.**

The last hope that war between Japan and Russia might be averted seems to have been abandoned. The little Empire, however, is in no wise daunted. In the recent words of the editor of the Japan Daily, "It is doubtful whether the modern world has witnessed a more convincing evidence of power than that manifested by the patience, the coolness, and the persistence of the men whose duty it is to guide the destinies of the Empire through the coming storm." Japan's forearm of power, as that of Great Britain, lies in her fleet, whose efficiency is being added to with all possible expedition, all the dry-docks in the country having been requisitioned for the war vessels, which are taking their turn in entering the docks to be set in order. Even mercantile vessels are being pressed into service, Japan having purchased several for use in the war. It is stated that Japan has plenty of money for all purposes, and will be under no necessity to borrow. As yet, however, no actual declaration of hostility has been made. Japan has made no formal threat; she has merely let it be understood that she will not submit to any further aggrandizement of Manchuria by the Russians. Should Russia succeed in gaining absolute control of Manchuria, her next step will clearly be to appropriate Corea, a step which, besides being full of menace to Japan, would remove from her all hope of ever effecting herself the possession of that State. On the other hand, it is stated that Russia, in order to avoid the odium of taking the initiative, will not declare war; nevertheless, she is rapidly sending forward troops and military munitions over the Siberian Railway. The attitude of Great Britain and China towards the impending struggle is a source of some apprehension to Russia, and, in the case of China, perhaps not a groundless one. Although it is asserted, in the latest despatches from Peking, that the Viceroy of Chi-li, who is the principal military official in China, is determined that the Celestial Empire shall continue a policy of neutrality, it is ominous that China is making every possible preparation for aggressive action, as well as for defense; the Chinese army is being rapidly reorganized, and it is affirmed that the court and mandarins are all anxious to declare war upon Russia. Three battleships and a cruiser belonging to the British squadron in the Mediterranean have been ordered to make ready for early departure to the Far East.

On December 19th, the Grand Trunk Pacific made its guaranteed deposit of \$5,000,000 in the London, Eng., branch of the Bank of Montreal. The deposit is in first preference bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, which are now quoted at 102. It is understood that legislation will be required to bear upon the situation in the near future, as the Act of Parliament called for cash or Government securities. General Manager Hays says: "Work will begin in the spring. Our first object will be to get the East connected with the Great Lakes for summer traffic, and then to give Winnipeg connection with the East. The people of the West want more railway facilities, and we intend to give it to them as quickly as possible."

In England the all-absorbing topic still is the progress of the Chamberlain campaign for fiscal reform, the ultimate success of which is as much mooted a question as ever.

In London much interest is being shown in the new explosive, *Veloxite*, which has been perfected, after nine years' continuous experiment by Col. V. Hope. Col. Hope announces that his invention, while containing no ingredient dangerous to those who use it, standing any variation of climatic conditions, has 73 per cent. more power as a propelling agent, weight for weight, than gunpowder. He claims that it is smokeless and cheap, and that it can be made in the morning and fired in the afternoon.

Another "Londoner," Dr. Barton, has drawn the eyes of the aeronaut world upon himself in the completing of his airship, which is at once a balloon and a war-vessel, and is designed to be used chiefly as a bomb-dropping agent. Its balloon, which is the largest in existence, being 176 ft. by 43 ft., is impervious to shot, and its velocity will be 20 miles an hour. Dr. Barton has opened negotiations with several governments regarding the right of using his invention, and is asking \$500,000 for the sole right, or \$50,000 for a single ship. Experiments with it in air-navigation will be made shortly.

The German Emperor has aroused a hornet's nest in Britain by asserting that the Prussian legion at the Battle of Waterloo saved the English army from destruction. The assertion is looked upon by many as being wilfully unfriendly.

The Russian Government has just placed an order with Armour & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., for a million and a half pounds of mess meat for immediate shipment to San Francisco. The order calls for the delivery of the meat at San Francisco by Jan. 22nd. The meat, it is said, is for the use of the Russian army, and its destination is said to be Port Arthur.

The Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, is in receipt of a rush order for 1,000,000 pounds of extra mess meat for the Russian Government. The shipment must reach San Francisco before Jan. 26th, when two Russian ships will sail with beef and other supplies.

Affairs regarding the Sault complication are still somewhat at a deadlock. The Provincial Government of Ontario has offered to pay the \$1,500,000 which is required to reorganize the Consolidated Lake Superior Co., provided that Attorney Rothermel, who is now in Canada, can satisfy the officials that that amount will place the Company's finances on a firm footing. Rothermel's reply is awaited with interest.

Rifle shot still echo from Somaliland. A party of British Illaloes have had an encounter with 300 of the Mullah's men at Damot, in which five of the enemy were captured and thirty killed.

The extraordinary phenomenon of darkness at midday was witnessed in Berlin on the 21st of December. Meteorologists attribute the occurrence to a light and motionless atmosphere, in which the smoke of the city hung like a pall over many square miles.

**The Ontario Winter Fair.**

The Ontario Winter Fair grows with its years in extent, in popularity and in usefulness. It is by long odds the best of the enterprises of the breeders' associations. It is essentially a school of animal husbandry, imparting information by means of object lessons in living specimens and dressed carcasses, by lectures, conferences and criticisms. It sets the standard of type and shows what qualifications meet the requirements of the market. The farmers who come in crowds from far and near pronounced it the best show of the year. They love to linger near and discuss the merits of a beast that fills the bill from the producer's and consumer's standpoint, and that gets there at a minimum of cost.

The programme was well arranged, and the show throughout was well managed. The only noticeable drawback was the lack of space. A few years ago, when it was decided that the Provincial Winter Fair should become permanently located in the Royal City, it was not thought that the public in general would learn so quickly to appreciate a winter stock show. The result was that, notwithstanding yearly additions to the original large building, accommodation for stock and for visitors on the principal days of the show was at a premium.

From this the stockmen of Manitoba should take a lesson when erecting a building for the proposed winter fair, for there is every certainty that the farmers of this Province will appreciate the wonderful educational advantages of a mid-winter show as readily as their craftsmen in the old Eastern Province.

On the ground floors the cattle were placed in rows that afforded easy examination. Shorthorns were well represented, and Herefords, Angus and Galloways of choice beef type were not wanting. Grades with a few crosses of good blood in their veins were also in evidence, and all the animals were in fair show condition. Within the same enclosure his porcine majesty basked in an atmosphere not common to his winter home. Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires were most numerous, but Chesters, Poland-Chinas and Essex swine were to be seen.

On the second floor the sheep had pleasant quarters, although somewhat crowded, and close by there were long rows of coops holding the best exhibit of poultry that ever appeared in Canada during winter. Next, and in another very much crowded room, there was a magnificent display of dressed poultry, such as would suit the most fastidious epicurean. Of such splendid quality was the exhibit in this department that no one could fail to see it without being impressed with the importance of Canada's poultry trade.

In comparing the different features of this great show, and considering its educational advantages to the people of Ontario who were permitted to visit it, there was nothing in which a greater interest was shown than the addresses delivered in the lecture room of the building. With such men as Prof. G. H. Grisdale and Dr. Rutherford, Ottawa; Prof. Day, Prof. Dean, and Dr. Mills, Guelph; W. S. Sparks, Canterbury, England, and Col. Ferguson, the noted stock judge from Perthshire, Scotland, it was no wonder that standing room was always at a premium. In most cases, living specimens were brought in and lectured upon, and the new system of education—demonstration—took the place of the old—description. A prominent feature was the dressed carcass competition. This was carried out with cattle, sheep and hogs, and, as usual, proved a mighty education, giving, as it did, an opportunity for visitors to see what the market demanded.

From Manitoba and the Territories a few faces were noticed, but it is hoped that another year will not pass until the live-stock associations of Manitoba are in a

position to take the initial steps towards holding a winter fair. Ours is true enough a grain-raising country, but the keen-eyed farmer sees in the value of stock-raising, and the time must come when Manitoba farmers will be afforded similar means of improving their knowledge of animal form to that possessed by the soil-tillers of Ontario.

**Markets.**

**Winnipeg Markets.**

Wheat.—The wheat market has been comparatively dull, owing to the holiday season. The number of cars inspected has been somewhat smaller than the corresponding week of last year. The world's visible supply has shown a decrease, and crop reports from the Argentine are favorable. Nevertheless, the local market is fairly active. No. 1 northern sold at 79c. Ft. William; No. 2, 75½c.; No. 3, 72½c.; No. 4, 65c.

Oats.—There has been a slight advance in the price of oats, caused by decreased receipts. The milling trade is looking for the really choice. Price runs about 31c. for No. 2, with feed one to two cents less on track. It looks as though better prices would prevail.

Barley.—There has been very little doing in barley, owing to a light demand. The best would sell at 37c., and feed grades at 33c. to 35c.

Mill Feed.—There is a fair demand for mill feed, and the prices remain steady at \$16 for bran and \$18 for shorts.

Ground Feed.—Oat chop sells at \$25 per ton, and barley \$20 to \$21.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Cattle.—There is very little doing on the cattle market. Few are being offered, and as butchers have scarcely yet consumed their Xmas supply the demand remains nominal. Any that are coming in sell at from 2½c. to 3½c. per pound, off cars at Winnipeg. There is a fair demand for choice dairy cows, but none are in sight.

Sheep.—Rather more sheep than usual for this season have been coming forward, but all have sold readily at prices ranging from 3½c. to 4c.

Hogs.—The price for hogs has been a disappointment to most farmers. It was generally believed that by this time the prices would have returned to their old-time paying standard. Figures ranging from 4½c. to 5c. is not considered by most people as sufficient remuneration for raising piggie to the standard weight of 200 pounds or thereabout. It does seem as though Toronto market, where more hogs are slaughtered than at any other point in Canada, ruled the market. When the packers of that city can buy hogs for less than Winnipeg packers, they can afford to ship their finished product to the West and undersell the dealers in this country. The market in Winnipeg has evidently been in sympathy with the east. Now that the holiday season is over, however, a better condition is looked for, and better prices may be expected very soon.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Creamery butter appears quite limited in supply, and the price shows a tendency to advance; 24c. per pound is asked for 56-pound boxes. Fresh dairy is ranging from 20c. to 22c.

**POULTRY AND EGGS.**

Since the close of the holiday season prices for poultry are not quite so firm. Turkeys are worth from 12c. to 15c.; chickens from 10c. to 12c., and ducks and geese, 8c. to 10c., street prices.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs in small lots are in demand at 28c. to 30c. per dozen, and pickled, 22c. to 25c. Case lots bring 21c. per dozen.

**British Markets.**

London.—American cattle, 5½d. Canadian sheep, 5½d.; lambs, 7½d.

Liverpool.—Canadian cattle, 5½d.; sheep, 5½d. to 5½d.

**Buffalo Markets.**

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; stronger; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.85. Veals Receipts, 240 head; 75c. higher; \$5.50 to \$8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; active and steady; heavy, \$4.90 to \$5.00; mixed, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Yorkers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; pigs, \$4.90 to \$4.95; roughs, \$3.90 to \$4.20; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.60. Sheep—Receipts, 19,200 head; 5c. higher; sheep steady; hams, \$4.75 to \$6.00; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

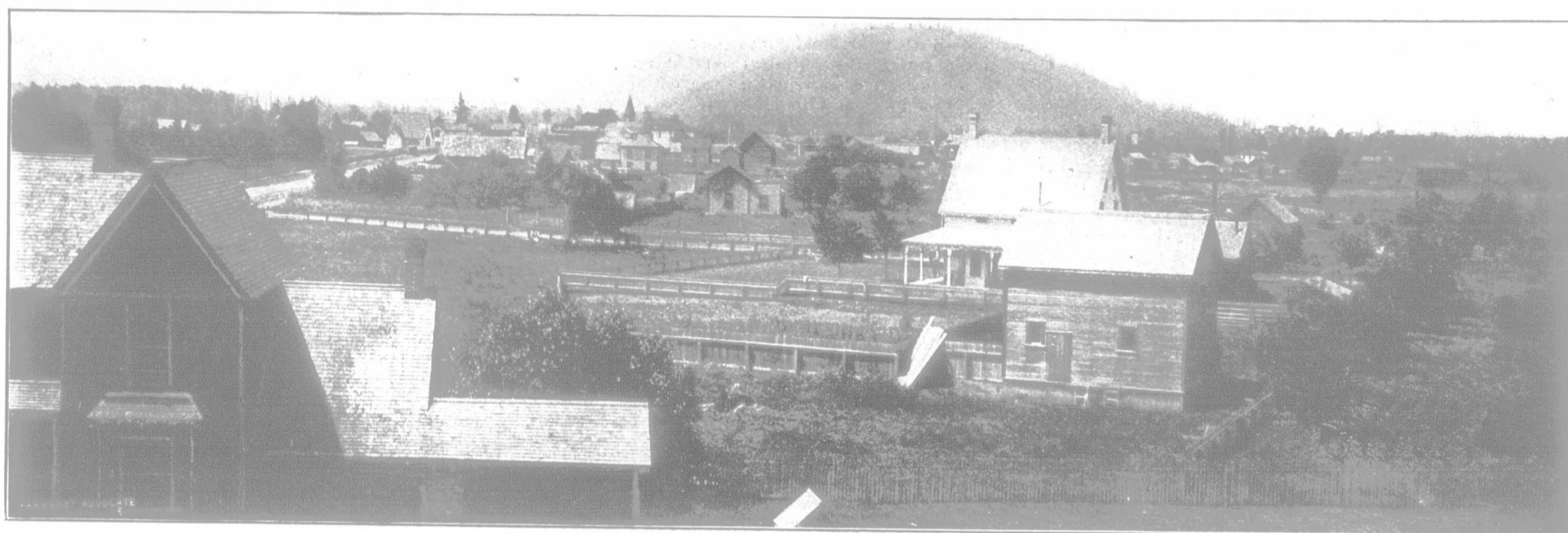
**Chicago Markets.**

Chicago.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market nominal; good to prime steers, \$5 to \$5.75; poor to medium, \$3.25 to \$5; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 to \$4; cows and heifers, \$1.50 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.10; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$2 to \$6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; 10c. higher; mixed and butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.80; good to choice heavy, \$4.60 to \$4.80; rough heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.55; light, \$4.25 to \$4.65; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; steady; good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4; fair to choice mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.50; native lambs, \$4 to \$5.75.

Messrs. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, and J. X. Perrault have been appointed Secretaries to the Transportation Commission, a preliminary meeting of which has already been held.

# CHILLIWACK.

A Model British Columbia Municipality==The Mighty Fraser's Garden==  
 Fine Creameries==Registered Stock Farms==Large  
 Orchards==Low Taxes==Comfortable Homes.

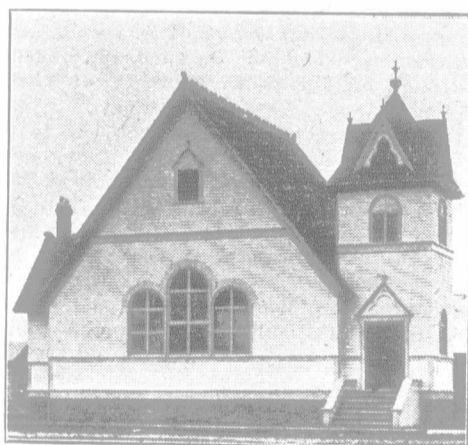


Town of Chilliwack, B. C.

Chilliwack is situated on the south side of the Fraser River, and, being the center of one of the best agricultural districts in B. C., commonly called the garden of the Province, is a very important town. Chilliwack—an Indian name, meaning a valley from many streams—is charmingly situated in the broad valley of the Fraser, seemingly surrounded in the distance by mountains. The population of the municipality is 3,000. Of this number, 600 are in the town, which is situated about the center. Chilliwack is the supply point for the Mount Baker mining camps, and does a large trade in that connection. The land is essentially adapted for dairying and stock-raising, and these industries form the principal occupation of the farming community, although fruits of all kinds that thrive in the temperate zones are extensively grown.

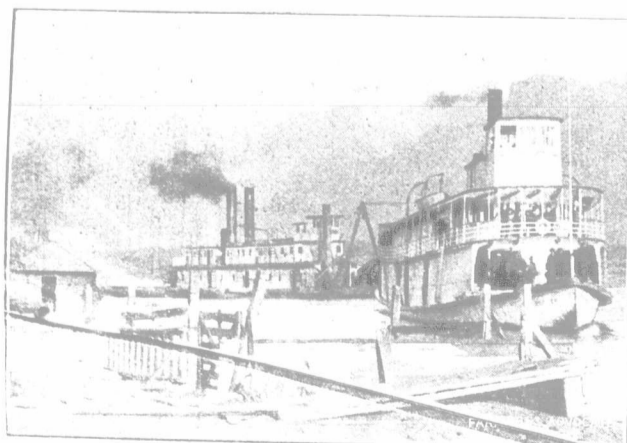
Chilliwack is about fifty-five miles from New Westminster, which has the best farmers' market in the Province, and draws buyers from Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo. The mighty Fraser River is the natural highway for this part of the Lower Fraser Valley, and is almost entirely used for transportation purposes, as the steamboat rates for passengers and freight are so much lower than the railway. The building of the million-dollar bridge at Westminster for railway and general purposes will greatly enhance the value of farming lands and produce in the Chilliwack district, as a branch line will shortly be built to connect with the C. P. R. and Great Northern lines at New Westminster, and from thence to Vancouver, and will also connect with the great Kootenay mining country, and Chilliwack will be the nearest point for farm produce. Steamers run daily between Chilliwack, New Westminster and Vancouver, connecting at these points with Victoria and Nanaimo. It might also be mentioned that the main line of the C. P. R. runs along the north bank of the Fraser, directly opposite to Chilliwack, with a steam ferry service. All export products for the prairie markets are shipped via the C. P. R. from Harrison station. The fact that creameries, saw and shingle mills, lime kiln, brick-yard and bank are necessary at Chilliwack shows that it is one of the most prosperous farming districts in B. C. That four hotels are required means a great deal of transient trade. Five churches indicate the spiritual welfare of the community is well looked after by its many different denominations. The merchants have also organized a Board of Trade, which is most active in all matters of assistance to the district. The soil is rich and fertile, especially grouse and ducks. The game is also increasing very rapidly. Larger game is to be found in the mountains within ten miles of the town, and the trout fishing is excellent. Having mentioned a few of the advantages enjoyed by this town, so highly favored by nature, it

is intended to give a much more extended account of the agricultural capabilities of the surrounding country, which is only awaiting the handwork of man to convert it into a veritable Garden of Eden. The soil, for the most part, is alluvial deposit, derived from the interior of the Rocky Mountains, which has been accumulating probably for countless ages, and year by year absorbing nitrogen from the rainfall and the atmosphere, thus forming an infinite store of wealth, not only



Baptist Church.

for the present generation, but to the remotest posterity. Some facts of the richness of this alluvial loam may be enumerated, which, to many unacquainted with this wonderful climate, will appear impossible, but as the Scripture tells us "by the sweat of his brow shall man live," therefore it is only by the cultivation of this soil that its richness can be utilized for the production of the harvest. How nature's immense yields, under proper management, bring wealth to the toilers will be told later.



Steamboat Landing, Chilliwack, B. C.

While in Chilliwack, the "Advocate" representative had the pleasure of a chat with the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, who spoke very highly of the general financial position of the farmers and merchants of the district. He referred to a fact that probably speaks more for the general prosperity of the district than anything else, viz., the number of farmers who, ten years ago, had mortgages on their farms and were borrowing short loans as well, and have to-day paid off their mortgages and their debts, and now have savings-bank accounts. He attributed the increased prosperity very largely to the growth of dairying and stock-raising in the valley. Ten years ago, farmers were selling all their hay and grain in wagon loads, whereas to-day practically nothing leaves the district except in the shape of butter, cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep and fruit, and this change in method has brought prosperity to the farmers, the growth of the creameries being, in his opinion, the largest factor in the improvement of their financial condition. Newcomers can profit by the experience of the early pioneers, and thereby avoid the mistakes incidental to all new countries. Dairying, being the most important industry, will now be alluded to very much in detail.

CREAMERIES.

There are two creameries, the Chilliwack and Eden Bank. Your representative was given free access to the books of the Chilliwack Creamery Association, through the kindness of the secretary, Mr. M. H. Nelems, who is also Secretary of the Fruit-growers' Association. The complete and effective system used reflects great credit on the secretary, everything being up-to-date in all details of the business. This is the first year the creamery has been in operation, and the subjoined figures show the amount of money paid to patrons after deducting all operating expenses:

	Amount paid.	Price per lb. rec'd by farmers.
June .....	\$ 1,559.84	20
July .....	2,819.21	21½
August .....	2,869.12	23½
September .....	3,029.58	24½
October .....	2,479.81	25
November .....	2,034.29	26
December .....	1,346.14	27½
January .....	996.00	28
February .....	867.48	27½
March .....	1,256.97	27½
April .....	2,389.47	27½
May .....	4,857.97	25
June .....	4,657.81	22
July .....	4,701.24	22½
August .....	4,427.09	22½
	\$40,322.02	

There are eighty-one regular patrons, thirty-four of whom have sent milk during the summer and fall only; forty-seven contributed throughout the year.

Dairying is only in its infancy yet. The importance of the industry is amply exemplified by the fact that farmers are increasing their dairy cows as fast as possible. That \$45,000 will be paid to patrons for

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S

# LAND OF HOMES

The Lower Fraser Valley

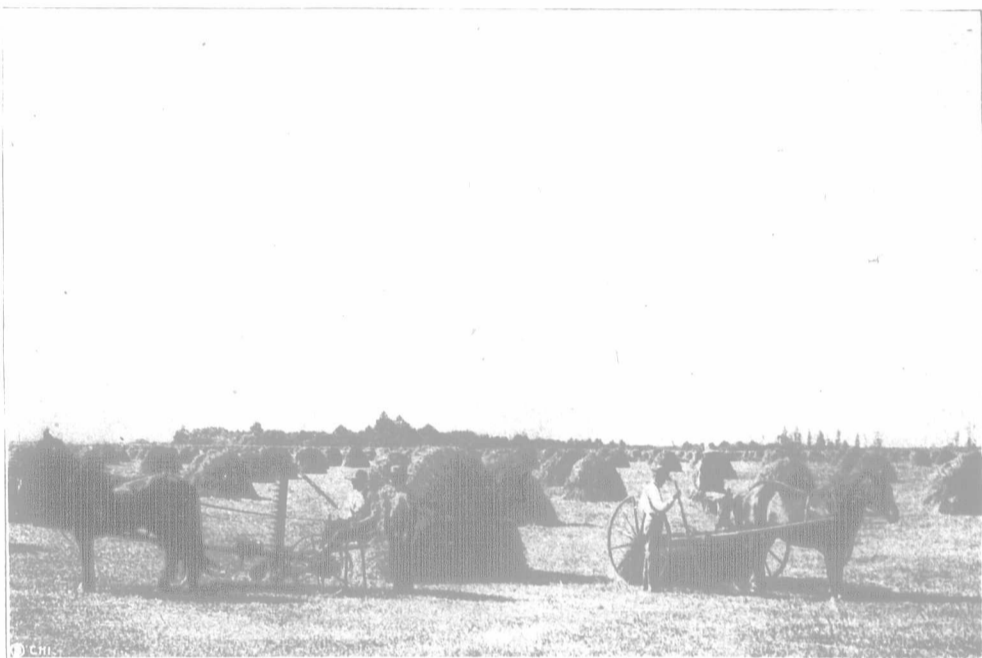
CALIFORNIA WINTERS.

NO ZERO FROSTS.

COME IN OUT OF THE COLD.



This is the kind of farm we can sell you. The timothy hay cut five tons to the acre, and there was rich pasture on the same field from August to May, nine months. Timothy hay is now selling at \$16.00 per ton.



Haying Scene, Lower Fraser Valley.



322 Cambie Street, Vancouver.

If you think of coming to British Columbia, we issue a booklet, giving the most complete list of farms to be obtained. Also giving the description of each farm in detail, and its price, with official statistics as to temperature, rainfall, and market prices of twenty-seven different kinds of farm produce.

This applies more particularly to the Lower Fraser Valley, in which is situated the Chilliwack district, but we have agencies in every part of the Province.

BE SURE AND WRITE US,

**THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,**

322 CAMBIE STREET,

**VANCOUVER, British Columbia.**

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

this year's milk is a conservative estimate. The butter has made twenty-five cents per pound all through the season, and from this date the price will be thirty cents. As example, the following names of patrons may be mentioned: J. W. McGillivray received \$1,568.67 from one year's cream; Henry Steady, \$1,331—his farm is 160 acres in extent; Chas. Hawthorne, \$1,401.78. The system is to pay monthly for the cream, while the skim milk is used on the farm for calves and pigs.

The Chilliwack creamery is on the co-operative plan and owned by the farmers in the vicinity.

The Edenbank creamery is somewhat older, being established in 1897. Mr. A. C. Wells is president; a photograph of his fine barn shows the creamery on the right. This creamery was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation for the present prosperity of the district, as previously the farmers were only receiving 17½ cents per lb. for their butter, whereas it now realizes 30 cents at the creamery. The following figures will show the steady increase of output year by year:

1897	\$ 13,401
1898	20,304
1899	24,236
1900	26,904
1901	32,545
1902	34,934

\$152,324

The above shows the net proceeds paid to patrons. The creamery had fifty-six patrons; forty regular and sixteen during the summer and fall only.

Mr. John Sampson, a photo of whose herd and place appears, received \$2,456 for a year's cream. He milks fifty cows, which average \$7.00 per month. A. C. Wells & Son received \$2,170 from 40 cows. A description of their farm appears later. C. Evans received \$1,798 for a year's cream. Many others in like proportion might be mentioned. The "Advocate" unhesitatingly makes the statement that a man with 20 good cows can realize \$1,200 from cream alone on a farm of 50 acres, and sell a few fat cattle, sheep and pigs in addition. There are many such examples to be seen in this district. Both creameries are well equipped and compare favorably with any creamery in Eastern Canada.

The creamery returns shows that the sum of \$65,428.03 has been realized in this district for the year ending June, 1903; while the prospects for the ensuing year are for much larger returns. It should be remembered that the population of the valley is only 3,000, including the town.

CATTLE.

Great attention has been paid to breeding in this district, and some of the blood obtainable has been imported from Eastern Canada, principally through the Live-stock Association of B. C., of which Mr. A. C. Wells is President, Mr. L. W. Paisley, Secretary, both of whom reside in Chilliwack. Shorthorns are the most popular, the dairy type of this breed giving particularly good satisfaction. Others, however, favor Holsteins, Ayrshires or Jerseys. Chilliwack has some of the best herds in the Province. Mr. Street's herd of Jerseys (an illustration of which appears) has held the championship of B. C. for the past eight years, and will compare favorably with any herd in Canada. Mr. Snell, of the London "Farmer's Advocate" editorial staff, than whom there is no higher authority on live stock in Canada, said they were second to none at the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. Wells is a well-known fancier of Ayrshires. He was formerly President of the Ayrshire Association of Canada, and is now Vice-President. The luxuriant pasturage produced by the unique climatic conditions, which enable cattle to graze out of doors, practically all the year round, is a great factor in the prosperity of the farmer, there being no extreme heat or cold. The close proximity of an ever-increasing market also tends to make cattle-raising exceedingly profitable. Much credit is due to the farmers for the great care taken to preserve the quality of their cattle, and they are gradually working up to an ideal standard.

The illustrations are all dairy herds, as ranching, in its proper sense, is not applicable to this district.

SILOS.

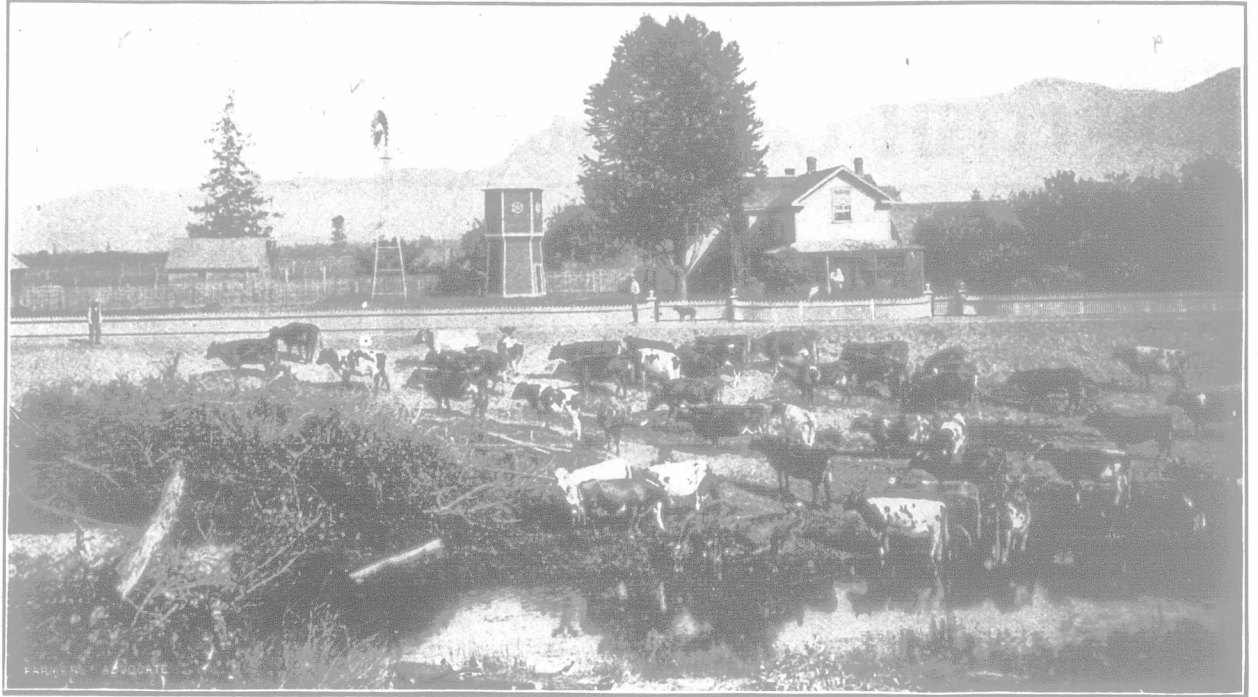
In speaking of the large production from dairy cattle, this is partly enabled by the fact that fodder corn grows in great abundance, large quantities being placed in silos, to be used throughout the year, at the will of the dairymen. This ensilage has been proven to be one of the greatest milk-producers in both British Columbia and in other countries. Clover is also ensiled with very satisfactory results. The majority of the larger dairymen have silos of modern construction.

SHEEP.

Most of the farmers have a small flock of sheep, and the following breeds are represented, viz., Shropshires, Oxford Downes, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Lincolns and Burdets. The sheep is again in position for greater expansion in this line of business, as with a little more time, as the quality, breeds, etc., are improved.

The system of raising sheep in this district is somewhat different from that of the East. The wool is not so much a factor, but the skin is, and a large number of fat lambs may be seen in the market. The cost of production is, therefore, much less than in Eastern Canada or the United States, where it is the essential requisite of an expensive industry. In addition to which the price of wool is much higher here than in the East.

The strongest evidence for the past year shows that 10,000 hogs were shipped from this district, at the



John Sampson's Farm, Showing Stock Watering in Chilliwack River.

average price of \$6.65 per 100 lbs., live weight. Mangels, turnips and beets do well, and produce from 30 to 50 tons per acre. Peas are very largely grown. I saw one field of four acres which produced 7½ tons. An ordinary crop is one to one and a half tons per acre. The financial result from 10,000 hogs averaging 150 lbs. each, at 6½ cents per lb., shows that \$97,000 was paid to the farmers of this valley for pork alone.

success, yet the "Advocate" representative had the pleasure of plucking ripe, juicy peaches from his hotel window. The climate is not hot enough for this kind of fruit, and the nights too cool. In driving round the country, many fine orchards were seen.

A striking peculiarity of adaptability of this district to fruit-growing is a fact that all fruit-growing trees produce a heavy crop each year, and not alternately, as in some other so-called fruit-growing countries.

Mr. P. W. Crankshaw, an American, who left Dakota on account of the climate, with practically no capital and previous experience in fruit-growing, took up a wooded farm, has cleared it, planted an orchard, which has 2,000 bearing trees, and now ships between \$3,000 and \$4,000 of fruit annually. The export market is very extensive, comprising Manitoba, Northwest Territories and the Yukon mining districts, where no fruit is grown.

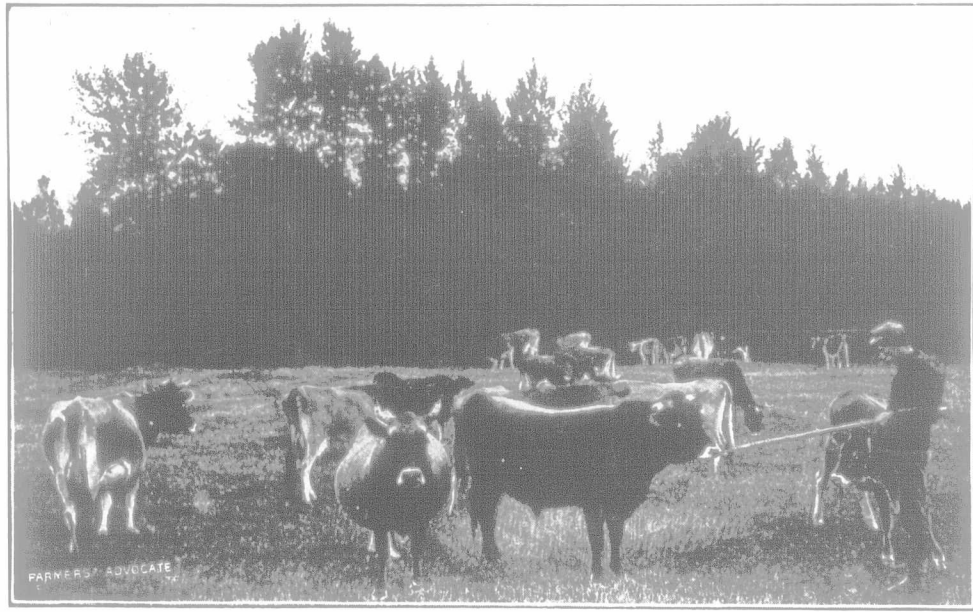
A great advantage newcomers have is the many years' experience of the growers in determining the varieties of fruit for the district. Apples are packed in 40-lb. boxes.

MARKET PRICES.

The following prices are received by growers:  
 Plums and prunes ..... \$ .50 per 20-lb. crate.  
 Apples ..... 1.00 per 40-lb. box.  
 Pears ..... 1.25 per 30-lb. box.  
 Strawberries ..... 2.00 per 25-lb. crate.

It may be noted that fruit is the only export product, the home consumption for everything else being greater than the supply.

A study of the geographical position of the Province confirms this. The great countries to the north—Alaska, Yukon, etc.—are all dependent on imported farm products; also, the great Kootenay and other mining districts. Crop failures from climatic conditions, fruit pests, etc., have, practically speaking, been unknown. A farmer is absolutely sure of a regular harvest and steady income. An apple tree in Mr. Unsworth's orchard produced, in the season of 1902, fifty-six 45-



Pure-bred Jerseys. A. J. Street's Herd, Chilliwack, B. C.

FRUIT.

Apples, plums, prunes, pears, cherries, strawberries and such fruits of the berry kind are produced in great abundance. The fruit is shipped in crates, and is equal if not superior in quality and packing to that of California. The principal growers have formed an Association for disposing of their produce. The secretary, Mr. M. H. Nelems, made an initial trip through Manitoba and Northwest Territories, which was most successful. This year's crop for shipping purposes has

been somewhat limited, but over 100 tons, not including the large apple crop, have been already disposed of, and the prospects for next season are exceedingly bright in the same direction. The yield of fruit is enormous, as exemplified by the illustration, where trees are broken down by over-abundant bearing. Most kinds of fruit thrive here, although peach-growing is not a



Herd of Pure-bred Holsteins. Farm of Jno. Reese, Chilliwack, B. C.

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pond boxes, which realized \$1.00 per box.

HOPS.

Chilliwack has two large hop farms. An illustration of one, shows the tremendous yields of this vine. The ability of the district to produce hops to such perfection demonstrates the mildness of the climate and the great fertility of the soil.

# FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE

We have farms in the LOWER FRASER VALLEY, improved and unimproved.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

DO NOT DELAY.

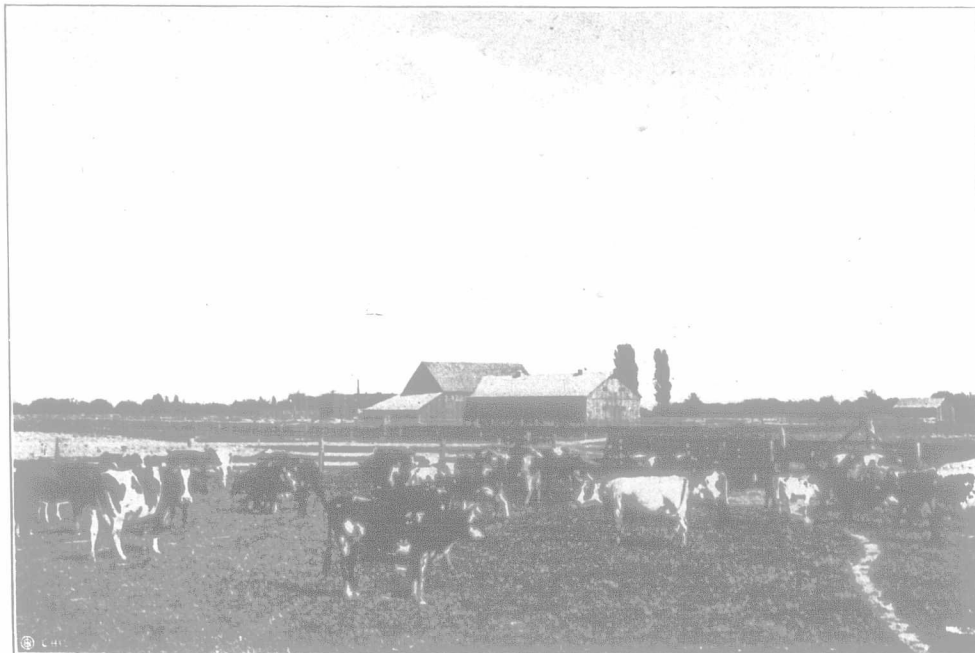
OUR CHOICE PROPERTIES ARE GOING.

## CHILLIWACK FARM.

Reference Number R 62

DESCRIPTION.—Lot 379, Group 2. 159 acres. 128 acres in good cultivation, now seeded with clover and timothy; balance light brush, very easily cleared; good small house; two large barns, granaries, etc., etc.; small orchard; soil excellent; good roads; three miles from town. This is an excellent farm for either stock or general farming. Known as Banford Farm.

PRICE.....\$6,400



## MATSQUI FARM.

Reference Number R 156

DESCRIPTION.—S.W. 1/4, Section 11, Township 14, 100 acres. Exceptionally good soil; land of rolling character; comfortable log house; commodious barn and outbuildings; eight acres cleared, and well-selected orchard in full bearing; considerable heaver meadow that can be drained readily; post office, store, church and school two miles; good roads; a most desirable home location; will divide to suit purchaser. Known as Brewster Farm.

PRICE.....\$1,600

PRINTED LIST SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE

## YORKSHIRE GUARANTEE AND SECURITIES CORPORATION

R. KERR HOULGATE, MANAGER, LIMITED.  
401 Granville Street, - VANCOUVER, B. C.

## Chilliwack Farms.

STOCK FARMS

MIXED FARMS

I have farms of every description in the Valley for sale, from 10 to 340 acres.

I have one farm of 340 acres, 100 acres under cultivation and 240 acres pasturage; good barns and comfortable house and an up-to-date dairy. This farm offers a paying investment. A good man can easily pay for this farm in a few years. The stock and implements can be purchased.

No farm in the Valley offers a better inducement for a home-seeker. School and church on adjoining property. Three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and six miles from Chilliwack.

Twenty-five years' experience in the Chilliwack Valley is at the service of any intending settler, and I will be pleased to give any information or assistance that may be required.

**S. A. CAWLEY,**  
CHILLIWACK, B. C.

## Why Locate 1,000 Miles from Anywhere?

Away from a market, uncertainty of early frosts and an absolute certainty of a long, cold winter, when you can buy land where these conditions never occur? Always sufficient rainfall, no fear of frost, lots of sunshine and little or no cold.

Here is a chance to settle in the most prosperous district in British Columbia, with every chance of success, under the most ideal conditions. We have

**320 Acres in Chilliwack Valley at \$50 Acre**

**1,200-acre Farm near Chilliwack at \$20 Acre**

These lands are cheap compared with their productiveness. Write us for particulars if interested. The same land in Washington sells at from \$70 to \$100 per acre. We have property in other districts in the Lower Fraser Valley. We would also be pleased to give you information about Vancouver Island lands, fruit farms, poultry ranches and mixed farms.

**The British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE:  
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALSO BRANCH AT  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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

## POULTRY.

Poultry-keeping is a very lucrative occupation, and is still very much in its infancy. Eggs in the summer fetch 25 cents per dozen, and in the winter from 50 to 60 cents. The mild, agreeable climate seems to be most suitable to poultry, as they lay more or less all the year round, and there is unlimited sale for poultry from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per dozen.

## CLIMATE.

The beautiful climate is the keynote to the prosperity of this country, being far superior to that of any other part of Canada. In summer, the temperature rarely exceeds 80 degrees in the shade, and the nights are always cool. In winter, the thermometer has only been down to zero once in the last ten years, and then only for two days. While vegetation does not grow as in summer, yet the grass is green all the year round, and every year.

Cattle require feeding a little during the winter months, but usually run out the greater part of the time. The warm days and cool nights produce hardy vegetation.

The weather statistics are compiled at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, twelve miles from Chilliwack.

The record of days of sunshine for the past six years shows 214 days, while there were only 151 cloudy and wet. These figures are official, and speak for themselves. The rainy weather, although disagreeable, is not deterrent to traffic, the nature of the soil offering perfect drainage. The districts abound with springs and creeks, nearly every farmer possessing one on his own property.

The proximity of the Experimental Farm to Chilliwack is another advantage to the farmers, as there is demonstrated, after many years' experience, what can be most successfully produced.

Another strong feature is the absence of wind-storms. Being in the valley, with mountains all round, the wind is broken, and the trees shown in the illustrations are not wind-breaks, but purely ornamental. Electrical storms very seldom occur.

## TAXATION.

Total acreage of the district is	43,091 acres:
Assessed value .....	\$860,611.00
The value of improvements, including clearing, fencing, assessed at 50 per cent. of value .....	986,910.00

Total ass'd value of municipality	\$1,847,521.00
The taxation, which is inclusive, amounts to 9 mills on the dollar, of the assessed value of the land only, and on this a rebate of 1-6 is allowed if paid on or before Dec. 1st of the year in which it is levied, viz. ....	\$ 8,606,110

No taxation is paid on the value of the improvements. The district is under a Municipal Council: Reeve—L. W. Paisley. Councillors—Lickman, Ashwell, Wilson, McConnell, Good, Thornton.

The good gravel roads are a very striking feature of the district, and are covered on both sides with clover, which grows wild all over the country, and gives one the idea of travelling over veritable garden lawns, guarded on either side by cedar-rail fences, which enclose the fields in a picturesque zigzag fashion. The rails cost \$15.00 a thousand, being more than plentiful. In clearing land, cordwood can be sold at \$2 per cord at the river bank, thus defraying a good portion of the expense. The district has 43,091 acres of arable land, and a farming population of 2,400. Not half of the valley is under cultivation, and there are still 20,000 acres of fertile lands awaiting settlers to increase the already tremendous products and add greatly to their value by increased transportation facilities: It is estimated that B. C. imports agricultural products



Orchard Scene. Plum Trees Broken Under Weight of Fruit. Property of J. Kipp, Chilliwack, B. C.

to the extent of \$6,000,000 annually. The price of land ranges from \$20 to \$70 per acre for improved farms, according to improvements, \$5 to \$15 for wild lands. The prices may seem high to those in the east, but when its comparison of productiveness is realized, when one acre will support a dairy cow for a year, against ten acres for each animal on the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the cost of the land is really in favor of B. C. The cost of clearing is \$25.00 per acre. Many farms can be purchased



Chilliwack Cherries.

either wholly or partly improved, and can be purchased on very reasonable terms of payment.

What seemed strange to the writer, was how a farmer could make a living on ten acres of land, and save money on 25 and 50 acres; but on going through the district and seeing examples of the fertility of the soil, the mystery was quickly solved.

## SCHOOLS.

No farmer in the district is more than two miles from a school, and children can attend all the year round without the slightest danger of being frozen, as is too frequently the case on the prairies. Chilliwack is building a magnificent high school, so that children may receive more than the ordinary education as afforded by the common schools. There are twelve

Public schools in the municipality, with fifteen teachers, maintained in a high state of efficiency by the local Government of the Province, thus forming an absolutely free school system.

Chilliwack is connected with Vancouver, New Westminster and other districts by telephone.

A few particulars of some of the most successful farmers may be interesting.

Mr. A. C. Wells, late Reeve of the Municipality, many years President of the B. C. Live-stock Association, President Ayrshire Association of Canada, has a splendid barn, built on bank of a creek. The upper part only is shown in the illustration. The residence of Mr. Wells is one of the most handsome in the valley, with every modern improvement. The farm consists of 350 acres, and is a credit to the district—150 acres timothy, 60 acres oats, 6 acres peas, 25 acres hay, clover and lucerne, and 10 acres hoe crop. Live stock consists of 120 cattle, 40 milch cows, 50 sheep, 100 hogs, and 150 hens.

The writer saw a fifty-five acre field on Mr. Wells' farm which has been seeded with timothy for thirty years, and has never produced less than three tons each year. It has pastured each year till the middle of May, then hay is cut in the middle of July, then pastured again. Forty cows have been pastured continuously on this field since the middle of August, and will remain there until the latter part of November, be on and off the field during the winter, and then be pastured continuously from the beginning of April. Mr. Wells has also a silo, steam power, and every modern convenience necessary for a successful agriculturist.

Mr. John Sampson, a photo of whose herd and residence is published, came to this district nine years ago, with no capital. Later, he rented a farm at Sumas. He rented his present farm of 120 acres five years ago, valued at \$9,000.00, without cattle or implements. He had this property paid for at the end of four years. He owns stock as follows: 150 cattle, 50 milking cows, 30 sheep, 6 horses, 75 pigs.

Mr. Sampson has twenty acres under cultivation in oats and barley, also a large garden, the balance of his farm being under pasturage and hay meadow. What Mr. Sampson has accomplished is a good example of what can be done by perseverance and proper management, and has demonstrated that in dairying lies the keynote of success, his cows yielding him, according to the creamery books, \$2,456.00 for cream alone, and he has the revenue from the balance of his stock and produce in addition. His farm complete is valued at \$20,000.00.

While many examples of equally successful farmers might be given, the description given above will show what prospects a man settling in the lower Fraser Valley can be assured of, and it can be safely said that in no part of the country will a newcomer receive a heartier welcome from the residents than in Chilliwack.

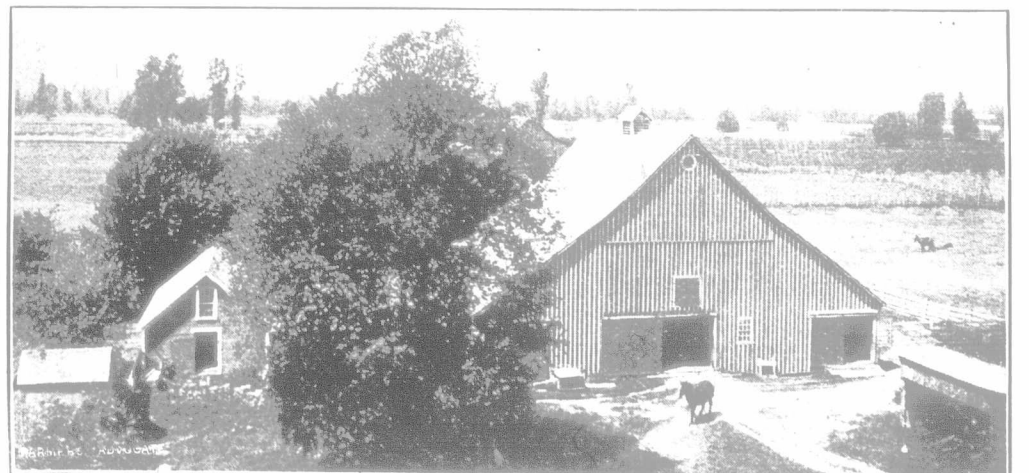
The social life, on account of the compactness of the district, means much to the residents.

There are many important matters which have not been touched on in this description, and any reader who may desire more information can obtain the same by addressing a letter to Mr. L. W. Paisley, Reeve of the Municipality, who is also Secretary of the Live-stock Association of B. C., and who is closely in touch with every detail in connection with the district. The "Advocate" representative is indebted to Mr. Paisley for much information and many drives through the country. Mr. Paisley is proud of Chilliwack. The district is fortunate in having as capable and energetic an official at the head of the municipal affairs, the administration of which is an example to any municipality in the Dominion.

Mr. S. A. Cawley, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Clerk of the Municipality, who has been a resident of Chilliwack for many years, and knows the district thoroughly, will be pleased to give information to



The Vedder Hop Farm.



Farmyard Scene. Farm of Jno. Reese, Chilliwack, B. C.

Are You Interested in

# The California of Canada

## THE LOWER FRASER VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA?

We are in the center of this famous district, and have some splendid farms where a small investment will bring quick and large returns.

### One Hundred and Ten Acres

in one of the choicest locations in the Province. All under cultivation. First-class land. Good large orchard, containing variety of fruit. Good-sized barn. Dwelling recently burned. Can be purchased at a bargain and upon reasonable terms.



### For Sale.

One of the most beautiful homesteads in British Columbia. Property consists of four and a half acres in New Westminster; has good bearing orchard, large variety of fruits, and the most extensive collection of ornamental trees and shrubs in connection with any private residence in the Dominion. Dwelling contains eleven living rooms, with halls, pantries, closets, etc., and all modern improvements. Has first-class cellar, and hot-water heating apparatus throughout. Commodious stable. Buildings wired for electricity and have city water installed. Scenery from this property is Grand Mountains, Fraser River, the Delta, and the Gulf of Georgia. Can be purchased at half its value. The very best of reasons for selling will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

If you are coming westward, consider the advisability of locating on wild and untested lands, many miles from railroads and markets, when you can buy farms in well-settled districts on easy terms, that will, in many cases, pay for themselves before wild lands will be in a condition to produce anything. Our knowledge of the country, gained by many years of practical experience, is complete. Write, giving an idea of what you would require, to

**THOMAS R. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**

## The Actual Value of Farm Lands in British Columbia

CANNOT BE JUDGED BY THE PRESENT SELLING PRICE.

LAND VALUE LIES IN ITS POWER TO PRODUCE CROPS.



THE CITY MARKET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

### TO-DAY'S MARKET PRICES.

Beef—Hind quarters, 7½c to 8½c per lb.; fore quarters, 5c. to 6c. per lb.  
Mutton—Whole, 7c per lb.  
Veal—Small, dressed 8½c. to 9½c per lb.; large, 6c to 7c. per lb.  
Pork—Whole, 8c. to 9c. per lb.  
Potatoes—90c to \$1 per sack; \$14 to \$15 per ton.  
Carrots—50c. per sack.  
Beets—75c. per sack.  
Onions—\$1.35 per sack.  
Parsnips—75c. per sack.  
Cabbage—60c. per sack.  
Turnips—50c. per sack.  
Eggs—50c. per dozen.  
Butter—30c. per lb.  
Fowls—\$5 to \$6 per dozen; chickens, \$1 to \$5; ducks, \$7 to \$8; geese, \$4 to \$1.25 each.  
Apples—70c to \$1 per box  
Hay—\$16 per ton.

No chance is taken in buying land where the yields you see described are certain, and market prices higher than any other district in Canada, and will always remain so.

We can show you farms with such records and offer you land in any quantity in the same or adjacent localities, at prices that will be a surprise to you and on terms that will suit. We publish a book on Agriculture

in British Columbia, giving particulars about the country, with description of farms, and setting forth all necessary information. If you are interested, write us. If you decide to come west, call on us. Will be glad to see you and drive you over the country.

**F. J. HART & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.**

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



anyone who may be coming westward to the "Land of the Setting Sun."

SECURING INFORMATION.

The photographs used for the illustrations in our descriptive Chilliwack article were taken by Mr. W. S. Forsyth, the photographer in Chilliwack, whose skill as an artist of the highest rank is widely known.

The Settlers' Association in Vancouver, conducted by Messrs. Hope, Gravely & Co., have been largely instrumental in advertising the resources of the Province, and owing to their long experience and practical knowledge, their assistance to newcomers will be found invaluable. The "Farmer's Advocate" representative, in arriving at Vancouver, went at once to their centrally-situated offices, where maps of the various districts and a fund of most useful information were obtained. We are indebted to Messrs. Hope, Gravely & Co. for much valuable information and assistance.

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation conduct a loaning business and have a large quantity of land acquired in the early days. They have a number of farms in every part of the valley, which can be obtained at very reasonable figures. They publish a list giving a description and

price of their own farms, which they would be pleased to send on application.

Messrs. F. J. Hart & Co. have a large real estate office in New Westminster. Mr. Hart's land sales for the past year were exceptionally large. He, like the

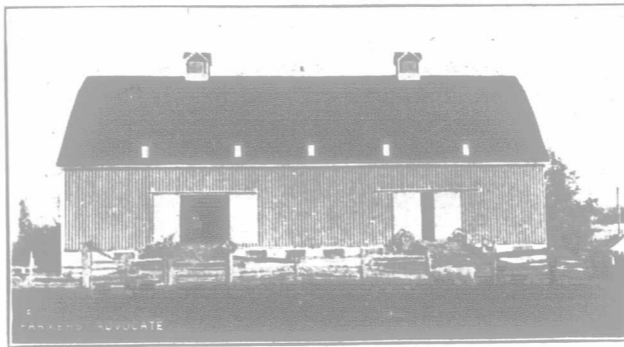
majority of other real-estate agents, handles many farms exclusively, and has many excellent chances for settlers.

Mr. T. R. Payson is one of New Westminster's oldest residents, and has been in the real estate business for many years, being exceedingly well posted on the country, and would be able to pick out what would best meet the requirements of anyone desirous of making this district their home.

Mr. Alexander Bell has a large real estate and loaning business. Mr. Bell has a number of farm lands both in and around Westminster, and he is very capable of making a selection which will be most suited to the requirements.

It should be borne in mind that in this part of the country there are no free lands. They have all been taken up in the early days, and have in many cases been held in large blocks for years, which are now being cut up and developed. Persons may confidently enter into correspondence with any advertisers appearing in this issue.

The steamer, Hamlin, leaving Vancouver and calling at New Westminster, has excellent accommodation, and affords an excellent opportunity to those desirous of seeing the country.



Barn Belonging to A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, B. C.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAIN PICKLING—OLD SEED—EARLY SOWING FOR FEED.

1. I would like you to advise me what to do to avoid having a smutty crop? I bought a bluestone pickler in the spring and bluestoned the seed very heavily. My new land was worse with smut than the old land. The low, clay land was not bad, but the high, sandy land was a fright. My seed is four years old. 2. I wish to sow some fifteen acres of beardless and hullless barley as early in the spring as possible, in order to clean my land, and for early feed in harvest. Will you please let me know if this barley can be sown too early in the spring. GRAIN GROWER. Gladstone, Man.

Ans.—1. The use of bluestone for destroying smut spores has been largely superseded by formalin, and some of our correspondents have written us within the last two years to say that the latter treatment has given satisfaction, when bluestone failed to do so.

The ordinary commercial formalin is a liquid solution, containing forty per cent. of formaldehyde. For the treatment of grain, a solution of one pint of formalin to twenty-five gallons of water is used (or in the commercial formula: one pound of the liquid to forty gallons of water). The grain should be completely submerged in the solution and allowed to remain there for ten minutes. The water need not be warm, although it is less disagreeable to use warm water. If the grain be allowed to drain for a few minutes, the twenty-five gallons will treat twenty bushels. Formalin can be obtained at any drug store. We would advise you giving it a trial. We certainly do not commend your action in sowing grain four years old, and would advise you giving up such antiquated methods of farming.

2. You do not mention whether you intend using the crop as green feed or the matured grain for harvest feed. If the former, do not sow early, as early sowing does not usually produce such a crop of straw, and the crop would be ready as green too early. Should you, however, desire to have the grain

for chop, you may sow as soon as you get a nice dry seed-bed. Early sowing will give more weight per bushel and better quality of barley. To have your crop ready to cut as green feed before harvest, seed about the second week in May.

BROME GRASS.

1. Can you give full particulars re sowing brome grass seed? 2. How deep; how far between the drills, and what time in spring or summer is best for sowing? 3. What grain can it be sown with? REMBLER. Regina, Assa.

Ans.—1. Brome grass seed is fast spreading in popularity as a pasture and hay crop. Various methods of preparation have been practiced for the reception of the seed in the soil, and it can be said of Brome grass that it has done well under all conditions. It will give comparatively good results on all kinds

grade No. 1, though only weighing naturally fifty-three pounds per bushel. Fifty-six pounds, however, would have to be given to every bushel sold.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

SPRAIN

Driver sprained both hind legs while working in a cultivator. Swellings appeared outside of the leg below the hock, and are quite hard, but there is no lameness or soreness. W. H. H.

Ans.—Chronic swellings of this kind are very hard to reduce. Repeated blistering, say once monthly, in the ordinary manner so often described in these columns, will probably reduce the enlargements. You must have great patience.

LAME COW

Eight-year-old cow, that bred every year since three years old, was milking well in August when a lump appeared over the loins. The lump was hard and grew to the size of the crown of a beet. She went dry. The lump disappeared in about two months. She went very lame on near hind leg. There is some swelling in the hip, but it is not sore. She is in good condition and feeds well. W. D. R.

Ans.—The appearance and disappearance of a lump of that size without eruption seldom occurs. The lump was oedematous, and it is possible the hip joint may be affected somewhat similarly. As she is in good condition and feeding well, I would advise you to keep her quiet and feed her for the block. Treatment consists in repeatedly blistering the hip. If you decide to treat, keep quiet and blister every month, with biniodide of mercury and cantharides, of each two drams; vaseline, two ounces.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Two-year-old colt has had fistulous withers since Oct. 1st. Our veterinarian opened it seven weeks ago, but it is still discharging. I have been putting medicine in, but it is not doing well. G. G.

Ans.—Cases of this kind must be freely opened with the knife to the very bottom of the sinuses. It is very seldom one operation is sufficient, as it is often impossible for the operator to find all the sinuses the first time. My experience has been that at the least two and often more operations are necessary. You must have your veterinarian operate again. The use of drugs in cases that have reached the stage yours has, without having the sinuses well opened, is simply a waste of time. With rare exceptions a case of fistula requires the use of the knife.



A. J. Kipp's Farm. Town of Chilliwack, B. C., in the Distance.

of soil, and it is highly tenacious. 2. No seeder is or can be made too close between the drills for sowing the seed. It has been more commonly sown by hand than with any other method. It does not feed well into the ordinary drill tubes alone or mixed with grain, unless perfectly clean, owing to the chafy character of the seed. If sown with a nurse crop mixed, sow at the depth usual for the seed of that crop. If sown alone it would be as well to work the drills lighter. If sown by hand, simply harrow it in. Early spring is the natural season to sow all crops, and, therefore, the best. Brome, however, has given good results sown at all seasons when sowing is practicable. 3. Any of the spring cereals are suitable as nurse crops—wheat, oats, barley, and even flax.

WEIGHT OF FLAX.

I heard a very heated discussion the other night about the legal weight of a bushel of flax. One party said fifty pounds, and the other said fifty-six pounds. They went to the standard text-books to find out, and even they disagree. Would you kindly let me know, through the columns of your paper, what is the legal weight as set forth by the Weights and Measures Act, and why? SUBSCRIBER.

The standard weight of Manitoba flax is fifty-six pounds per bushel. The Manitoba Weights Act stipulates that No. 1 Manitoba flax shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per bushel. The effect of this seeming condition of standard weights is that while flax, otherwise of first grade and quality, would

EPILEPSY.

Mare takes fits. First noticed last fall. It came on with slight choking. She raised her head as high as possible, turned it to right side, and fell. In about a minute she recovered and was all right. She took another yesterday (Dec. 17) in the stable, acted much the same way, but kept swallowing all the time. Would get better for five minutes, and then take another. Sometimes she would rear up, swing round in a circle, etc. She showed first symptoms about 11 a. m., and was not all over until 1:30 p. m. G. A. D.

Ans.—Your mare takes epileptic fits, which is due to brain trouble, possibly pressure on some part of the brain by a growth of some kind, possibly merely congestion of the vessels, which may arise from stomach trouble. If a growth be present, nothing can be done; if there be simply vascular congestion she may be cured. Take about two gallons of blood from the jugular vein, and administer a purgative of 8 drs. Barbadoes aloes and 2 drs. ginger. Feed lightly and give 1 dr. iodide of potash night and morning for a week, discontinue for a week, and then give again. Give the potash every alternate week. If appetite fail or tears run from the eyes, reduce the dose to 30 grains.

CARE AFTER BLISTE

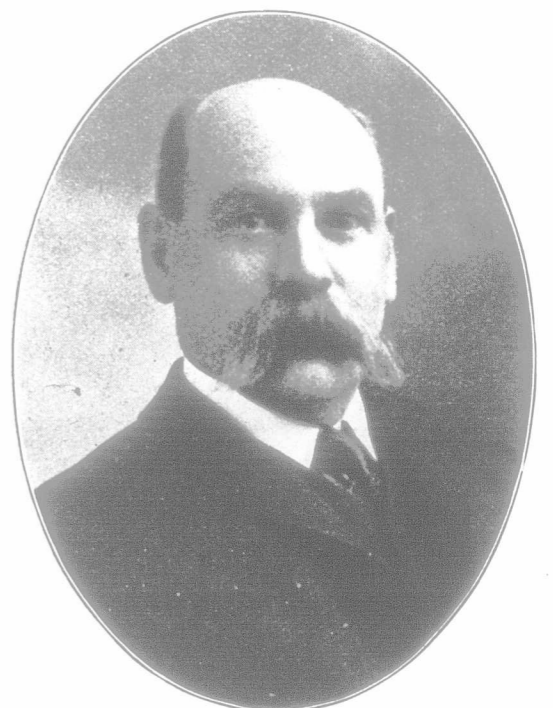
Would it be wise to allow my colt to run out in the saw after blistering for ringbone? T. W. W.

Ans.—Keep in stable for a week after applying the blister. After that it will

Chilliwack FARMS.

HAVE a large number of farms for sale in this district. Some improved farms, which will be a paying investment on the start. For more particulars, write me at the office of the Chilliwack Advocate, or to J. Howe Bent, Chilliwack, B. C.

J. HOWE BENT, CHILLIWACK, B. C.



L. W. Paisley, Reeve of Chilliwack, B. C.

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



Ring out false pride in place and blood,  
The civic slander and the spite,  
Ring in the love of truth and right,  
Ring in the common love of good.

—Tennyson.

**Between Christmas and New Year at Cullerston Manor.**

No. II.

To Nurse Dibble's great relief she found, through the children's chatter, that they had, after all, retained but a very confused remembrance of what they called "Mummer Night," so that when Madam Rebecca should cross-question them, as on their return to Taunton she most certainly would, she, their nurse and guardian, might be spared the censure she had been dreading, and her mistress, the shock of knowing that amongst those heathenish performances there had been a representation of the Evil One himself! intelligent as she was, it could hardly be expected that she should recognize in the fantastical old custom any other meaning than that of mere play-acting and mummery. She would have been astonished had anyone thought of telling her so, that the original idea was to mark the triumph of good over evil, although the moral had by frequent burlesquing become obscured. Happily, the children had needed no explanation. They had seen nothing in it but fun from first to last. Beelzebub, they had considered a very harmless old fellow, who had made a very poor fight of it. They called him "Belzebur," and spoke of him, in common with the Dragon himself, and all the victims of the redoubtable St. George, as having "been tickled till they fell down," and then "tickled until they stood up again," by that funniest man of all, "the ten-pound doctor." They had followed the prancings of the elaborately-draped two-legged hobby horse with far greater interest than any other part of the drama, and had told Nurse Dibble that when they got back to their Hammet street nursery she must let them "play ponies" when Aunt Rebecca had gone out in the sedan chair to her afternoon card parties, and would not be disturbed by the pattering of their little toes. "And now," said good old Dibble to herself, "I'll just let the little dears see all the fun that's going. They'll take no harm, not they, and Master Basil has promised to look after them when I am not by." Just then Basil and his brother came up to fetch Dolly and Betty to see the old-time ceremony of "wassailing the apple trees," a ceremony which was supposed to have great virtue in ensuring a large crop in the coming year. Mounted on the sturdy shoulders of their big boy cousins, the twins saw everything from first to last, the march to the orchards, the placing of the slices of cake in the forks of the trees, and the libations of cider poured over them as part of the charm. They put their fingers into their ears when the men fired off their guns and pistols, but when that was safely over they joined in the song:

"Bear blue, apples and pears 'enow,  
Barn fulls, bag fulls, sack fulls,  
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

"Oh! wasn't that fun," cried both, as with one voice, and "We wasn't afraid, was we, Cousins? and we won't be afraid on the night when we play at 'Snap-dragon' if you'll take care of us again." And both Cousin Tom and Cousin Basil said they would take every possible care "if they promised to give them each a kiss under the mistletoe." "Why, of course we will," said

Dolly, "Of course we will," said Betty, "and we'll give you one now, too, 'cos you have been so kind to us. Whereupon, the dainty little maidens threw their arms around the necks of their youthful knights, and with the effrontery of innocence, kissed them then and there.

Madam Cullerston had all along kept a watchful eye upon her little guests, and had seconded all nurse's precautions to save them from fatigue, over-excitement, or from partaking incautiously of Christmas fare. "The good dame in Hammet street will never let them come again if they should return to her ailing," said she, "but an hour or two of blind-man's buff, and puss in the corner on one evening, and a game of snap-dragon on another, we may allow them safely," and to this the Squire agreed. Certainly, at the last-named game, the fun waxed rather fast and furious, and the twins could not be persuaded, even once, to dip their little fingers into the pretty blue flame and snatch out the raisins for themselves, but Tom and Basil saw to it that they had their share of them all the same. The game had been introduced with old-time ceremonial. The room had been darkened to give it a mysterious air, and to bring out more vividly the pale blue flames which danced fantastically over the large shallow dish, which, to the sound of many voices, was placed on a round table standing in the middle of the floor. The old song of the snap-dragon was as follows, all joining in chorus:

"Here he comes with flaming bowl,  
Don't he mean to take his toll?  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!  
Take care you don't take too much,  
Be not greedy in your clutch,  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!"

"With his blue and lapping tongue  
Many of you will be stung,  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!  
For he snaps at all that comes  
Snatching at his feast of plums,  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!"

"But old Christmas makes him come,  
Though he looks so fee! fa! fum!  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!  
Don't 'ee fear him, be but bold,  
Out he goes, his flames are cold,  
Snip! Snap! Dragon!"

But snap-dragon was not quite the last of the pleasures provided for the little ladies of Hammet street by their cousins at Cullerston Manor. Merry as they had been, and much as they had enjoyed them, the happiness of Dolly and Betty had not by any means wholly centered upon the games in which they, in common with the other nursery children, had been permitted a share. The fun might, indeed, have sometimes waxed "fast and furious" after the heavy curtains were drawn and daylight had faded into darkness, but they were to carry back with them far sweeter memories of that wonderful visit to Cullerston. They had both musical little voices, and had caught snatches of the carols sung by the village children on Christmas morning. "Will our great-aunt Rebecca let us sing them sometimes in Hammet St., nurse?" asked Dolly, "and I wonder if we may tell her how we gave a Christmas feast to the birdies, and how you took us out to the Bailiff's big farmyard to see the cows sniffing at the barn doors, waiting for the men to drop their flails and throw out the clean straw to them." "Then the hens, and even the ducks, and the white, white geese," chimed in Betty. "I don't think she would believe how brave they were, not even a bit afraid of the hoofs and horns of the big cows and oxen. Why, nurse, they would snap up the bits of grain left in the straw, close to the very feet of the horses, and more than once they would fly right up and perch upon their backs. Perhaps the big creatures knew 'twas Christmas, and wanted the little creatures to enjoy themselves too." "Nurse," cried Dolly, con-

sidering it was her turn to talk, "do you think that those great wagons piled up so high with turnips and greens and carrots, will ever get through the narrow lanes to Taunton market?" "Well, dearie, that all depends. If it keeps cold and frosty, as it is now, they'll get there all right, but if it thaws they won't even try to start, and talking of that makes me remember how very soon we must ourselves be going home again along those very lanes. Christmas merry-makings are nearly over, and we might sing with the Scotch lads and lassies:

"Yule's come, and Yule's gone,  
And we hae feasted weel;  
Sae Jock maun to his flail again  
And Jennie to her wheel."

However, we have another day in which to enjoy ourselves, and we will make the most of it, will we not, my dearies?" But how they spent that last day must wait until our next chapter.

H. A. B.

**Little Orphant Annie.**

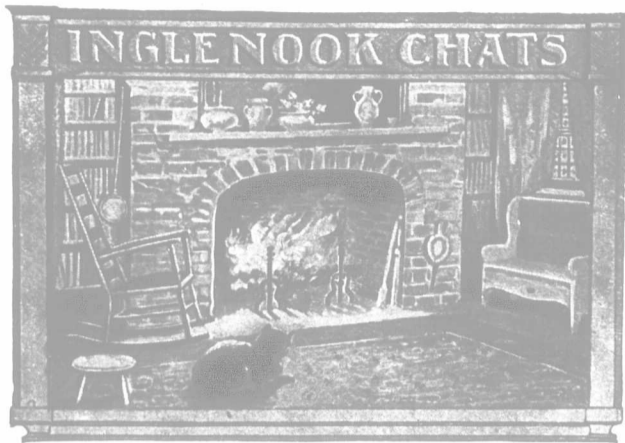
(By James Whitcomb Riley.)

Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,  
An' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,  
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth,  
An' sweep,  
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board an' keep;  
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,  
We set around the kitchen fire, an' has the mostest fun,  
A-listenin' to the witch-tales 'at Annie tells about,  
An' the Gobble-uns 'at git you  
Ef you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

Onct they was a little boy wouldn't say his prayers,  
An' when he went to bed at night, away upstairs,  
His mammy heard him holler, an' his daddy heard him bawl,  
An' when they turn't the kivers down, he wasn't there at all!  
An' they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubby-hole, an' press,  
An' seeked him up the chimbley-flue, an' ever'wheres, I guess,  
But all they ever found was thist his pants an' round-about:—  
An' the Gobble-uns 'll git you  
Ef you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

An' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh an' grin,  
An' make fun of ever'one, an' 'll her blood an' kin,  
An' onct when they was "company" an' ole folks was there,  
She mocked 'em, an' shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care!  
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an' turn't to run an' hide,  
They was two great big Black Thoms a-standin' by her side,  
An' they snatched her through the ceiling, 'fore she knowed what she's about!  
An' the Gobble-uns 'll git you  
Ef you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!

An' little Orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,  
An' the lamp-wick sputters, an' the wind goes woo-oo!  
An' you hear the crickets quit, an' the moon is gray,  
An' the lightnin'-bugs in dew is all squenched away,—  
You better mind yer parents, an' yer teachers fond an' dear,  
An' cherish them 'at loves you, an' dry the orphant's tear,  
An' help the pore and needy ones 'at clusters all about,  
Er the Gobble-uns 'll git you  
Ef you  
Don't  
Watch  
Out!



Dear Friends,—Again we have had word from the New Ontario boy—such a hopeful, cheerful letter—I am sure you will all be glad to see it, and be glad, also, to know that our Ingle Nook is doing some little good in the world. "I now take great pleasure in writing to you," he says: "I ought to have written before, and have often talked about it, but that was as far as I got. I am pleased to say we have got along well with our cooking. We have been able to get some dandy bread. We have been using your recipe, and I think father has got just as good bread as anyone would wish to eat. The worst fault is that it seems to run away with a lot of time; we seem to have so many things outside to look after. But, after all, we have a lot to be thankful for. We thank you very much for the recipes, and for what we can now find in the 'Advocate.' . . . Father has managed well with the washing, but he says he doesn't know anything about starching and ironing. . . . You said you would like to know a little about this country. I think it will be a very good country. The most of it is clay land. I think on our farm, 160 acres, you could not find a stone, and it is quite level. There is lots of good water, and lots of good wood to burn, and the clay makes fine bricks. I think as soon as the land is well worked it will grow good crops. We are all quite well, and hope this letter will find you in the best of health. New Ontario Boy."

Just here, I may explain that the recipe alluded to was never published in the "Advocate." There was not space for it at the time, so we sent it by mail to "New Ontario Boy." However, as another request for instruction in the art of bread-making has come in—this time from "A Tenderfoot Subscriber"—we have pleasure in giving, to-day, a recipe which is, we think, the same one sent to "New Ontario Boy": Place in a glass "sealer" a cupful of mashed potatoes and the water in which the potatoes were boiled, a heaped tablespoonful of sugar, and a yeast-cake, stirring the latter in when the potatoes and water are only about as warm as new milk, and mixing all thoroughly. Screw on the lid, and let stand two or three days until working nicely. (Do not keep it in too cold a place, or it will not "work." On the other hand, do not keep it in a very hot place, or it will sour.) When you wish to make the bread, pour the potato-mixture into a dish, say at bedtime, add enough milk-warm water to make the required amount of bread—two or three quarts or more—beat in a saucerful of flour, cover the pan up warily, first with a lid, then with woollen cloth, and let stand over night. In the morning this ought to be a nice light sponge, ready for the salt and stilling. Put in enough salt to taste well, beat in flour until a stiff batter has been formed, then mix in enough with the hands to make a dough. Set the whole in a warm (not hot) place, and let stand until the dough is high and light. Now cut it into loaves, mix each well on a floured board, put them in a greased pan, and let them rise again until light. Put them in the oven, and let them bake about an hour.

There are many other ways of making bread. Here is one which is highly recommended: Into two quarts of flour rub a tablespoonful of lard, the same of sugar, and a scanty spoonful of salt. Dissolve half a yeast cake in milk-warm water, enough to make the flour into a stiff batter. Let this rise over night, covering as in above recipe. In the morning work in flour to make a dough, as soft a dough as possible, and knead until it is very smooth. Let the mass rise until it is quite light, then divide into loaves, handling as little and as lightly as possible. Put the loaves in greased pans, and let them rise until quite light. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

I do not know of any other "tried" recipe for a "dandy" bread; but if any of our readers can send a recipe for such, I will be glad to publish it for the sake of our friends who cannot spend very much time in the house.

I have already referred to "A Tenderfoot Subscriber." He is a visitor who comes to our Ingle Nook from the foothills of the Rockies, "a man of fifty," to whom, I am sure, our members

will accord a hearty welcome. His letter, which we give in full, will explain itself:

Dear Dame Durden,—I have read, with much interest and some glimmering of hope, your sympathetic comment on a boy's letter from New Ontario, in the "Advocate" of 5th inst., and hope your suggestion may bear prompt fruit in the way of simple directions for simple cooking, for the benefit of those who, like your boy correspondent and your humble servant, the present writer, "don't know the first thing about it."

Except that I have suffered no loss by death, I am in even worse plight than your boy friend, for he has a father and three brothers to consult with—and mutually help each other, whereas I, a greenhorn, a very tenderfoot, a man of 50, who have lived in English cities and been coddled and waited on all my life, find myself entirely alone in an embryo ranch in the foothills of the Rockies, with few neighbors, none nearer than a mile, and eight miles of bad trail between me and the nearest village. I only arrived out this spring with my wife and two sons, and by the time we had got our land fenced and a modest house built and furnished, and bought a horse and saddle, we found our cash resources so depleted that my sons started for a town hundreds of miles off, where work all the year round at good wages was assured them, in order to replenish the exchequer, and so enable them next year to change the present name of our house, "The One-horse Ranch," to something more promising. My wife soon gave way to the pleading of her boys to come and keep house for them in place of their "boarding" uncomfortably at extravagant rates, and I decided to hold the fort till better times, and face the winter here entirely alone. I have now had just three months of it, and am not dismayed even by the recent "cold snap," but I have been wondering how I could get a little elementary knowledge of those simple (?) household duties, especially in the matter of meals, that seemed to sit so lightly on my wife's shoulders.

You may now understand how eagerly I shall scan your page in the "Advocate" for the response to your happy suggestion. I have a cookery book, of a sort, but the writer seems to presuppose that one has an unlimited supply of eggs, cream, milk, etc., etc., always at one's elbow, and talks of such indefinite quantities as "cupfuls," "generous lumps," and so forth. There are cups and cups, and a generous lump of butter, when you have only half a pound in the house, and are frozen up, is apt to be smaller than a generous lump of beef dripping, of which one may have pounds.

Having visited at several bachelor ranches in this district, I have been struck by the waste of good food that takes place through careless, or ignorant, or slovenly cooking, and it is a curious thing that in this cattle country very few bachelors will take the trouble to keep a milk cow. Eggs, also, are scarce and hard to get, even in summer, so that one's cooking must be confined within very narrow limits.

I would suggest that simple directions as to breadmaking and baking, both with yeast and with baking powder, should be given; also for making a plain pudding crust for either meat or fruit; how to roast, stew or boil beef, mutton and pork; how to make plain suet puddings, dumplings, etc., with either jam, fruit or syrup, etc., etc.

How to wash various personal and household articles in the easiest way without spoiling or shrinking them would be useful information for such ignoramuses as I, bearing in mind that every pail of water has to be fetched from the spring, 200 yards away, and boiled on the stove, and that the available appliances are a boiler like a large fish kettle, a medium-sized "Eddy" tub, and a little washboard about 15x10 inches. Such little matters as the cleansing of hairbrushes and sponges need not be considered beneath notice, nor a score of other trifles that do not come to mind at the moment.

If you can devote even a small portion of your page to such matters, regularly, many a poor, worried bachelor will arise and call you blessed, and the "Advocate's" subscription list will benefit reciprocally. With that gratitude which is said to consist of a lively sense of favors to come, I beg leave to sign myself,

Yours, etc.—

A TENDERFOOT SUBSCRIBER.

Come again, Tenderfoot Subscriber, we shall always be glad to hear how you are getting along, and glad to help you in every way that lies in our power.

And now, we have kept to the last something good, a letter from a young woman in Ontario, one of our helpers, who promises to be a strong ally of the Ingle Nook in future, and who will be known by the nom de plume, "A. B. C." We cannot say that we cannot, to-day, find room for A. B. C.'s chatting room, but we can assure her that it will be published as soon as possible. We also thank her for her encouraging words, written in a private letter to the editor of the Ingle Nook, "The Nook," she says, "is getting more

and more interesting every day." We hope that it may continue to do so, and will remind our readers that upon them, also, lies the responsibility of helping to make our circle what it should be. By all means, dear readers, send us letters, interesting letters, jolly letters, helpful letters—there is no restriction; let us hear from you. . . . And now, let us go back to Miss A. B. C.:

"Dear Dame Durden," she says, "Ever since reading the 'Advocate' in which you told of so many who would be glad of useful household hints for things which some of us do every day as a matter of course, and never once think but that everyone else also knows all about; how and when to do them, my thoughts have so often gone to the boy from New Ontario, whose mother has passed away. I think it must be very hard to part with one's mother. I am a farmer's daughter, and if these household helps are of any use to anyone I shall be glad:

"Here is a recipe for a 'Good Pudding.' We find it very convenient, because it may stay in the steamer an hour after it is done, and will not fall or spoil (rather, the flavor is improved), and that is a good quality about a pudding when men do not come to dinner at the moment they are expected: Beat two eggs, add about half a cup of sugar, a third of a cup melted or quite soft butter, half a cup sweet cream, reserving about a tablespoonful in the cup, into which put half a teaspoonful soda and one teaspoonful cream of tartar; mix this well with the finger, being sure that every particle is dissolved, and empty it in the pudding mixture; add about quarter of a teaspoonful salt, and then a pinch of spice, or any flavoring, if desired. Last of all, mix in flour enough to make a fairly stiff batter; it must be stiff enough to stay with the spoon when lifted. Have a pot on the stove about half full of boiling water, with the steamer over it. This should be put in order before beginning the pudding. Have ready a greased pudding dish, and I might say here, that if anyone wishes it, a little fruit of any kind, raw or cooked, may be put in the dish (granite preferred, as the tin might spoil the taste, because of the acid in the fruit), and the batter emptied over it. Place in the steamer; cover the steamer, and keep the water boiling till pudding is done. Do not move the pot if possible, for the least joggle might cause the pudding to fall. It takes about forty-five minutes to cook. Two good ways of knowing if a cake or pudding is done: if it shrinks away from the side of the dish or pan in which it is cooking, and by inserting a clean sprig out of a broom. Insert it into the cake; if it comes out clean and dry it is nearly always safe to conclude that the cake is done. If dough adheres to the straw, push it back in the oven. A cake should not be taken away from the oven when trying it in this way, for if it is not done the cool air getting around it is injurious to it.

"Keep in good humor; it is not easy for anyone to make good baking if one is in a poor temper. In making a cake, it is better to beat with light upward beats instead of stirring.

"When cooking potatoes have the water boiling before putting the potatoes in, and keep it boiling steadily till they are done. (Some add salt to the water.) When they are done, drain all the water off, and let the kettle stay over the fire half a minute or so to let them dry well, then lift up and remove to the back of the stove, and sprinkle over the potatoes a little salt; this makes them appear mealy. If they have to wait, leave the cover off the kettle and place a clean white cotton or linen cloth over the potatoes. Just before lifting them for the table, take the kettle by the bail or handle and give it two or three good shakes; this assists in making the potatoes light and mealy.

"Salted pork may be sliced two or three hours before dinner, and soaked in sweet milk or buttermilk. This should be rinsed off, and then fry the meat, sprinkling on it a little pepper and sugar—the sugar helps to brown it nicely. When the meat is all done, lift the pan off the stove, take it to the door or outside, and pour in it about half a cup boiling water. The water and gravy boil up together, and if made properly is very good.

"I nearly forgot to mention the sauce for the pudding. Mix about two tablespoonfuls of flour in a little cold water in a cup, being sure there are no lumps left. Put this in a pudding dish, and pour boiling water over it till it is the proper thickness; let this boil, then add salt and granulated sugar to taste, butter the size of an almond nut, and a very, very little bit of nutmeg grated. To brown the sauce, burn or scorch a little sugar on a tin; pour water on the burnt sugar, and pour that in the sauce. If it has to wait it may be left on the back part of the stove, with a plate covering it, to keep the steam in so that a crust may not form over it. A. B. C.

DAME DURDEN.

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

Be links no longer broken,

Be sweet forgiveness spoken,

Under the holly bough!

### Teacher and Scholar.

The public school, its associations and improvement are subjects of growing interest and vital concern to every farmer's family in the West. We should be pleased to receive concise communications of a helpful and suggestive nature for this department of the "Farmer's Advocate" from those interested.

#### Some Pointers from a Pea Plant.

By Chas. H. Lee, B. A., Principal Intermediate School, Moosomin, Assa.

In a purely agricultural country, such as we find in Manitoba and the Northwest, one would like to be able to say to the outsider that the standard of farm education and intelligence is higher than is the case in countries where many different pursuits are followed. I believe that this is actually the case at the present time, notwithstanding the fact that we are still a new country. Two things should help to maintain this standard. First, it is admitted on all sides that Western farming pays, and, secondly, the very fact that it does pay goes to show that the Western farmer should have, and does have, more spare time than his fellow farmer in less favorably situated parts of the country.

This spare time he should use in an honest endeavor to increase his knowledge of both the practical and the theoretical sides of farm work. To know how to work the land in order that a good crop may follow is good. To know how and something of the why in the matter of crop growing is still better.

This prying into the principles which govern the causes that produce vegetable growth leads an interest and freshness to farm life that cannot be found elsewhere. Let me illustrate with a specific example that is within the reach of any farmer or gardener of an inquiring mind.

The fact that plants will not grow without water is, of course, known to all. Few, however, realize the enormous part that water does play in the production of the average crop. It can be shown that water and air are almost everything, and soil on the other hand is almost nothing. To put it another way, the best part of a man's farm is the water that is in it and the air that is above it. To prove this, do as I have done. Take a half dozen garden peas and sprout them in damp paper or cloth. This may take a week or more. When the sprouts are about an inch long, bore a hole in the cork of an ordinary bottle and insert the sprout so that it may touch the water when the bottle is full. This leaves the pea on top of the cork, and ready to grow. Place the bottle in the window and follow the growth of the pea. Notice how much water it uses daily, and replenish the bottle about every second day.

If your experiments are successful, as mine have been, you will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that peas will not only grow but flourish without a particle of soil. Not only this, but they will bloom freely, and I have even succeeded in having them produce seed—seed from a pea plant fed exclusively on a diet of air and water. To prove that this seed was fully developed, I planted it in ordinary soil and produced strong, healthy plants, where the grandfather plant, so to speak, had been a water plant pure and simple.

The ludicrous side of my experiment appealed to a friend of mine, who saw wonderful possibilities in it. "Here is a grand opportunity for some enterprising farmer," he said. "Why not cork the Northwest sloughs and sow them in peas."

That the peas will grow and produce seed upon a water soil does not prove, however, that water farming would prove profitable. The yield of peas from the water-plant will be but a fraction of what would have been obtained from the same plant under favorable soil conditions. There seems still to be something lacking in the water, which is required in order that the plant may produce the proper amount of seed, although it does seem strange that if there is the proper ingredients in the water and air to produce one pea, why there should not be enough in a sufficient amount of water to produce more peas on the same plant.

This experiment would go to show that the seed-producing factor is the only one that is lacking in a water soil, and that only in part. The vegetative or foliage part of the plant seems to thrive about as well in water as in soil. From this it follows that when a field of wheat is grown on a farm, the main point in the first stage of the growth is to have the proper amount of water in the soil, and what is equally important, plenty of air above it. Since the latter factor is never wanting, the farmer almost forgets that it is needed.

As a matter of fact, however, field peas or wheat do take more than water from the soil in the production of the straw. This is shown from the fact that when the straw is burned a certain amount of ash is left. This ash came from the soil, and should return to it. All the rest "goes

up in smoke," and returns to the air from whence it came. From this, then, I claim that the water in the soil and the air above it deserve more credit than is generally given them by the average farmer.

#### Mental Recreation.

To place the numbers from 1 to 9 in a complete square so that the sum of the vertical, the horizontal and the diagonal columns will each add up to 15:

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

Similarly, the numbers from 1 to 16 to add to 34 each way:

1	16	11	6
13	4	7	10
8	9	14	3
12	5	2	15

17	24	1	8	15
23	5	7	14	16
4	6	13	20	22
10	12	19	21	3
11	18	25	2	9

1	10	12	18	24
9	11	20	22	3
13	19	21	5	7
17	23	4	6	15
25	2	8	14	16

Two methods of arranging the first 25 digits so that the sum of each of the horizontal, vertical and diagonal rows of figures will add to 65.

#### The Shorter Course.

Hurry the baby as fast as you can,  
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man;  
Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,  
Feed him on brain food and make him advance.  
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,  
Into a high school; cram him with talk.  
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts.  
Keep on a-jamming them in till it cracks.  
Once boys grew up at a rational rate;  
Now we develop a man while you wait.  
Rush him through college, compel him to grab  
Of every known subject a dip and a dab.  
Get him in business and after the cash,  
All by the time he can grow a moustache.  
Let him forget he was ever a boy.  
Make gold his god, and its jingle his joy;  
Keep him a-bustling and clear out of breath  
Until he wins—nervous prostration and death.  
—[Boston Transcript.

#### Prize Essay Competition.

In the year 1901 we announced an essay competition whose subject was the cover designed by our artists for the Christmas number of that year. So encouraging was the response to the announcement on that occasion that we have decided to set on foot a similar competition this year. The design of the colored front cover for the present issue is, we think, especially unique. In fact, we consider it quite the best cover the "Farmer's Advocate" has ever borne, as it is not only graceful in design and rich in coloring, but also full of meaning and replete with suggestion. Look at it. See if you can think out all that it means. Write down your ideas upon the subject and send them to us. You may win a prize. To the most successful competitor we will award the sum of \$4.00 in cash; to the second \$3.00, and to the third \$2.00. Make your essays as short as possible—they must not exceed 500 words—and send them to reach this office on or before Jan. 25th, 1904. The competition is open to subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" whose subscriptions are paid up for 1904, or to members of their families. Address, "Competition Department," "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

There's a song in the air, there's a star in the sky,  
There's a mother's deep prayer and a baby's low cry,  
And the manger of Bethlehem cradles a King.

#### Nature Study.

##### INTRODUCTION.

By J. B. Wallis, Supervisor of Nature Study in Winnipeg Schools.

One of the most significant movements in modern education is that which has resulted in the placing of nature study on the programme of studies in most of the public school systems of the western nations. Canada has not been behind in this, and most of the Provinces have placed more or less nature work in their curriculums. The Northwest Territory programme is excellent. The forthcoming programme in Ontario will call for much nature study, and the revised curriculum for Manitoba has for all grades a carefully arranged series of topics on which it would be difficult to improve.

But what is nature study? To the average man or woman the term means but little, though it seems to give a hint of its meaning. As a school subject, nature study was unknown until quite recently, and unless one has kept in touch with modern thought on education, or has realized the deep significance of the publication during the last few years of the large number of books dealing with nature, their conception of nature study is naturally more or less imperfect. A few words on the subject, then, will not be out of place.

Coming down from the days of the Revival of Learning in the Middle Ages, the idea of knowledge being the great desideratum in education has held sway over the majority of people's minds up to a quite recent date; in fact, many people to this day, consciously or unconsciously, hold to that opinion. Coupled with this belief in knowledge being the end of education, was the idea that knowledge could be best obtained from books. Boys and girls were sent to school to be taught. Languages—living or dead—grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc., were the favorite studies, and these were drilled into the pupils from books, often by the use of sheer brute force. The inclination of the individual received but scant consideration, and the man who could make an oration in Greek or Latin was looked upon as educated.

A few men of advanced thought from time to time showed the fallacy of the above idea, but popular opinion was in the main too strong for them. Comparatively recently, however, many people have been brought to see that a person may memorize much and yet really know nothing. Again, one may really have a vast store of knowledge, and yet that knowledge be absolutely useless. Of what use is knowledge, unless one can use what is known? Of what use is knowledge, if one is unable to rise to meet a new situation? What is required is power—power to act, to do. True, knowledge is important, but power to use that knowledge, to gain more, to put it to new uses, is more important still.

Among the results arising from this conception was a different way of looking upon the pupils. They had hitherto usually been considered somewhat in the light of chests, into which so much could be crammed; now, however, the methods of subject-presentation were changed so as to arouse the initiative of the children. Objects were connected with the lessons as much as possible; science, which had often been taught directly from text-books, was now made as much as possible a matter of experiment; and even in such subjects as arithmetic the old "do-as-I-tell-you" method was superseded by a more rational one.

Gradually, too, people came to realize that much which had been taught was beyond the comprehension of the pupils. Science made easy—that is, freed as much as possible from technicalities and long words—was still science. For instance, in botany, structure and classification have no interest for any but advanced pupils, however simply they may be presented; but flower study—that is, the appreciation of the beauty of the flowers and their ready recognition—always appeals to children and interests them.

What was required, then, was some subject which would arouse and train the observation, place the children to a great extent on their own resources, and yet at the same time give knowledge. Nature study was designed to do this. It grew out of the object lesson, and the newer methods in science teaching. Through it the children obtain a knowledge of the common things around them, by the use of their senses backed by their thought power. It does not aim to teach any branch of science, but to give the pupils power to do and think for themselves. It does not mean so much that the pupils must learn a great deal as that they must get a right attitude towards the world about them; an attitude which will make them observing, enquiring, sympathetic.

Here is a subject which requires no text-books; what is needed is the sharp eye, the quick ear, and the interested and sympathetic brain. Material for study is everywhere—the commonest weed has its lesson to teach; the tiniest insect its story of work, useful or harmful, done; the stunted branch its pathetic history of continued failure written deep in its bark—for nature study is, as Prof. Bailey says, "Training the eye to see correctly what it looks at, and the mind to draw the right conclusions from what it sees."

## THE QUIET HOUR.

### "Lo, Here is Seed for You."

"Let us walk softly, friend;  
For strange paths lie before us, all untrod;  
The New Year, spotless from the hand of God,  
Is thine and mine, O friend."

God has given into our hands another year, like an empty field in which much seed must be sown. If we are not careful to sow good seed, it is very certain that a large crop of weeds will come up—weeds that will go to seed and do unthought-of harm, both to ourselves and other people.

During the first few weeks of the opening year let us prepare for our sowing by laying in a large supply of good seed. Where shall we go to procure it? "The seed is the Word of God," says the Great Sower. He is Himself the "Word of God," and the Bible is also called "The Word of God." Therefore, we must go to Jesus, as the Egyptians went to Joseph for their seed grain; and He will say to us, as Joseph said to them, "Lo, here is seed for you, and ye shall sow the land."

We are so apt to let the cares and pleasures of this life choke the Word and give it no room to come up. Life is such a rush, especially on a farm. God's promise to Israel was: "Your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time; and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely." Surely that has been fulfilled to us in Canada, and also the promise, "The plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed." The seasons crowd on each other's heels, just because the harvests are so good. You would not like to change places with the people of some famine-stricken lands, who have little work to do because their seed grain is scanty and the harvests are no burden to gather in. Busy as you are and must be, just because you are so prosperous that you have hardly time to harvest one crop before another is calling for attention, still you are not too busy to come to the Great Sower for the spiritual seed you need. He does not demand long prayers, but you will certainly have a poor harvest if you try to plant seed which is not of His providing. You will fail, as the disciples must have failed if they had tried to feed the multitudes alone, instead of going constantly to their Master for fresh supplies.

Someone said to me one day, "What is the use of putting a high ideal of prayer before farmers, many of whom never pray at all?" Of course, I stood up for my farmer friends, and even if the charge had some truth in it, what would be the use of setting before you a low ideal? Our ideals would cease to be ideals if we ever climbed up to them. Besides, I am not writing for the people who "never pray at all." What would be the use, when I feel pretty certain that they always skip this column in the "Advocate."

Christianity without prayer is as dead and helpless as an electric car with the electricity switched off. Any power we may have for good comes not from ourselves, but from God; therefore, it is most necessary to keep in touch with Him.

Then, as to the second great storehouse where good seed may be obtained—the Bible—I should like to say a few words. Many good people do pray every day, and yet scarcely ever open a Bible, unless it may be to help the children with their Sunday school lessons. No wonder we don't make much progress in the spiritual life, if we never obey orders and "search the Scriptures." Searching does not mean the careless reading of a chapter occasionally, still less does it mean the too common practice of never opening a Bible at all. A lady once consulted a doctor, thinking she was on the eve of nervous prostration, or, possibly, insanity. The great doctor's prescription was short and emphatic: "Go home and read your Bible an hour a day, and come back to me in a month's time." The surprised patient tried to protest, but was politely bowed out. She was angry at first, but her conscience told her the doctor was right, and that the cares and pleasures of a busy life had crowded Bible study out of every day. She took the prescription and returned in a month, smiling and well. Her nervous troubles had completely vanished.

If the Bible is to be of any use to us we must commit many passages to memory. Our Lord conquered the tempter with sayings from Deuteronomy, which were ready for use when wanted, and with a passage from Exodus He silenced the shallow "wise" of the sceptical Sadducees. He did not wish to look up the references. "The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword," but when a man is likely to be attacked any moment,

it is very little satisfaction to know that he has a sword in its scabbard at home—or, in plain English, a handsome Bible lying unopened and unread on his parlor table. The enemy will not wait until he goes home and searches for a suitable text with which to overthrow his arguments. As St. Peter says: "Be ready always to give an answer to every one that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you." How can you be "ready always," unless, like the Jews of Berea, you search the Scriptures "daily." Now is the time to make a fresh start, if you have neglected prayer or Bible reading in the past.

"Man's wisdom is to seek  
His strength in God alone;  
And even an angel would be weak  
Who trusted in his own."

HOPE.

## With the Flowers.

Many people who have small houses, and not much room for flowerpots, find the keeping of a number of plants over winter something of a nuisance. Nevertheless, it is necessary to keep them over somehow, if one wants a good showing of certain varieties for the veranda, or for "plunging," or planting out in the garden the following summer.

It is just possible that everyone does not know that plants may be kept very nicely, for months, just in the cellar, in some corner where they will not receive too much light—provided, of course, that the cellar is frost-proof. Having set them away, the next thing is to neglect them sufficiently. Most people who fail in wintering plants in this way, kill them with too much kindness. The idea being to keep them in a condition of almost entire rest, they must not be goaded on and kept in a state of activity by too much watering. In fact, water should never be given to them unless the soil is nearly dust dry, and then only a little is necessary. Of course, if the cellar is very warm, the watering must be more freely done than when it is cool. Tender roses, geraniums, lemon-verbenas, etc., may be kept dormant in this way very well until spring, when they may be brought back again to light and heat, and, finally, planted out in the garden.

One woman of my acquaintance takes her geraniums right out of the pots, shakes the greater part of the soil off the roots, and hangs the plants "head downward" in the cellar. When spring is coming on, she re-pots them in good soil, waters them, and introduces them to the sunlight. In almost every case, the leaves shoot out fresh and green. She seems to be entirely satisfied with her plan.

A rather spirited discussion has been going on lately between a number of writers in American Gardening, as to whether the pips of lily-of-the-valley intended for winter bloom in the house should be frozen before forcing or not. One writer states that it is absolutely necessary to freeze the pips thoroughly; others assert that, though light freezing will do no harm, a severe and prolonged test will injure the flower-buds. Would any of our readers care to say anything on this subject? We take it for granted that a few, at least, acting on our suggestion in the Flower Corner of Nov. 5th, are trying the lily-of-the-valley this year, and have a few pips in pots, stored away in the cellar, or covered up snugly in a marked spot under the snow, awaiting the time, at the end of February or first of March, in which they are to be brought to light and heat. If not, do not fail to poke a few pips out of the ground, if there should be an opportunity during a mid-winter thaw. Before starting any of these it might be an interesting experiment to freeze a part of them, and so reach conclusions at first hand. At whatever time you begin to force lilies-of-the-valley, remember that they require to be kept very moist and quite warm. They should always be watered with warm water; and it has also been recommended to keep the light shut out from them by a suitable covering, until they have sprouted about three inches high. They do nicely when placed in wet sand, in such a position that the greatest heat may reach the bottom of the pots. One very successful grower sets his pots on the steam-register; but since comparatively few greenhouses contain such a thing, a substitute may be had by setting the pots on a wire screen so situated that the heat from the cooking-stove may reach it so as to form a temperature at the bottom of the pots of 85 or 90 degrees.

Now, we hope a few of our readers will try the different ways of forcing this beautiful little

flower, and send us in reports of their success before the summer comes again.

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

Flora Fernleaf acknowledges with thanks the following contribution, and solicits others of a similar nature:

### Chinese Primrose

(Primula Sinensis.)

Nothing is more satisfactory for winter blooming than the Chinese primrose. It is, perhaps, unequalled, if its requirements are observed. These are: A cool room (not cold); a window where the sun shines very little, or, better still, not at all. A north window is preferable. It also requires an abundance of water. These are its requirements, and if observed it will give an abundance of flowers during the winter months, when flowers are scarce.

M. J. McF.

### Fashion Notes.

Braids, both plain and fancy, are being very much used for trimmings.

Something new in neckwear is a ruching of chiffon, mull or soft thin silk in white, cream, or delicate shades of blue and pink, sewn on the inside top of the stock, very similar to the ruchings worn several years ago.

Shirring is fast taking the place of tucking, which has so long been fashionable. It is used for the skirt, as well as the waist, in material such as cashmere, henrietta, or any of the lighter quality of goods. For a skirt with an attached flounce, the flounce may be shirred regularly or at intervals (with, say two or three rows of shirrings) to whatever depth is desired. In attaching it to the skirt, put in a couple of rows of stitching, leaving a heading of about half an inch in depth to give it a finished look. The flounce may be made from nine to fifteen inches in depth, according to the height of the person for whom it is intended. Fifteen inches would not be too wide for a tall person. Cut the goods on the straight rather than on the bias, to prevent sagging and getting out of shape. The bottom of the flounce may be finished by three wide tucks overlapping each other, or may be trimmed with braid. In making over a skirt, this idea may be carried out with good effect. By getting enough new material for the flounce, the whole skirt may be made to have quite a new appearance.

Winter suitings this season are of broadcloth, homespun, chevots, camel's hair and zibelines, the two latter being very popular. The seven or nine gore skirt of any of these heavy materials needs but very little trimming. A few rows of stitching around the bottom, and a row of stitching down each side of the seams, gives the skirt a very trim and neat appearance. Strapping may be used instead of stitching, if preferred.

The Russian blouse is still popular, and is shown this season with a small cape extending a little over the shoulder. This style is more becoming to our shorter sisters than the close-fitting three-quarter-length coat.

For a waist to wear with such a suit, French flannel, in plain or fancy stripes, can be made to look very pretty. A shirtwaist of this flannel looks almost as well as silk, and is not nearly so expensive. It comes in dark shades, as well as light, and any of the lighter shades makes an exceedingly pretty waist for evening wear.

For a separate coat for the winter, the three-quarter length, loose-fitting style, made of golf cloth, beaver cloth or Scotch tweed, is worn. This coat, with a storm collar lined with fur, will be found most comfortable, as well as stylish.

For children's coats, tweeds, zibelines and corduroy are the most desirable materials. No mother can mistake in buying corduroy for coats for her little girls, as it is warm and not so heavy as some of the cloth materials are. For boys' suits it cannot be too highly recommended, as it will withstand more wear and tear than any other material and does not soon get shabby. As to color, black, and the many shades of brown are found to be the most serviceable, though many castor shades are shown.

AUNT LIN.

### Care of Knives and Forks.

To keep forks and knives in good condition, wipe them as soon as possible after being used, as the longer they are left with stains on them the harder they will be to clean. After cleaning, put them into a vessel of hot water and wipe dry with a soft flannel cloth. It is a good plan to rub the steel parts with a flannel dipped in oil, letting it remain on for an hour or so, and then wipe dry. Another method is to dust the blades and prongs with quicklime finely powdered, wiping in an hour or two and wrapping in a flannel cloth. This restores their polish in part. Never let the handles of bone or ivory knives lie in water.—[Farm and Home.

### HEALTH IN THE HOME. *By a Trained Nurse.*

[NOTE.—We take great pleasure in introducing to our readers, Miss A. G. Owen, who begins her series of plain, practical talks to housekeepers by telling how to obtain proper heating and ventilation for both sick and well. Other papers will follow, which our readers will find of great value. Miss Owen has this subject on her heart, having seen so much suffering caused by the lack of "knowing how to do."]

#### Ventilation.

There is nothing more essential to human beings, sick or well, than pure air; and proper ventilation requires that bad air—that is, used air—shall have an opportunity to escape, and pure air to come in at all times. Impure air rises, because it is usually warmer than fresh air, and collects in the upper part of the room, and so can be got rid of in mild weather by keeping a window open a little at the top. In cold weather, when the window cannot be left open, the house should be aired as frequently as possible, by having currents of air sent through it, through open doors, which may be shut as soon as all the air has been changed. If air is admitted by only one opening, a current will be established in both directions, inward and outward, but there will be better ventilation if the window can be opened top and bottom. A very good way to accomplish this without draft is to have a board made about two or two and a half feet in breadth, and of a length exactly fitting the window frame. This is fixed in front of the lower sash, and the window raised behind it. This arrangement, with the upper sash pulled down an inch or two, gives good ventilation, and is easily regulated. The window, except in severe weather, should not be shut at night. Ventilation is just as necessary then as in the daytime, and night air is not, as many people suppose, injurious. It is colder, of course, than the air of the daytime, and more covering is required at night. Of the two evils, the coldness of a room will do less harm to a sick person than the absence of fresh air, especially if he is in bed. I may say here, that it is essential to breathe through the nose. Breathing through the mouth is not only uncomfortable, but positively dangerous. Air taken in through the mouth goes directly into the lungs, but the nasal passages are so

constructed that air breathed in through them is warmed and irritating particles of dust are strained out of it before it reaches the lungs, which are thus naturally protected from the coldness of the outside air.

Another mistake is often made, of supposing that because a room is cold, the air is necessarily pure. This is not the case, unless the windows are open, or have been closed only a short time. The air that carries the right quantity of oxygen, without which we cannot live, is the fresh, moving air out of doors, which must be allowed to come and go through open windows. In the summer there cannot be too much outside air, since there is then no difficulty about heating. In the sick room there should always be a screen large enough to protect the bed or chair occupied by the patient from any disagreeable draft, and light enough to be conveniently moved about. There are, unfortunately, many houses whose windows do not open from the top. This is a great disadvantage, and should be remedied before renting, and avoided in building, for it quite prevents proper ventilation, and this means ill health for the family. Nervousness, headaches, coughs and colds are often caused and always aggravated by bad ventilation. The want of fresh air makes people dull, stupid and irritable.

Heating and ventilation must be accomplished together. Sixty-eight to seventy degrees on a Fahrenheit thermometer is a good temperature. This is easily maintained with steam heat or hot-water pipes; but there is some difficulty with coal, unless there is a perfectly working furnace. If the house is heated by coal stoves, a stove-pipe with a large drum is preferable to the stove itself in bedrooms. If, however, it happens that a stove in the room is unavoidable, there should be an open pan of water always upon it. Wood heat is pleasant and healthy, but with that also a drum is the best. An open grate fire of either coal or wood is healthful, but does not alone give out enough heat for a cold climate. A mixture of coke and charcoal gives a splendid fire in an open grate, and requires less attention, but cannot be shaken down or raked out, and so has to be rebuilt periodically. With a large coal or wood stove below, and a drum in the bedroom, a constant temperature can be maintained. Keep a good fire, and regulate the temperature, which for a sick person should be about the same all the time, by opening or shutting the window a little as occasion requires. It should seldom be entirely shut. If the patient does not feel comfortably warm when the thermometer stands at sixty-eight to seventy degrees, do not heat the room more,

but place a hot-water bag or flat-iron at his feet, a warm, light wrap about his shoulders, and give a cup of hot milk and water. An extra blanket may be necessary. One under the lower sheet will add more warmth than an extra one on the outside of the bed. The feet should always be watched to see that they are not cold. A hot iron will retain heat much longer, sometimes all night, if wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, as a newspaper. Fold the edges in carefully, making a smooth, neat parcel of it. If a hot-water bag is used, fill it only half full, and press the sides of the bag together above the water line to expel the air, while putting in the stopper. This makes a soft, warm cushion, instead of a hard ball. Sand or oats heated in a pan in the oven and poured into a bag will answer the same purpose. By attending to these little things the patient's comfort is greatly increased, and by conscientiously keeping the room properly warmed, and, more especially, properly ventilated, he is defended from unnecessary hindrances to a quick recovery in the way of bad air and insufficient warmth.

A. G. OWEN.

#### "An Olden-time Wedding Festivity."

This gay scene represents a wedding festival, and happy indeed seem all the assembled company, not the least being the bride and bridegroom, and the proud father-in-law. The interior appears to be that of the large servants' hall of an old castle in France, where not only the national gaiety, but also the national art instincts, find expression in the picture on the wall and in the elegant shapes of the flasks and drinking vessels upon the shelves and tables and in the hands of those who are toasting the happy couple. Let us hope that the light wine being drawn by the Phyllis with the laced bodice and handed round to the company may have no ill effects upon the drinkers, who would be all the better without it. We cannot hear, but we can imagine the joke whispered by the old man to the young girl smiling behind her fan, a joke the significance of which is emphasized by the thumb pointed evidently towards the young man at the end of the table, who has probably acted as toastmaster. Amongst the more prominent figures may be observed that of the old Troubadour with the guitar, chanting a ballad suitable to the festive occasion.

H. A. B.

Many a one to-day is merry  
Who has toiled through all the year.



"An Olden-time Wedding Festivity."



### Li'le Pete's Last Christmas.

By Isabelle Horton.

"Please, lady, gimme a flowah."  
"Cah'y yo' satchel, lady? Do it fo' li' cents.  
Oh, please lady."

Besieged on either side at once, I surrendered at discretion, yielding my hand-bag to the author of the business proposition, and my bouquet of late goldenrod and purple asters, in toto, to his companion. The former was a wee pick-aninny, the broad brim of whose straw hat surrounded his little black face like a halo, and whose absurdly short legs were suggestive of nothing so much as a veritable Brownie. The girl wore her kinky hair in a braid that curved outward and upward like the handle to a piece of grotesque ebony bric-a-brac.

"Where do you live?" I asked, by way of being sociable.

"Jes' down yeah in Peck's Coah't," she said; then, with a sudden access of confidence, "You be's de lady what comes to see Viny Petehsen's mammy, be'n't yeh?"

"The identical one," I replied. "So you live near Vina Peterson, do you? Do you go to Sunday school?"

"No'p; wha' fo' we go to Sunday school?" she answered, diplomatically.

"Oh, all children ought to go to Sunday school. They learn to sing and to march, and ever so many things. They learn about the Lord Jesus there, too. Do you know about Him?"

The "Brownie," struggling manfully along with my hand-bag, looked up suddenly from under the big hat.

"Be yo' a Jesus lady?" he asked, solemnly. "I try to be," I answered.

"Dah was a lady tole us 'bout Him once in the mission."  
"La, yes; me'n li'le Pete use to go to de mission. Dat was much as ten yeah ago—or sax, moah like. But sence we live down hyah we doan go no moah."

It was December, and the air was full of flying frost flakes, when I walked again in the vicinity of Peck's Court. Suddenly I spied a familiar figure, and heard a softly insinuating voice:

"Please, lady, has yo' got any mo' of dem yallah flowahs?"

It was Phyllis, but she was alone. "Why, bless you, child, the goldenrod was gone long ago. Where is little Pete?"

"Li'le Pete's sick, lady. He's mighty awful sick, an' ma'am doan know what she's gwine t' do."

We climbed a rude flight of outside stairs, and pushed open a door which hung loosely upon its hinges. I saw a tumbled bed on the floor in the corner, and upon it little Pete, his cheeks burning with fever, and his dark eyes heavy and languid. A look of recognition brightened them as I entered the room, and he murmured:

"Lady—has yo' got any mo' dem yallah flowahs?"

I knelt on the floor and stroked the hot forehead. "Do you want some flowers very much, little man?"

But eyes and thoughts wandered again, and he only muttered and moaned uneasily. There were no sheets on the bed, only a ragged patchwork quilt, and little Pete wore the clothes he wore in the street.

"Isn't your mother at home, Phyllis?" I asked.

"No'm, she stayed to home sence li'le Pete got sick tell to-day, but dis maw'nin' dey wasn't nufin' to eat in de house, an' she had t' go to work. She 'lowed she'd come home cahly an' bring sumfin' to eat, an' like as not she'll get us sumfin' fo' Christmas. Dat's to-morrow, you know."

"Phyllis," said I, "I'm going out, and you must stay right here with little Pete till I come back. Will you?"

"Suah, I will," she replied, dutifully, and I hurried to the nearest drug store and telephoned for a physician, and also to the Home for sheets and pillowcases, and a flannel gown. Then to a grocery, where I purchased some essential articles of food, paying for them from the small fund of "emergency money" I had laid up. When I halted before a florist's window—a perfect tower of roses, ferns, sunflowers, Christmas violets, and carnations, worth their weight in gold.

I selected three "Gold of Ophir" roses, their yellow cups half-open, and one blood-red Jacque-

minot. Then I flew back, impatient at every step that separated me from the stairway in Peck's Court.

"See here, little Pete," I cried, tearing off the voluminous tissue paper wrappings, "these are for you; take them right in your hands, if you want to."

He took them weakly, and the great liquid eyes flashed a look of luminous gratitude into my face, and all at once the price I had paid for the flowers seemed pitifully small and trifling.

"Be you a Jesus lady?" he asked again, solemnly; and again I replied, meekly, "I hope so, dear."

"Now, Phyllis," I said, "I'll stay here, and you go and tell your mother to come home as soon as possible, and not to stop to buy food or coal. I have ordered enough for a few days, and she will need her money, for she must not leave little Pete again while he is so sick."

"Yes'm," and almost before the words were uttered she had vanished. An hour later, when the mother came hurrying home from her work, I had my little patient resting between snowy sheets in a clean, warm gown, a wet cloth on his throbbing head, and one yellow rose still held in his weak fingers. I was quite ready to resign my charge to her care, but she took my hand in both hers.

"De Lawd bless you, lady! You fix up my boy like dat, an' you give him such cos'ly flowahs, jes' lak rich folks. My chilluns, dey's wild about flowahs; de roses'll make Chris'mus for all us, fo' suah."

But little Pete was nearer the end than even I anticipated. Next morning, while the Christmas bells were ringing, and the yet unsoiled snow clung to gable and cornice, I hastened back to the Court. The mother met me with swollen eyes. The doctor had been there and had given no hope. He should have been called three days earlier, he said. The child was evidently sinking, but he knew me, and murmured something about "Dem yallah flowahs." I placed them in his hand again, the gold and the blood-red, and he smiled drowsily as his fingers closed over them. A few minutes later he opened his eyes wildly and threw up his hands.

"Mammy!" he cried; "mammy, I'se afraid."

She bent over him, sobbing. "Don't be afraid, little Pete," I said; "I think you're going to see Jesus. But mamma is here, holding your hand, and the Lord Jesus will come to meet you. You won't be afraid with Him, will you?"

There was a flickering, convulsive smile on the babyish face, and he murmured:

"I'll give Him—de—yallah flowahs."

"Yes; give Him the roses, dear—with my love," and the little voyageur was gone on his long journey.

There were festive scenes in many a fair home that day, and the Christ-child was honored in grand cathedrals, but I think heaven and earth came nearest together in that little room in Peck's Court.

[Sent in for Christmas story competition by Janet Waterman.]

### Mother's Doughnuts.

"I've a little surprise for you, Harold," said the young wife as her husband sat down to the supper-table.

"Is it a pleasant one?" asked Harold, with an anxious look.

"It ought to be," said his wife, dubiously, and she uncovered a plate of doughnuts.

"I'm. They don't look much like mother's doughnuts, but then, I daresay, they'll be good. Only you have not had her experience."

He tasted one and made a wry face.

"Too much hard," he said, "but of course you couldn't be expected to know, Allie. Don't be annoyed, dear, but I dare not eat them. Write and ask mother to send her recipe."

"That was hers, dear."

"Impossible. You must have changed the ingredients to get such poor, soggy results. Write and ask her to send you a batch. She'll be delighted."

A week later when Harold sat down to the table the doughnuts, brown and crisp, loomed before him.

"So they came, did they? Ha! I knew she would send them. M-m-m, but they are good. I tell you, Allie, there isn't another woman in the world that can make doughnuts like mother."

"I guess that's so, Harold," answered his wife. "Those I gave you the other night were hers, and I bought these you are eating at the little bakery around the corner."

Then the front door was slammed shut by a very angry man.

Out of the bosom of the air,  
Out of the cloud folds of her garments shaken,  
Over the woodlands brown and bare,  
Over the harvest fields forsaken,  
Silent and soft and slow  
Descends the snow

—Longfellow

### Gossip.

If you are tempted to reveal  
A tale some one has told  
About another, make it pass,  
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

These narrow gates: First, "Is it true?"  
This, "Is it needful?" In your mind  
Give truthful answer. And the next  
Is the last, the narrowest, "Is it kind?"

The girls were curled up among the cushions on the window-seat, embroidering doilies, eating apples, and talking over a club they had been inspired to start. They expected to reform the world after a brief campaign, and were going to ask such a one and So-and-so to help them.

"No, not So-and-so," said D—, decidedly. "We'd better not ask her. She acts queer sometimes, and we want only the very nicest girls in our club." (Modest D—.)

"How does she act?" "What does she do?" "Tell us about it!" cried the chorus.

"Well, Margie Howell said that her cousin told her that her grandmother saw So-and-so in the street car the other day, and she was flirting—flirting, mind you!—with a man sitting opposite."

Properly shocked, the chorus held up its hands, gasped, and said: "Goodness!" and "How perfectly horrid!"

"Yes," D— went on, "Margie's cousin's grandmother said So-and-so was too bold for anything, and did anything to attract this gentleman's attention."

Chorus: "Dreadful." "Certainly we won't ask her to join."

At this juncture an older woman, who had been sitting quietly listening to the conversation, spoke up.

"My dears, did you ever hear anything else against Miss So-and-so?"

The chorus and prima donna thought a moment. No, they confessed, they never had.

"And you are going to convict her, unheard, on a first charge?"

"But, you know —,"

"We don't want —,"

"I —," they began to say. The older woman interrupted them.

"It is my very great privilege to be able to put this story straight. I happened to be in the same car with Margie Howell's cousin's grandmother. I saw Miss So-and-so. She did try to attract a gentleman's attention. She tried very hard, and seemed to enjoy it. The gentleman was her brother. He is quite near-sighted, was reading, and had not seen her come into the car. There is your bit of gossip boiled down."

This incident really occurred, and the story growing out of it shows us, I think, the worthlessness of the majority of such tales to which in idle moments we listen, and repeat. I say idle moments, for no matter how active the speaker may be in his physical body, the tendency to gossip is a sure sign of spiritual idleness and a poorly-nourished mind. A person who is busy in the true sense of the word does not dare to loaf in his conversation any more than he does in his deeds.

For the reason that a gossip is not made in a day, but is formed by years of license in thought and speech, I want to send a note of warning to our girls and boys, and suggest to them that they begin now to set a watch on their lips.

If the vices or failings of our friends are but matters of surmise, it seems to me that ordinary honor forbids us to speak freely of them. If they are facts, then they are subjects far too solemn to be used as material for conversations over fancywork or candy-boxes. I sometimes think that the boy or girl who refuses to repeat a foolish saying does the world a higher service than he who originates a wise saying, for, after all, true greatness consists not so much in doing that which most men cannot as in not doing that which most men do. and, above all, remember that our nobler attitude is to believe in the good in people and be surprised at the evil, rather than to believe in the evil and be surprised at the good.—[Canadian Churchman.]

### Do You Know Trees?

Here are some of the trees to be guessed:  
The sweetest tree of all (yew).  
Tree left after a fire (ash).  
The tree that is two (pear).  
Historian's tree (date).  
Natural healer tree (balsam).  
Negro tree (black oak).  
Tree for winter wear (fir).  
Mourner's tree (pine).  
Carpenter's tree (prune).  
Dandy tree (spruce).  
Tree that is an insect (locust).  
Part of a glove (palm).  
Tree that fastens your clothing (buttonwood).  
Barking tree (dogwood).  
Name of an author (hawthorn).  
Tree that might preach (elder).  
Well-seasoned tree (pepper).  
The bewitching tree (witch hazel).  
Tree that don't pay its bills (willow—will owe).  
Weaver (spindle tree).  
Stone tree (rock maple).  
Bell player (pitch pine).

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

[NOTE.—An innovation in our Home Department is the introduction of a serial story. We are sure our readers will be pleased to see this, especially as the one with which we begin bears so patent a signet-stamp of worth as the authorship of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. In order that those who missed the first chapter may be able to follow the story, we give the following synopsis of it: The scene opens in Slowbridge, an aristocratic Old Country town, which is just recovering from the shock of seeing "mills" erected within its borders. Old Lady Theobald, "the corner-stone of the social edifice of Slowbridge," has been especially exasperated at this commercial catastrophe which has befallen the town. Scarcely, however, have the effects of this first shock passed when a second one comes in the guise of a very stylish young woman from America, Miss Octavia Bassett, who arrives one day, quite unexpectedly, at the home of her aunt, Miss Belinda Bassett, a decorous little maiden lady who lives in a very decorous little house on High street. She informs her aunt that her "pa," who had been on the way with her, had been suddenly recalled to the "mines" in Nevada, by some calamity in which he may have lost his last dollar. The scene of the second chapter opens in Miss Belinda's house, in which Octavia's six trunks have just been stowed away. Pretty Octavia has sunk into a chintz-covered chair, and Miss Belinda, still tearful, and somewhat shocked at the unaccustomed manners of this businesslike American girl, is gradually recovering her equilibrium and beginning to make enquiries about her long-lost brother.]

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"Nothing!" echoed Miss Belinda. "A voyage across the Atlantic nothing? When one thinks of the danger, my dear!"

Octavia's eyes opened a shade wider.

"We have made the trip to the States, across the Isthmus, twelve times, and that takes a month," she remarked. "So we don't think ten days much."

"Twelve times!" said Miss Belinda, quite appalled.

"Dear, dear, dear!"

And for some moments she could do nothing but look at her young relative in doubtful wonder, shaking her head with actual sadness.

But she finally recovered herself, with a little start.

"What am I thinking of," she exclaimed remorsefully, "to let you sit here in this way? Pray excuse me, my dear. You see I am so upset."

She left her chair in a great hurry, and proceeded to embrace her young guest tenderly, though with a little timorousness. The young lady submitted to the caress with much composure.

"Did I upset you?" she inquired calmly.

The fact was, that she could not see why the simple advent of a relative from Nevada should seem to have the effect of an earthquake, and result in tremor, confusion, and tears. It was true, she herself had shed a tear or so, but then her troubles had been accumulating for several days; and she had not felt confused yet.

When Miss Belinda went down-stairs to superintend Mary Anne in the tea-making, and left her guest alone, that young person glanced about her with a rather dubious expression.

"It is a queer, nice little place," she said. "But I don't wonder that pa emigrated, if they always get into such a flurry about little things. I might have been a ghost."

Then she proceeded to unlock the big trunk, and attire herself.

Down-stairs, Miss Belinda was wavering between the kitchen and the parlor, in a kindly flutter.

"Toast some muffins, Mary Anne, and bring in the cold roast fowl," she said. "And I will put out some strawberry-jam, and some of the preserved ginger. Dear me! Just to think how fond of preserved ginger poor Martin was, and how little of it he was allowed to eat! There really seems a special Providence in my having such a nice stock of it in the house when his daughter comes home."

In the course of half an hour everything was in readiness; and then Mary Anne, who had been sent up-stairs to announce the fact, came down in a most remarkable state of delighted agitation, suppressed ecstasy and amazement exclaiming aloud in every feature.

"She's dressed, mum," she announced, "an' 'll be down immediate," and retired to a shadowy corner of the kitchen passage, that she might lie in wait unobserved.

Miss Belinda, sitting behind the tea-service, heard a soft, flowing, silken rustle sweeping down the staircase, and across the hall, and then her niece entered.

"Don't you think I've dressed pretty quick?" she said, and swept across the little parlor, and sat down in her place, with the calmest and most unconscious air in the world.

There was in Slowbridge but one dressmaking establishment. The head of the establishment—Miss

Letitia Chickie—designed the costumes of every woman in Slowbridge, from Lady Theobald down. There were legends that she received her patterns from London, and modified them to suit the Slowbridge taste. Possibly this was true; but in that case her labors as modifier must have been severe indeed, since they were so far modified as to be altogether unrecognizable when they left Miss Chickie's establishment, and were borne home in triumph to the houses of her patrons. The taste of Slowbridge was quiet,—upon this Slowbridge prided itself especially,—and, at the same time, tended toward economy. When gores came into fashion, Slowbridge clung firmly, and with some pride, to substantial breadths, which did not cut good silk into useless strips which could not be utilized in after-time; and it was only when, after a visit to London, Lady Theobald walked into St. James's one Sunday with two gores on each side, that Miss Chickie regretfully put scissors into her first breadth. Each matronly member of good society possessed a substantial silk gown of some sober color, which gown, having done duty at two years' tear-parties, descended to the grade of "second-best," and so descended, year by year, until it disappeared into the dim distance of the past. The young ladies had their white muslins and natural flowers, which later decorations invariably collapsed in the course of the evening, and were worn during the latter half of any festive occasion in a flabby and hopeless condition. Miss Chickie made the muslins, festooning and adorning them after designs emanating from her fertile imagination. If they were a little short in the body, and not very generously proportioned in the matter of train, there was no rival establishment to sneer, and Miss Chickie had it all her own way; and, at least, it could never be said that Slowbridge was vulgar or overdressed.

Judge, then, of Miss Belinda Bassett's condition of mind when her fair relative took her seat before her.

What the material of her niece's dress was, Miss Belinda could not have told. It was a silken and soft fabric of a pale blue color; it clung to the slender, lissome young figure like a glove; a fan-like train of great length almost covered the hearth-rug; there were plaitings and frillings all over it, and yards of delicate satin ribbon cut into loops in the most recklessly extravagant manner.

Miss Belinda saw all this at the first glance, as Mary Anne had seen it, and, like Mary Anne, lost her breath; but, on her second glance, she saw something more. On the pretty, slight hands were three wonderful, sparkling rings, composed of diamonds set in clusters; there were great solitaires in the neat little ears, and the thickly-plaited lace at the throat was fastened by a diamond clasp.

"My dear," said Miss Belinda, clutching helplessly at the teapot, "are you—surely it is a—little dangerous to wear such—such priceless ornaments on ordinary occasions?"

Octavia stared at her for a moment uncomprehendingly.

"Your jewels, I mean, my love," fluttered Miss Belinda. "Surely you don't wear them often. I declare, it quite frightens me to think of having such things in the house."

"Does it?" said Octavia. "That's queer."

And she looked puzzled for a moment again.

Then she glanced down at her rings.

"I nearly always wear these," she remarked.

"Father gave them to me. He gave me one each birthday for three years. He says diamonds are an investment, anyway, and I might as well have them. These," touching the ear-rings and clasp, "were given to my mother when she was on the stage. A lot of people clubbed together, and bought them for her. She was a great favorite."

Miss Belinda made another clutch at the handle of the teapot.

"Your mother!" she exclaimed faintly. "On the—did you say, on the—"

"Stage," answered Octavia. "San Francisco. Father married her there. She was awfully pretty. I don't remember her. She died when I was born. She was only nineteen."

The utter calmness, and freedom from embarrassment, with which these announcements were made, almost shook Miss Belinda's faith in her own identity. Strange to say, until this moment she had scarcely given a thought to her brother's wife; and to find herself sitting in her own genteel little parlor, behind her own tea-service, with her hand upon her own teapot, hearing that his wife had been a young person who had been "a great favorite" upon the stage, in a region peopled, as she had been led to suppose, by gold-diggers and escaped convicts, was almost too much for her to support herself under. But she did support herself bravely, when she had time to rally.

"Help yourself to some fowl, my dear," she said hospitably, even though very faintly indeed, "and take a muffin."

Octavia did so, her over-splendid hands flashing in the light as she moved them.

"American girls always have more things than English girls," she observed, with admirable coolness. "They dress more. I have been told so by girls who have been in Europe. And I have more things than most American girls. Father had more money than most people; that was one reason; and he spoiled me, I suppose. He had no one else to give things to, and he said I should have everything I took a fancy to. He often laughed at me for buying things, but he never said I shouldn't buy them."

"He was always generous," sighed Miss Belinda. "Poor, dear Martin!"

Octavia scarcely entered into the spirit of this mournful sympathy. She was fond of her father, but her recollections of him were not pathetic or sentimental.

"He took me with him wherever he went," she proceeded. "And we had a teacher from the States, who travelled with us sometimes. He never sent me away from him. I wouldn't have gone if he had wanted to send me—and he didn't want to," she added, with a satisfied little laugh.

CHAPTER III.

L'Argentville.

Miss Belinda sat, looking at her niece with a sense of being at once stunned and fascinated. To see a creature so young, so pretty, so luxuriously splendid, and at the same time so simply and completely at ease with herself and her surroundings, was a revelation quite beyond her comprehension. The best-bred and nicest girls Slowbridge could produce were apt to look a trifle conscious in the white muslin and floral decorations; but this slender creature sat in her gorgeous attire, her train flowing over the modest carpet, her rings flashing, her ear-pendants twinkling, apparently entirely oblivious of, or indifferent to, the fact that all her belongings were sufficiently out of place to be startling beyond measure.

Her chief characteristic, however, seemed to be her excessive frankness. She did not hesitate at all to make the most remarkable statements concerning her own and her father's past career. She made them, too, as if there was nothing unusual about them. Twice, in her childhood, a luckless speculation had left her father penniless; and once he had taken her to a Californian gold-diggers' camp, where she had been the only female member of the somewhat reckless community.

"But they were pretty good-natured, and made a pet of me," she said; "and we did not stay very long. Father had a stroke of luck, and we went away. I was sorry when we had to go, and so were the men. They made me a present of a set of jewelry made of the gold they had got themselves. There is a breastpin like a breastplate, and a necklace like a dog-collar; the bracelets tire my arms, and the ear-rings pull my ears; but I wear them sometimes—gold girdle and all."

"Did I," inquired Miss Belinda timidly "did I understand you to say, my dear, that your father's business was in some way connected with silver-mining?"

"It is silver-mining," was the response. "He owns some mines, you know."

"Owns?" said Miss Belinda, much fluttered; "owns some silver-mines? He must be a very rich man. I declare, it quite takes my breath away."

"Oh! he is rich," said Octavia; "awfully rich sometimes. And then again he isn't. Shares go up, you know; and then they go down, and you don't seem to have anything. But father generally comes out right, because he is lucky, and knows how to manage."

"But—but how uncertain!" gasped Miss Belinda; "I should be perfectly miserable. Poor, dear Mar!"

"Oh, no, you wouldn't!" said Octavia; "you'd get used to it, and wouldn't mind much, particularly if you were lucky as father is. There is everything in being lucky, and knowing how to manage. When we first went to Bloody Gulch—"

"My dear!" cried Miss Belinda, aghast. "I—I beg of you—"

Octavia stopped short; she gazed at Miss Belinda in bewilderment, as she had done several times before.

"Is anything the matter?" she inquired placidly.

"My dear love," explained Miss Belinda innocently, determined at least to do her duty, "it is not customary in—in Slowbridge,—in fact, I think I may say in England,—to use such—such exceedingly—I don't want to wound your feelings, my dear,—but such exceedingly strong expressions! I refer, my dear, to the one which began with a B. It is really considered profane, as well as dreadful beyond measure."

"The one which began with a B," repeated Octavia, still staring at her. "That is the name of a place; but I didn't name it, you know. It was called that, in the first place because a party of men were surprised and murdered there, while they were asleep in their camp at night. It isn't a very nice name, of course, but I'm not responsible for it; and besides, now the place is growing, they are going to call it Athens or Magnolia Vale. They tried L'Argentville for a while; but people would call it Lodginville, and nobody liked it."

"I trust you never lived there," said Miss Belinda. "I beg your pardon for being so horrified, but I really could not refrain from starting when you spoke; and I cannot help hoping you never lived there."

"I live there now, when I am at home," Octavia replied. "The mines are there; and father has built a house, and had the furniture brought on from New York."



Miss Belinda tried not to shudder, but almost failed.

"Won't you take another muffin, my love?" she said, with a sigh. "Do take another muffin."

"No, thank you," answered Octavia; and it must be confessed that she looked a little bored, as she leaned back in her chair, and glanced down at the train of her dress. It seemed to her that her simplest statement or remark created a sensation.

Having at last risen from the tea-table, she wandered to the window, and stood there, looking out at Miss Belinda's flower-garden, and a good-sized one considering the dimensions of the house. There were an oval grass-plot, divers gravel paths, heart and diamond shaped beds aglow with brilliant annuals, a great many rose-bushes, several laburnums and lilacs, and a trim hedge of holly surrounding it.

"I think I should like to go out and walk around there," remarked Octavia, smothering a little yawn behind her hand. "Suppose we go—if you don't care."

"Certainly, my dear," assented Miss Belinda. "But perhaps," with a delicately dubious glance at her attire, "you would like to make some little alteration in your dress—to put something a little—dark over it."

Octavia glanced down also. "Oh, no!" she replied: "it will do well enough. I will throw a scarf over my head, though; not because I need it," unblushingly, "but because I have a lace one that is very becoming."

She went up to her room for the article in question, and in three minutes was down again. When she first caught sight of her, Miss Belinda found herself obliged to clear her throat quite suddenly. What Slowbridge would think of seeing such a toilet in her front garden, upon an ordinary occasion, she could not imagine. The scarf truly was becoming. It was a long affair of rich white lace, and was thrown over the girl's head, wound around her throat, and the ends tossed over her shoulders, with the most picturesque air of carelessness in the world.

"You look quite like a bride, my dear Octavia," said Miss Belinda. "We are scarcely used to such things in Slowbridge."

But Octavia only laughed a little. "I am going to get some pink roses, and fasten the ends with them, when we get into the garden," she said.

She stopped for this purpose at the first rose-bush they reached. She gathered half a dozen slender-stemmed, heavy-headed buds, and, having fastened the lace with some, was carelessly placing the rest at her waist, when Miss Belinda started violently.

CHAPTER IV.

Lady Theobald.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed nervously, "there is Lady Theobald."

Lady Theobald, having been making calls of state, was returning home rather later than usual, when, in driving up High Street, her eye fell upon Miss Bassett's garden. She put up her eyeglasses, and gazed through them severely; then she issued a mandate to her coachman.

"Dobson," she said, "drive more slowly." She could not believe the evidence of her own eyeglasses. In Miss Bassett's garden she saw a tall girl, "dressed," as she put it, "like an actress," her delicate dress trailing upon the grass, a white lace scarf about her head and shoulders, roses in that scarf, roses at her waist.

"Good heavens!" she exclaimed: "is Belinda Bassett giving a party, without so much as mentioning it to me?"

Then she issued another mandate.

"Dobson," she said, drive faster, and drive me to Miss Bassett's."

Miss Belinda came out to the gate to meet her, quaking inwardly. Octavia simply turned slightly where she stood, and looked at her ladyship, without any pretence of concealing her curiosity.

Lady Theobald bent forward in her landau. "Belinda," she said, "how do you do? I did not know you intended to introduce garden-parties into Slowbridge."

"Dear Lady Theobald,"—began Miss Belinda.

"Who is that young person?" demanded her ladyship.

"She is poor dear Martin's daughter," answered Miss Belinda. "She arrived to-day—from Nevada, where it appears Martin has been very fortunate, and owns a great many silver-mines!"

"A 'great many' silver-mines!" cried Lady Theobald. "Are you mad, Belinda Bassett? I am ashamed of you. At your time of life too!"

Miss Belinda almost shed tears.

"She said 'some silver-mines,' I am sure," she faltered; "for I remember how astonished and bewildered I was. The fact is, that she is such a very singular girl, and has told me so many wonderful things, in the strangest, cool way, that I am quite uncertain of myself. Murderers, and gold-diggers, and silver-mines, and camps full of men without women, making presents of gold girdles and dog-collars, and earrings that drag your ears down. It is enough to upset anyone."

"I should think so," responded her ladyship. "Open the carriage-door, Belinda, and let me get out."

She felt that this matter must be inquired into at once, and not allowed to go too far. She had ruled Slowbridge too long to allow such innovations to remain uninvestigated. She would not be likely to be "upset," at least. She descended from her landau, with her most rigorous air. Her stout, rich black moire-antique gown rustled severely; the yellow ostrich feather in her bonnet waved majestically. (Being a brunette, and Lady Theobald, she wore yellow.) As she tramped up the gravel walk, she held up her dress with both hands, as an example to vulgar and reckless young people who wore trains and left them to take care of themselves.

Octavia was arranging afresh the bunch of long-stemmed, swaying buds at her waist, and she was giving all her attention to her task when her visitor first addressed her.

"How do you do?" remarked her ladyship, in a fine, deep voice.

Miss Belinda followed her meekly.

"Octavia," she explained, "this is Lady Theobald, whom you will be very glad to know. She knew your father."

"Yes," returned my lady, "years ago. He has had time to improve since then. How do you do?"

Octavia's limpid eyes rested serenely upon her.

"How do you do?" she said, rather indifferently.

"You are from Nevada?" asked Lady Theobald.

"Yes."

"It is not long since you left there?"

Octavia smiled faintly.

"Do I look like that?" she inquired.

"Like what?" said my lady.

"As if I had not long lived in a civilized place. I dare say I do, because it is true that I haven't."

"You don't look like an English girl," remarked her ladyship.

Octavia smiled again. She looked at the yellow

feather and stout moire-antique dress, but quite as if by accident, and without any mental deduction; then she glanced at the rosebuds in her hand.

"I suppose I ought to be sorry for that," she

observed. "I dare say I shall be in time—when I have been longer away from Nevada."

"I must confess," admitted her ladyship, and evidently without the least regret or embarrassment, "I must confess that I don't know where Nevada is."

"It isn't in Europe," replied Octavia, with a soft, light laugh. "You know that, don't you?"

The words themselves sounded to Lady Theobald like the most outrageous impudence; but when she looked at the pretty, lovelock-shaded face, she was staggered—the look it wore was such a very innocent and undisturbed one. At the moment, the only solution to be reached seemed to be that this was the style of young people in Nevada, and that it was ignorance and not insolence she had to do battle with—which, indeed, was partially true.

"I have not had any occasion to inquire where it is situated, so far," she responded firmly. "It is not so necessary for English people to know America, as it is for Americans to know England."

"Isn't it?" said Octavia, without any great show of interest. "Why not?"

"For—for a great many reasons it would be fatiguing to explain," she answered courageously. "How is your father?"

"He is very sea-sick now," was the smiling answer,—"deadly sea-sick. He has been out just twenty-four hours."

"Out? What does that mean?"

"Out on the Atlantic. He was called back suddenly, and obliged to leave me. That is why I came here alone."

"Pray do come into the parlor, and sit down, dear Lady Theobald," ventured Miss Belinda. "Octavia"—

(To be continued.)

Finding What is Not Hidden.

Here is an old game that used to be popular even among "grown-ups," and it causes more fun and laughter than you can imagine.

You must have a thimble first of all. Then all go out of the room except one who is left with the thimble. Now, the thimble has not to be hidden, but put in some place where everyone can see it without moving or touching anything to do so.

For instance, a good place is on a nail which holds up a picture, or the window ledge, stuck in the fringe of the tablecloth, put in the ornamental part of the fender; or, in fact, anywhere where there are things around it to confuse one. When the "hider" has placed the thimble, he calls the rest of the company in, and the search begins.

Now, listen, for this is the most important rule of all. Those who are looking for the thimble must not touch anything or move anything in the room in their search, and when one does see the thimble he must not cry out, "Oh, there it is!" Perfect silence should prevail, and when the boy or girl sees it, he or she must sit down.

It is wonderful what a long time it often takes before the whole company have seen it—often two or three children will stand actually looking at the thimble and yet never see it; and this is such fun for those who have already seen it.

"Lo, now is come our joyfull'st feast."—Old Song.

"God rest you, merry gentlemen,

Let nothing you dismay."—Old Carol.

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**GOSSIP.**

**THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.**

The joint sale of high-class Shorthorn cattle advertised to take place at Hamilton, Ont., on January 20th, 1904, comprises a very attractive offering of the class of cattle in breeding and in type that are winning the principal prizes, both in breeding and fat-stock shows in Great Britain and America. And they are the class that catch the eye of the buyers for the export trade. Smoothly-turned, thick-fleshed and early maturing, they are the profitable class to raise and feed, making quick and paying returns for the food they consume. Bulls of this class are now eagerly sought after by the English breeders to cross on their big, rough cows for the improvement of the type of their cattle, since they have found the Scotch-bred animals winning favor with judges in the show-ring, with foreign buyers for breeding purposes and with the butchers for the block. Canadian Shorthorns in general have been greatly improved in type in recent years by a more general use of bulls bred on the lines above indicated, and the trend of the times is such that they will be more and more wanted as the West becomes settled and mixed farming more generally the rule. Breeders are seeing the urgent necessity, if they would keep up-to-date, of not only using good bulls of this breeding and type, but also of adding a few females of the same sort to their herds, retaining their heifer calves to grow into cows to take the place of less desirable ones in the near future, and the wisdom of such a course cannot reasonably be disputed.

Messrs George and Harry Shortreed, Morden, have a very fine lot of Shorthorns. The stock bull, Rosebud's Warrior, bred by J. G. Washington, Ninga, by Indian Warrior, out of Rosebud, bred straight from the Kinellar Rosebuds, is a thick, low-set, straight fellow. Bernice, got by John A., out of Morden Rosebud; Morden Belle, by Lord Brandon, out of Boundary Beauty, which was bred by Watt, Ont.; Ida May, by Addington Hero, out of Bernice, and Maud Roberts, out of Bernice, are a fine lot of breeding cows. Their type is the thick, blocky, low-down, Scottish style. They have lots of substance, and are, without exception, good handlers. Duchess of Morden 3rd, by Riverside Stamp 2nd, out of Duchess of Morden, is a splendid, thick-fleshed, straight heifer. Myrtle Belle, by Riverside Stamp 2nd, out of Morden Belle, is a fine yearling, which took first prize at Morden. Lina Lee is another very good one-year-old, by Riverside Stamp, out of Laura Cathleen. Prince Albert, by Riverside Stamp, out of Duchess of Morden, is a yearling bull of good promise. Messrs. Shortreed have also three bull calves and three heifer calves. The bulls are out of Morden Belle, Laura Cathleen and Bernice.

Mr. Jacob A. Klassen, of Plum Coulee, Manitoba, is one of our enterprising Western farmers and a breeder of pure-bred stock of several varieties. His herd of Shorthorns is one that any breeder might well be proud of. His stock bull, Dutchman, by Manitoba Chief, bred by Mr. And. Graham, Pomeroy, is a straight, large animal of massive front, full hind quarters, and close to the ground. Eva, bred by Dr. Young, of Manitou, with calf at foot, by Dutchman, is a splendid type of a Shorthorn breeding cow of lengthy conformation. Irene of Bonnie Doun, with heifer calf, by Border Chief, is also a very fine cow. This is a fine three-year-old cow, with a bull calf at foot, by Border Chief. Nora, two-year-old heifer, is a very fine, deep, low-set animal. Florence is a well-developed yearling heifer, by British Tom, out of Eva. Mr. Klassen owns a Percheron stallion, Black Laska, bred in U. S. He is a strong, free-moving animal, and his last season's work was a large one. Mr. Klassen also owns a fine herd of swine comprising pure-bred Tamworths and Yorkshires. He bought two sows this season from Thompson & Sons, St. James, and a boar from Wellington Hardy, Roland. In poultry, Mr. Klassen has Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Golden Segrain Bantams, and Pekin ducks.

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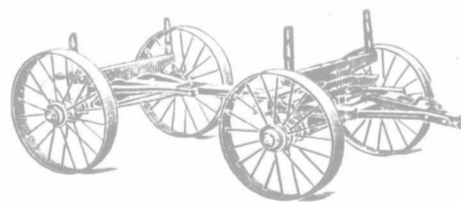


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**GOSSIP.**

Mr. S. Fletcher's farm is situated about four miles from Holmfeld, where on extensive pasture his pure-bred Shorthorns have every opportunity of keeping in good condition. A new barn has just been finished, and fitted up with all the modern improvements that have been devised for convenience of feeding and comfort of cattle. Amongst the animals noticed particularly in Mr. Fletcher's herd were: Royal Duke, the leader of the herd. He was bred by R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont., by Royal Gloster, out of Golden Drop. He is a square, blocky fellow, with good constitution and quality. Miss Laurier, bred by R. MacLennan, Holmfeld, got by Lollard Luster, out of Maid of Lakeside, is a very good breeding cow of great substance and straight lined. Dorothy, by Royal Duke, out of Miss Laurier, is a nice young cow of good conformation. Blueberry, by Lollard Luster, out of Lakeside Blossom, and Minnie Lakeside, by Lollard Luster, out of Lakeside Blossom, are two very fine breeding cows. There is a fine bull calf, out of Blueberry. He is a growthy fellow, giving good promise. A heifer calf, out of Miss Laurier; a bull calf, out of Minnie Lakeside, and a bull calf, out of Dorothy, all possessing good characteristics and good constitution.

A live-stock representative of the "Advocate," in the course of his trip through the Minnedosa district, paid a visit to the beautiful and extensive farm of Mr. Ed. Hole, situated about five miles south-west of the town. Everything about Mr. Hole's farm is well arranged. The buildings are convenient, and the residence, an illustration of which appeared in our issue of Dec. 5, is a commodious and comfortable house commanding a view of the whole farm. In Mr. Hole's herd of Shorthorns are as fine cattle as may be seen in Manitoba, and amongst the best animals there are a number which possess outstanding merit. The herd bull, Manitoba Duke, got by Sir John =24319, out of Amulree Mary =31983, is a bull of excellent parts, straight, deep and low-down, with smooth and even conformation. An illustration of him appears in this issue. Coronet, of which an illustration appeared in our issue of Dec. 5th, is got by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), out of Imogene. Imogene was in the gold medal herd at Winnipeg in 1898, and first in C. P. R. herd in 1900. Queenie, by Sir Robert, out of Sweetheart, is a grand cow of lengthy conformation, straight, smooth and deep. Sweetheart comes in a grand strain, by Robbie Burns, out of Rosamond. Her progeny give her a good record as a breeder. Snowdrop is a splendid three-year-old heifer. She was second prize-winner in her class at Winnipeg and Brandon in 1902. She is got by Crimson Knight, out of Lady Aberdeen. Nancie, got by Sir Robert, out of Lily's Lottie, is a very fine animal, and quite a number more of Mr. Hole's herd might be mentioned as possessing merit of a high order.

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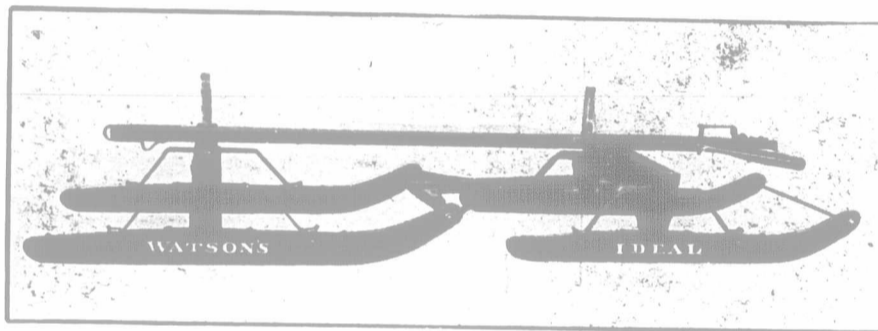
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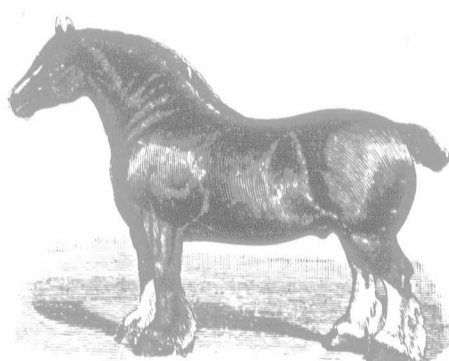
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- ROBERT MILLER,  
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- T. E. ROBSON,  
Ilderton;
- J. M. GARDHOUSE,  
Weston;
- GEORGE AMOS,  
Moffat;
- W. D. FLATT,  
Hamilton;
- ALLIN BROS.,  
Oshawa.

The offering consists of 23 imported Scotch heifers and cows, 26 Canadian-bred heifers and cows, nearly all of Scotch breeding; 10 imported Scotch bulls, 4 Canadian Scotch bred bulls. A superior lot, suitable for foundation stock and to strengthen herds. The bulls are good enough to head the best herds. For catalogue write

**Auctioneers:** CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, THOS. INGRAM,  
GEORGE JACKSON.

**W. D. FLATT, Hamilton, Ont.**

### 16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

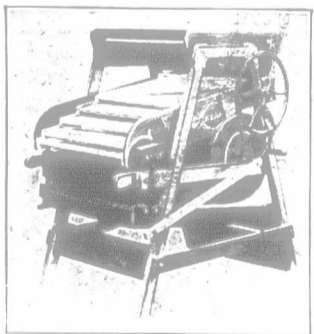
Bred in the herd that produced Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad; sweepstakes winners at Toronto, all ages competing; also Lord Stanley Junior, champion over all beef breeds, and heading three first-prize herds at World's Fair, Chicago.

Yonge St. Trolley Cars from Union Station, Toronto, pass farm.

**J. & W. RUSSELL, RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO.**

#### "A HERO."

Of course it is, because it is the fastest, easiest operated and most thorough Fanning Mill on the market.



THE HERO.

And we can tell you why if you write us for particulars. Cleans any kind of grain. Manufactured by  
**The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
BOX 787. WINNIPEG MAN.

#### SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Six choice young bulls for sale, from 2 1/2 years down, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topsman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. Young sows for sale.  
**GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.**

#### GOSSIP.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN'S THOROUGH-BREDS.

The High River Thoroughbreds, owned by J. W. McLaughlin, of that town, are well known for their exceptional breeding, and also for the number of well-contested races which they have won. At present the stables contain 17 registered animals, many of which are from imported stock, and selected for their superior conformation and speed.

When seen by an "Advocate" representative recently, a number of them were exercising in a large yard, making a splendid showing. Red Eagle, sire Imp. Eagle Plume, dam Fortuna 2nd, by Imp. Aerostic, out of Imp. Silver Cross, is the sire in service. Apart from his rich breeding, as indicated by a sire famed as the Ascot Cup winner, besides the worthy leader in many other races, Red Eagle has laurels of his own, having numbers of races to his credit. His present record is 1/4 of a mile in 1:14, and 3/8 of a mile in 35 seconds. A very promising two-year-old is Tom Riley, a son of Riley, the American Derby winner. St. Helen, by St. Carlo, is a beautiful two-year-old filly. In three-year-olds, one by St. Carlo and another by Figaro give promise of speed. Pirate Maid, a race mare that has made a mark, by Imp. Pirate of Penzance, is a four-year-old of striking appearance. A bunch of brood mares, by Imp. Eagle Plume and Amsterdam, also an American mare, by Harvey Barber, were quietly feeding on the prairie; Olivia with her grand bay filly foal at foot, by Imp. Eagle Plume, being one of them. She is an exceptionally fine mare of great size and characteristic Thoroughbred form.

Beautiful Girl, well-known to many of our readers as a winning race mare, is looking well. She was sired by Chesterfield, dam Scola, by Leadon, by Lexington.

Thoroughbreds are by no means the only horses found on the place. Eventide and O. C., two Standard-bred mares,

### Heart Palpitated.

FAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS.

FELT WEAK AND NERVOUS.

COULD SCARCELY EAT.

TWO BOXES OF

### MILBURN'S HEART and NERVE PILLS

Cured Mrs. Edmond Brown, Inwood, Ont., when she had almost given up hope of ever getting well again.

She writes: "I was so run down that I was not able to do my work, was short of breath, had a sour stomach every night and could scarcely eat. My heart palpitated, I had faint and dizzy spells and felt weak and nervous all the time. My husband got me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills but I told him it was no use, that I had given up hope of ever being cured. He however persuaded me to take them and before I had used half the box I began to feel better. Two boxes made a new woman of me and I have been well and have been able to do my work ever since."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cts. box, or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or

**THE T. MILBURN CO., Ltd**  
TORONTO, ONT

are well known throughout the West. These are Mr. McLaughlin's drivers, and while visiting the farm, the pleasure of

having a spin behind O. C. was the privilege of the writer. O. C. has a mark of 2:28, and in 1902 she won in the green trot at Winnipeg, also leading in the 2:40 class. At Indian Head, Regina, Calgary, and other places she has taken first money. Eventide's record is 2:29 1/4.

A massive Shire stallion is another acquisition in horseflesh at McLaughlin's stables. This sire, an imported horse, Blaisdon Harold, weighs 2,180, and stands 18 hands. He is a short-backed, well-muscled horse, well-ribbed, with plenty of bone, and is strong in constitution. Over 30 fine young draft mares with two Shire crosses are also kept, and these are bred to Blaisdon Harold. Mr. McLaughlin's idea is to go in more extensively for drafters, at the same time maintaining the full strength of his Thoroughbred lot.

He owns 1,800 acres, and keeps altogether 150 head of horses. He also has a pure-bred Highland bull, two years old, a true shaggy specimen of that hardy breed, and a few half-blooded cows and calves. The Highland sire is very prepotent, stamping his individuality in a very marked degree, irrespective of the breeding of the females.

A nice bunch of well-bred Shorthorns, fair sized, is also owned by the same breeder. Two extra growthy young bull calves and some fine two-year old heifers were particularly noticeable.

#### TRADE NOTE.

AN UP-TO-DATE DOOR COVERING.— We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Jas. E. Whitacre, of Sycamore, Ill., U. S., who has a door covering, his own invention, patented in U. S., and applied for in Canada. This covering can be applied above any of the up-to-date roller and track doors. It completely shuts out the rain, snow, sleet and wind. It is also arranged so that the sparrows cannot get under the hood to nest. The rollers cannot jump off the track, and it will not cause rot when it is attached, as the wooden hood does. As yet he states that there is not one dissatisfied customer.

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

**GOSSIP.**

An exceptional opportunity to secure richly-bred young Shorthorns is offered the public by that old-established firm of breeders, Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., in their advertisement. This is one of the largest and one of the very best herds in Canada, numbering over 100 head, and the great variety of rich and fashionable breeding in the herd, as well as the excellence of individuality, has enabled them to command a very large share of the Canadian and American trade. During the past four years, the firm have imported from Scotland about 100 head of the most popular Aberdeenshire families, among which might be mentioned: Marr Roan Ladys, Broadhooks, Princess Royals, Jilts, Cruickshank Butterflys and Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, etc. The bulls in service are Scotland's Pride 49907 (imp.), a Cruickshank Clipper, by Star of Morning 58189. Scottish Pride 36106 (imp.), a Marr Roan Lady, by the Princess Royal bull, Scottish Prince 72593, and Prime Favorite 45214 (imp.), a Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, sired by his noted stock bull Bapton Favorite, and out of Princess Royal 49th. He is, therefore, a half brother to the noted prizewinner, Bapton Victor, that sold to go to South America for \$2,500, and is almost identical in breeding to the 600-guinea bull calf that sold at the Duthie-Marr sale, 1903. Scotland's Pride (imp.) is sired by the bull that has perhaps more winning sons and daughters to his credit than any other in Great Britain. In these three stock bulls is contained the very cream of Scotch breeding, besides which they carry as large a percentage of winning blood as any bulls in Canada to-day. A description of the many excellent, richly-bred cows and heifers and young bulls in this herd is forbidden by the limits of space. Among these is Lustre 43rd (imp.), by Cyprus. She has a fine bull calf, by Bapton Comet (imp.), the bull that sold for \$1,100 last May in Ohio. Ury's Star II. (imp.) is of the Campbell Ury family. She is a great breeder and has produced four bulls that are at the head of four of the leading herds in U. S. Primrose 8th (imp.), by King of Hearts, has an extra fine heifer calf by Nonpareil Archer, that sold for \$700. Lady Ann 14th (imp.) is the first-prize heifer at the Dingwall Show, 1902, and also reserve championship for Best Shorthorn female. She is due to calve shortly to one of the imported bulls. Gloster Girl, by Knuckle Duster (imp.), is a grand individual, and winner of first and second prizes at the leading shows in the U. S. the last two years, including the International. She has a fine roan bull by Choice of the Ring, that sold for \$700 at ten months old. Crimson Fuchsia 13th, by Clan Campbell (imp.), the Toronto sweepstakes and gold medal cow of 1902, is just due to calve to the Princess-Royal bull, Prime Favorite. Quite a number of the animals in the herd are descended from the great Marr cow, Roan Lady 8th, two of which, viz., Orange Blossom (imp.) and Roan Lady 4th (imp.), are half-sisters to that great sire, Choice Goods. There are a large number of young bulls and heifers for sale that are exceptional individuals and bred in the purple, that to those con-

<b>LAST</b>	<b>\$8.10</b>
	<b>PER ACRE.</b>
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	
<b>VALLEY</b>	
<b>Wm. Pearson &amp; Co.,</b> 383 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.	<b>LANDS.</b>

templating the purchase of something choice are worthy of consideration. Those interested will do well to send for their catalogue, which discloses that a large number of the young animals for sale are out of imported dams and by imported sires, and is brimful of information regarding the breeding of the herd that has made the name of Pettit famous as a breeder the entire continent over. Attention is called to the following animals in the catalogue as being extra choice, 68, 33, 24, 27, 53, 3, 83, 87, 81, 89, 48, 8, 15, 22, 47, 16, 31, 46, 73 and 74, and there are a large number of heifers bred to the imported bulls.

Mr. W. E. Paull, Killarney, is well known as a successful breeder of Shorthorns. The herd is led by Caithness Yet, by Caithness, out of White Rosebud. He was the first-prize winner in the two-year-old class at Winnipeg. Daisy Roan, by Clan Campbell, out of Daisy Spot, by Indian Chief, is a very fine cow, broad and straight, with well-filled quarters. Lady Jane, bred by A. Johnstone, Greenwood, Ont., got by Prince Cedric (imp.), out of Jessie Jane, is a cow of good substance, deep and low-set, and possessing good quality. Daisy Campbell is a nice two-year-old heifer, by Sir Colin Campbell, out of Daisy Roan. She is a deep, thick, low-set heifer, giving great promise as a breeder. Lady Goodenough, out of Jessie Jane, by Sir Colin Campbell, is also a very good heifer of true, blocky Scotch type. Mr. Paull's herd is a very fine one and every effort is being put forth to improve it, both in care and selection.

**LEICESTER BREEDERS MEET.**

The annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association, held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 10th, 1903, President A. W. Smith, in the chair, called attention to the value of the Leicester as a cross with other breeds to produce a grade of mutton that could not be equalled by other crosses, and offering as evidence of this fact the winning of the grand championship for dressed carcass at Chicago International, both in 1902 and 1903, going to a cross of Leicester ram on Hampshire ewe. Receipts, \$967.48; expenditures, \$590.15, and a balance on hand of \$377.33. On motion \$100 was granted for special prizes in 1904, \$25 each for Toronto Industrial, Chicago International, Guelph, Ont., and Amherst, N. S., winter fairs, to be divided into a first prize of \$12, second prize of \$8 and third prize of \$5, at each show, and the motion offered by G. B. Armstrong, seconded by A. Easton, that competition at Guelph, Ont., and Amherst, N. S., shows to be restricted to those who have never won our specials, was carried. Officers elected: President—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Vice-President—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer—A. J. Temple, Cameron, Ill. Directors—Wm. S. Dunnet, Clanbrassil, Ont.; James Snell, Clinton, Ont.; John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.; J. W. Murphy, Cass City, Mich.



**DR. SLOCUM, Lung Specialist**

**I Offer to the Sick**  
**\$1 ONE DOLLAR'S**  
**WORTH OF MEDICINE**  
**FREE**  
**AS A TRIAL**

**To Every Sufferer with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pulmonary and Bronchial Troubles**

If you have any of the following symptoms it means that the germs of consumption are in your system. Accept Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Are your lungs weak?</b>              | <b>Are you losing flesh?</b>            |
| <b>Do you cough?</b>                     | <b>Are you pale, thin and weak?</b>     |
| <b>Do you have pains in the chest?</b>   | <b>Do you have ringing in the ears?</b> |
| <b>Do you spit up phlegm?</b>            | <b>Do you have hot flashes?</b>         |
| <b>Is your throat sore and inflamed?</b> | <b>Is there dropping in the throat?</b> |
| <b>Is your appetite bad?</b>             | <b>Is the nose dry and stuffy?</b>      |
| <b>Do you have night sweats?</b>         | <b>Have you a coated tongue?</b>        |

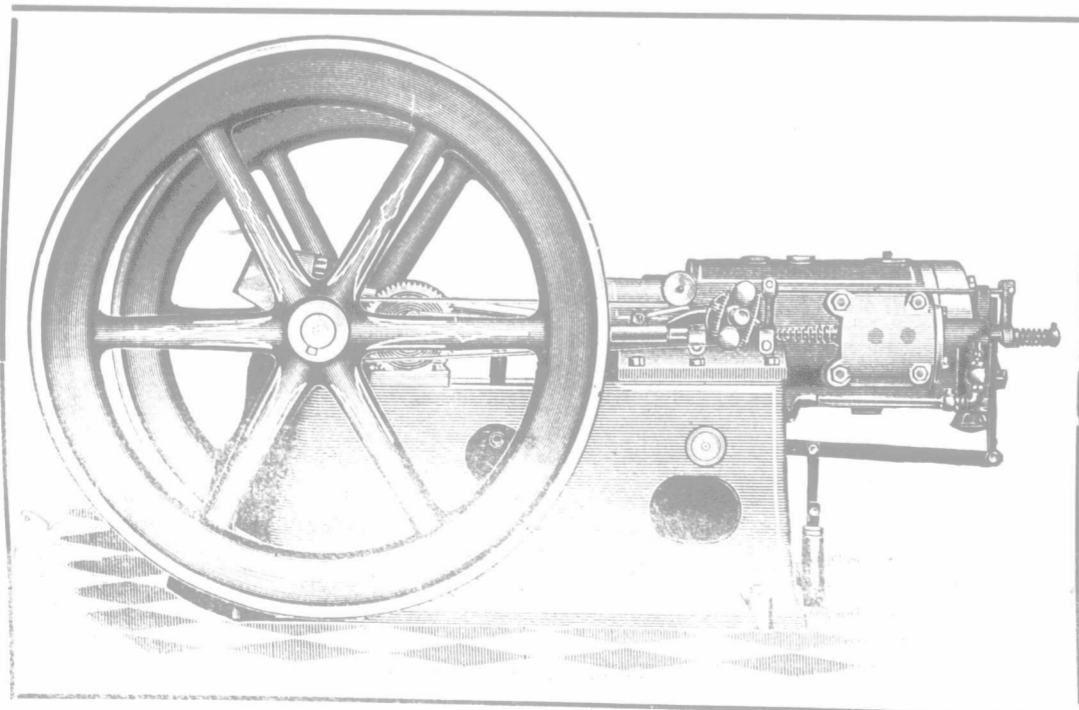
Call your disease what you will, these symptoms indicate that you have in your body the seed of the most dangerous of maladies. In order to let all people know the marvellous power of his system of treatment, Dr. Slocum has decided to give free to all sufferers as a test his free trial treatment.

**ONE WEEK'S TRIAL OF DR. SLOCUM'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT FREE**

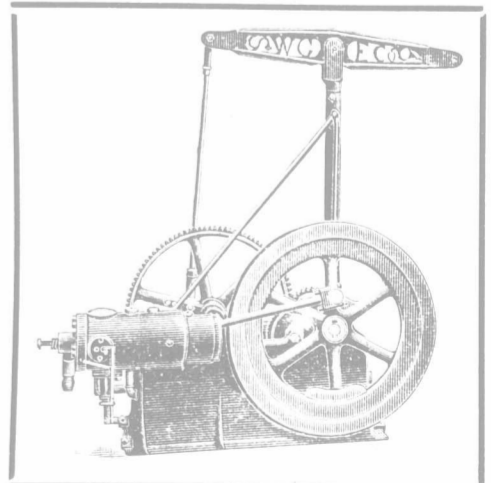
Nothing could be more reasonable, more generous than Dr. Slocum's offer.

The Slocum System of Treatment has cured thousands and tens of thousands of cases of consumption in all stages of the disease. A system of treatment that accomplishes more than any one remedy can ever accomplish. A system of complete medicinal and tonic food treatment that destroys and eliminates all tuberculosis germs and poison from the system and assists nature in building up healthy lung and body tissue, two essential functions for a permanent cure.

Accept Dr. Slocum's offer to-day and be cured at home among friends and loved ones. Simply write to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, mention your druggist's name, and state your post and express offices, and you will receive the treatment promptly by express. Mention this paper.



The WATERLOO MOTOR WORKS manufacture a full line of  
**Automobiles**  
**Stationary**  
**Portable**  
**and Pumping**  
**Gasoline**  
**Engines.**



Simple in Design, Substantial in Construction, Positive in Operation.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**WATERLOO MOTOR WORKS,**  
WATERLOO, IOWA.

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

# Pandora Range



**BURNS COAL, COKE OR WOOD.**

Is specially suitable for farm-home cooking. Both coal and wood grates are always supplied, and they can be exchanged in five minutes. The operation is very simple, and the only tool required is a screwdriver. Oven is large, ventilated, fitted with thermometer, lined with sheet steel, and is a perfect baker. Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, and enameled. No other range is fitted with enameled reservoir. Write for Free Booklet.

## McCLARY'S

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER; ST. JOHN, N. B.

### Special Offer

TO READERS OF

#### THE MANITOBA WEEKLY FREE PRESS.

New subscribers or readers renewing their subscriptions to The Weekly Free Press for one year will be given a choice of one of

### 2,000 English "Copyright" Books Free!

These books are handsomely bound in cloth, on best quality paper, with clear, large type, and cannot be duplicated at less than \$1.50 per volume. Send us \$1.00 for a year's subscription to The Weekly Free Press, and you may have your choice of any book in our catalogue FREE, or if you prefer, a choice of

#### 97 USEFUL ARTICLES

is offered, covering a multitude of useful articles, including many handsome novelties in jewelry and leather goods, etc., suitable for man, woman or child. Your choice of any of these articles and a copy of The Weekly Free Press mailed to your address, or any address, for one year for \$1.00.

#### SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.

The Weekly Free Press for 1904, including premiums and The Farmer's Advocate for 1904, all for **\$2.00**

Send for sample copy and free list of books and prizes to  
**The Manitoba Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg, Man.**

#### GOSSIP.

Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Son, importers of Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man., write us to say: "We have just made another shipment of stallions to our Manitoba establishment, this being the fourth carload sent there since September.

"Included in this new lot is the great Clydesdale horse, Woodend Gartly, considered by many good judges the best and most valuable Clydesdale horse shown at the recent International Show. Woodend Gartly took second prize in the aged class, and Mr. Robert Ness, the judge, stated that had he been shown in higher flesh he would have placed him first. He won many honors in Scotland, including first prizes at Kilmarnock, Stirling and elsewhere. Although only six years old he has already acquired a great reputation as a sire. One of his sons won first prize in a strong class of two-year-old colts at the International Show, and what is said to be the best yearling filly in Ontario is one of his daughters.

"Blacon Kenneth is another grand horse in this shipment; weighing considerably over a ton, and yet with action like a roadster. This is one of the very best draft stallions and best sires in America. He has to his credit, first prize at the Illinois State Fair, and second at the Highland Show, Scotland.

"Another grand, dark brown four-year-old, by the Royal champion, Macara, out of a Cedric-bred mare, completes the list of Clydesdales.

"A magnificent imported black Percheron stallion, named Tamin, weighing 1,960 lbs. at thirty months old, is one of the largest and handsomest of the breed that ever came into Brandon. The three-year-old chestnut Hackney stallion, named Gay Pioneer, winner of 2nd prize at the recent International, is also included. This horse is 16 hands high and a bold, free, all-round mover, of rare quality and style. He is bred by the same party, and is of the same strain of blood as the 4,000-guinea Langton Performer.

"Intending buyers of draft or coach horses should not fail to visit Brandon without delay, or else communicate with our manager, Mr. James Smith. The best horses are being picked up promptly. Send for new illustrated catalogue."

Messrs. Galbraith's catalogue was also sent us, and we would recommend all lovers of horses to write for a copy. The pedigrees are extended to four generations, and are so simply arranged that information can be got at a glance. It is illustrated throughout with cuts of the horses, and it is in every way one of the most complete catalogues we have seen.

#### WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

A paragraph in a recent issue of the Medicine Hat Times gives details of the importation of a few animals of the hardy Scottish-Highland breed. Seven animals, in all, have arrived in the district. Mr. Hargrave is the owner of two bulls and two heifers. Mr. Sissons has imported two bulls, and Mr. Mitchell has brought in a bull. They are all from the Ainsley herd, Perthshire, Scotland, one of the first herds of Highland cattle in Scotland. The bull purchased by Mr. Mitchell is described as a magnificent animal. He is two years old, and is well developed, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,400 pounds. Highland cattle have been imported to Western Canada before, but no one seems to have persisted in establishing a herd of the picturesque breed. They are extremely hardy, and will wrestle a living off the scantiest and least nutritious pasture. In the Old Country, they are very popular with the aristocracy as park cattle, and good individuals of noted pedigree command almost fabulous prices. They are of all colors, from black to white, through all shades of dun, red, brown and sometimes brindle. Highland cows cross well with Shorthorn bulls, and vice versa, the progeny retaining the hardy, rustling characteristics of the Highland breed, along with the early maturing qualities of the Shorthorn, with a proportionate share of the superior weight and size of the latter.

## Morris Piano Sales

Are Continually Increasing

And indicate that this instrument has gained and held the esteem of the Canadian public. It cannot be excelled for tone, touch, singing quality, delicacy and great power of tone, with highest excellence of workmanship.

We are the only western agents for the **Morris and Knabe Pianos** and the **Apollo Piano Players.**

**S. L. Barrowclough & Company**

228 Portage Avenue

WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### CROSS-BREEDING.

After explaining at some length that only numbers of like denomination can be added, the teacher said,—

"If Mr. Jones has six cows, fourteen sheep, and four horses in his corral, how many, and what has he?"

Silence reigned; then a dozen small hands waved frantically in the air.

"How many?" asked the teacher.

"Twenty," came in a chorus.

"But twenty what?" was asked again.

"John?"

"Horses?"

"Lee?"

"Cows?"

"Kate?"

"Sheep?"

The teacher was discouraged. Had the lesson been in vain? But a little hand was up again.

"Well, Tom?" she asked.

Up he jumped. "I know," he cried. "They would be—they would be steers."

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

## It is the Poison That Causes Pain.

The Poisonous Waste Matter is Removed by the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels When These are Kept Healthy by

### Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The kidneys, liver and bowels are known as excretory organs, because it is their mission to cast out of the body the poisonous waste material which would otherwise poison the system, cause pains and aches and give rise to deadly disease.

Because of their direct and specific action on each of these organs, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are wonderfully successful in overcoming pain and in thoroughly eradicating from the system the very cause of serious and painful ailments.

Once the bowels are regular and the kidneys and liver active in filtering the waste material from the blood, good health and a proper working of the bodily organs are assured. It seems useless to experiment with newfangled medicines which are only intended to afford relief, when you can be thoroughly cured and the cause of your troubles removed by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Eugene Guillard, writing from the Clifton House, St. John, N. B., states: "Kindly let me know where I can obtain Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in London, England. I am troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, and the doctors say I have gravel. I have tried the doctors of England, France and Italy, but the only relief I find is in the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They have proven wonderfully effective in my case, and, knowing this, friends of mine in London have inquired where to get them."

Later Mr. Guillard wrote: "You ask my permission to use my former letter in the papers. You are at liberty to do so, for it is perfectly true. If it should cause some poor sufferer to be as much benefited as I have been by using this medicine, I feel I would be doing some good indeed."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

## E. A. Harris & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Farms, Ranches and Residences

VANCOUVER ISLAND and on mainland.

Write us exactly what you want, to **VICTORIA, B. C.**

## APPI-TONE STOCK FOOD

And what people say of it:

"I used Appi-Tone Stock Food with my stallion this spring. I never saw him look so well." - F. B.

"To try Appi-Tone Stock Food, I gave it to a calf which I was feeding on skim milk. It is the best calf I ever saw." - M. J.

Many others say the same thing of Appi-Tone Stock Food. It is purely vegetable.

5 lbs. for 50 cts.

Ask your dealer to procure it for you.

**GEO. E. KENNEDY, Agent, CARSTAIRS ALBERTA.**  
50 lbs. Shipped Prepaid.

### GOSSIP.

#### GREENDALE STOCK FARM.

Six miles west of Moose Jaw, F. W. Green owns 1,440 acres of excellent land suitable either for wheat or stock. Work on this farm is systematically done on a large scale. The threshing engine, a 30-h-p. J. I. Case compound, is harnessed by the latest-improved plow attachment to a number of breaking or stubble plows, as the case demands, and thus when the ground is sufficiently dry to permit of such a huge labor-saving piece of machinery to operate successfully, 20 acres per day can not only be blackened but well plowed. The attachment by means of which the plows are connected to the engine is also so made that it answers the purpose of a water tank and coal truck.

Mr. Green has 500 acres in excellent shape for the seed drill next spring. When the ground happens to be so wet that the engine cannot work successfully, then a six-horse-team composed of drafters of massive form and excellent conformation substitutes the tireless, iron-ribbed steel.

Mr. Green's draft horses are truly worthy of admiration, first in their splendid size and general uniformity, but equally so for their thrifty, compact appearance and the general good quality of their bone. He has ten heavy draft brood mares besides his fine lot of young drafters from two-year-olds to suckers, also a lot of good work horses and a few registered Clydes.

The stallion in use to-day is the compact, muscular eighteen-year-old, Craigendarragh (imp.). He is of a bold, fearless disposition, yet not vicious or tricky, full of ambition, well made, and possessed of great constitution and a commanding appearance. His progeny are great sellers, being favorites wherever known. Years ago, in Ontario, he was a noted winner. At the Provincial, London, he won in the imported class. Some of the best mares on the farm were sired by him, and they too, like their sire, have given good accounts of themselves wherever exhibited.

Prairie Rose, one of the Clyde mares, is a blocky, clean-limbed brown, weighing almost 18 cwt. She was sired by Neptune (imp.), dam Beresford Flower, by Pride of Perth (imp.). Her present foal is a very promising son of Maud, by the same sire and dam as Prairie Rose, is a very showy bay, an excellent stamp, of rangy, useful make. When fitted, she looks every inch a show mare.

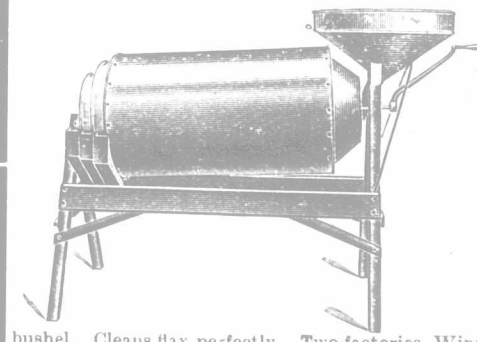
Shorthorns are also kept to the extent of over 40, headed by Royal Aberdeen, an Arthur Johnston-bred bull, a three-year-old of massive form, good masculine appearance, very smoothly fleshed and well coated. His limbs and feet are exceptionally good, which is a point wherein many are deficient. He was got by Royal Sovereign, and out of Lady Aberdeen, by The Baronet.

The breeding females are a fine, large, thrifty lot of deep reds, several of them prizewinners. Ivan's Pride, now three years old, won as a yearling first in her class at Moose Jaw. She is an exceptionally fine heifer, got by Strathallan Hero, and out of Lady Mary, by Ranger. Mr. Green gave her to his oldest boy, and it is needless to say that the young lad fully appreciated the gift. The young cow raised a fine large heifer calf this summer. An excellent breeder is Empress of India. She is a large rangy cow, with good general conformation, and possessed of more than the ordinary amount of bone. Fourth Duke of Fairmount was her sire, dam Lady Brassy, by Prince Albert. Her progeny also are possessed of great scale. Years ago, Mr. Green purchased from C. M. Simmons, Lobo, Ont., a bull named Ranger and several cows of the thick, blocky type, easy keepers, and to-day members of the herd have these same qualities in a very marked degree. Lady Green and Lady May, two very choice cows, were sired by Ranger, and out of Maud of Kent 2nd, by Christy, a son of Empress of Bohemia, got by Strathallan Hero, dam Empress of Bohemia, by Ranger. These two year-olds of the thick, blocky type, easy keepers, and of good bone, are the best of the kind in the district. They are also excellent breeders. The last calf of one of the best young bulls raised on the farm was a very fine specimen of the breed.

(Continued on next page.)

## BEEMAN'S NEW JUMBO GRAIN CLEANER.

CAPACITY, 75 BUSHEL OF WHEAT PER HOUR GUARANTEED.



Sold on 10 days' trial: if not the fastest and most perfect grain cleaner on the market, can be returned at our expense. One machine at wholesale to first farmer ordering in each neighborhood to introduce them. Hundreds of satisfied customers in Western Canada. Great improvements for this year. Capacity more than doubled. A new bagger, very simple and does perfect work. The only machine cleaning and bluestoning the grain at one operation. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as wild buckwheat and all foul seed, and the only mill that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades, making a difference in price of from 5 to 15 cents per bushel. Cleans flax perfectly. Two factories, Winnipeg, Man., and Minneapolis, Minn.

WAIT AT ONCE FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.  
**THE BEEMAN-AIGNER CO., 127-129-131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**

## THE BEST REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE THE GREAT ALL-WOOL MICA ROOFING



1. It is all wool, shielded on both sides with mica.
2. It is impervious to moisture.
3. It is wind-proof.
4. It is warm in winter and cool in summer.
5. It is lightning-proof—a non-conductor.
6. It is frost-proof.
7. It can be laid in the coldest weather—no other felting can.
8. It is the greatest economy to use it.
9. It is vermin-proof—line your chicken-house and wrap the perches with it, and put pieces in the bottom of the nests.
10. Use it instead of American imported paper roofing.

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1900.

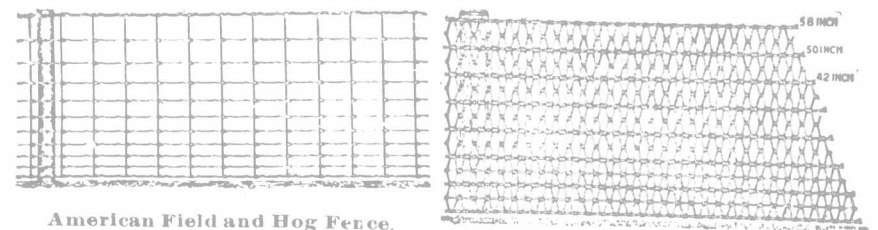
Mr. W. G. Fonseca: It gives me much pleasure to state that the "All-wool Mica Roofing" I bought of you seven years ago to cover a building, is satisfactory to this day. By painting over and resanding, I believe it will require no more care for ten years.

(Signed) GEORGE MOOR, Furby Street. It is manufactured in Canada, especially to meet climatic changes. Thirteen years' experience has proved its lasting qualities, and all that we have claimed for its superiority over other roofing of this class, especially that manufactured in the States, has been realized. For leaflets and sample apply to

**W. G. FONSECA & SON, Limited,**  
Send stamp for answer. 188 Higgins Avenue, WINNIPEG.

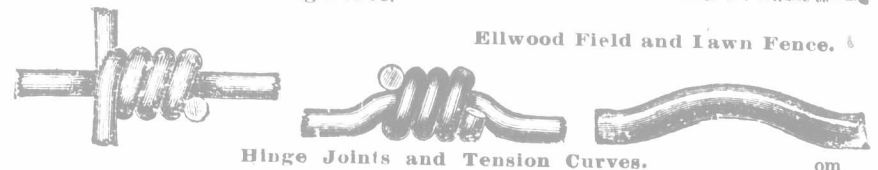
## IT'S UP TO YOU

to use not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST.



American Field and Hog Fence.

Ellwood Field and Lawn Fence.



Hinge Joints and Tension Curves.

MADE BY **The Canadian Steel and Wire Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

## HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

IN EVERY LOCALITY IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Salary or commission, \$810 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions.

**SOLUS MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.**



**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.**  
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880. (Copyrighted.)

## Varicocele Cured in 5 Days Hydrocele No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure or Money Refunded.

**VARICOCELE**—Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

I cure to stay cured, Contagious Blood Poison, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles. My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure** Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU AT HOME.

**Correspondence Confidential** Write me your condition fully and you will receive in plain envelope a scientific and honest opinion of your case, FREE of Charge. My home-treatment is successful. My books and lectures mailed FREE upon application.  
**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D., 255 Tillotson Building, 84 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.**

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

# The Consumers' Co-operative Co.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - \$200,000.00  
(In 10,000 shares of \$20 each)

PRESENT PAID-UP CAPITAL, - 86,000.40

**DIRECTORS:**

N. WOLVERTON, Pres.; W. T. JOHNSTON, Vice-Pres.;  
J. T. PARTRIDGE, J. G. BURKE,  
E. L. CHRISTIE,  
F. W. SMITH, A. McPHAIL, ALLAN LESLIE.

Application has been made for Supplementary Letters Patent to change the name of

**The Brandon Binder Twine Company, Limited,**

**The Consumers' Co-operative Company, Limited,**

and to authorize it:

- I. To increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.
- II. To conduct a general manufacturing business.
- III. To conduct a general trading business.
- IV. To pay certain fixed and secured dividends on the Capital Stock as follows: 5% in 1904, 6% in 1905, 7% in 1906, 8% in 1907, 9% in 1908, and 10% in 1909 and thereafter.

V. After paying the above fixed dividends, and providing for its special guarantee fund, to pay the balance of the profits each year to

## The Consumers of the Company

in proportion to the money they spend with the Company.

The manufacture of binder twine is now conducted. Machinery for the manufacture of rope will soon be installed. Later, sacks of all kinds will be made. Thereafter, trading in various lines, especially to meet the farmers' needs, will be developed.

All the business of the Company will be conducted on

## The Co-operative Plan.

NOTE.—The total sales of similar co-operative companies in Great Britain amounted to over \$400,000,000 in the year 1902. Profits amounting to \$6,300,000 were paid on stock and \$12,600,000 to customers. For full particulars and forms of application, address

N. WOLVERTON, President and Manager.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 39.)

Greendale Stock Farm during the past summer.

All the calves and yearlings were sired by Royal Aberdeen, some of them from Ranger cows and some from Strathallan.

Mr. Green has recently started a new feature by adding some pure-bred York sows, thus increasing the range of the farm's usefulness. The sows are a fine lot, and are sure, barring accidents, to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

**BREED SOCIETY MEETINGS.**

During the week of the International Exhibition in Chicago last month, the annual meetings of a number of pure-bred live-stock associations were held in that city.

The Continental Dorset Club elected officers: President—R. H. Harding, Thornedale, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer—Joseph E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O. Executive Committee—J. A. McGilvary, H. P. Miller, Arthur Danks, Joseph B. Henderson. The secretary's report showed the largest business for any year.

The annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Association was attended by about 100 members, with 135 proxies. The Society has over \$100,000 invested, which makes it possible to offer a great many special prizes. The treasurer's report showed receipts of the year, \$97,553; expenses, \$70,524; balance, \$27,028. H. H. Hines, to whom has been assigned the duty of collecting Shorthorn cows for the dairy test at St. Louis, reported that 25 cows are to enter the test, and he should have at least 40 or 50 from which to select.

The Galloway breeders had 30 present at the annual meeting. Receipts for year, \$8,833; payments, \$7,795; balance, \$1,038. G. W. Lindsey, William Martin, Geo. Killam, O. H. Swigart, A. M. Thompson, C. N. Moody, Marion Parr, N. P. Clark and Dr. Leslie were elected directors.

The Shire horse breeders determined to make registry fees \$4 to members, \$8 to others; transfer fees \$1 to members, \$2 to others. Receipts, \$3,949; payments, \$2,128; balance, \$1,821. Officers elected: President—J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill.; Secretary—Charles Burgess, Winona, Ill.; Treasurer—J. L. Sullivan.

The American Hampshire Down Association meeting was not largely attended. The treasurer's report showed balance, Nov. 28, 1902, \$822; receipts, \$972; total, \$1,794; disbursements, \$1,100; balance now, \$694. Election of officers resulted as follows: President—M. S. Ring, Neillsville, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer—C. A. Tyler, Nottawa, Mich. Noel Gibson, George McKerrow, George Allen, F. S. Peer and Wm. T. Hall were recommended to the chief of the live-stock department of the St. Louis Exposition as judges for Hampshires.

The American Shropshire Association reported at its annual meeting 2,705 members, 15,026 entries during the year, and 2,219 transfers. Cash a year ago, \$3,849; receipts, \$9,121; payments, \$8,125; balance now, \$4,845. Prof. C. F. Curtis, Noel Gibson, W. H. Beattie, J. C. Duncan and Geo. McKerrow were recommended as judges. Hon. John Dryden was re-elected president. The very able and popular secretary, Mr. Mortimer Levering, of Lafayette, Ind., was also re-elected unanimously.

The new Percheron Society has made 400 entries, and will shortly issue a studbook. Receipts, \$5,209; payments, \$4,002; balance, \$1,207. Eighteen new members were admitted. H. G. McMillan, W. S. Dunham, J. L. Delancey, C. R. Taylor, A. P. Nave, C. O. Keiser, H. A. Briggs, H. F. Hagemester, H. W. Avery, G. W. Patterson and C. M. Jones were elected directors.

The American Cotswold Association received \$1,246 last year, and paid \$1,066, leaving \$180 profit. D. McCrea, of Guelph, Ont., was chosen president at the annual meeting; D. B. Watt, Xenia, O., vice-president; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., secretary-treasurer.

At the meeting of the Aberdeen-Angus Association, George Fendley was elected president, Thos. McFarlane, secretary-treasurer, for three years. Reports showed income, \$23,000; disbursements, \$21,000, with building fund on hand of \$11,000. New members to the number of 122 have been added during the year, 39 from Iowa.

## COVER YOUR BARN WITH Eastlake STEEL SHINGLES

Galvanized or Painted

BECAUSE:  
They are quicker laid than others.  
Are easy to handle.  
Can be applied by any handy man.  
Give perfect protection from lightning.  
Are storm and rust proof.  
Will prevent fire and last indefinitely.  
And yet they don't cost more than poorer kinds.

Made by  
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto.  
SOLD BY  
Merrick, Anderson & Co.  
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

For 16 years in this western country the name of

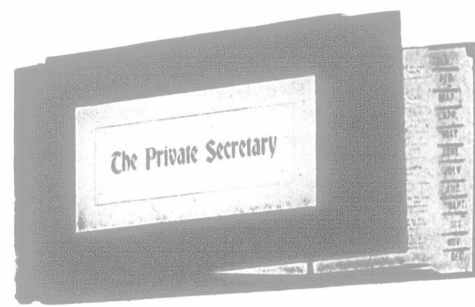
## STEELE & CO. Ltd.

has been associated with pleasing

## Photographs.

You are invited to call at our galleries at Calgary and WINNIPEG.

Every Farmer



Should have this account book, "The Private Secretary,"—400 pages. 8x5=40. That's easy. But when you wish to calculate the value of a load of lumber, say 1284 feet at \$13.65 per thousand, or a load of hogs, say 2145 lbs. at \$5.65 per hundred, it requires more mental exertion, and when done you feel doubtful whether your work is all correct or not. All this is worked out in The Private Secretary, and guaranteed correct, ready for you to place your thumb on index, open the book and see the answer. The book contains many other valuable helps which will be used every day. Price \$1.00, prepaid to any address. R. N. LYONS, Accountant and Conveyancer, Agents wanted. Griswold, Man.

AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS

There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked for fowls. A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U. S. A.

## 14K GOLD WATCH FREE



for selling only 10 large beautiful colored pictures, 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to the Cross I Come," at 25c. each. Every purchaser gets a 50c. certificate free. These pictures are all so lovely and so beautiful that you could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. This elegant watch has a heavy Gold laid, beautifully engraved case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjustable to position, patent case pendant and highly finished throughout. The movement is an American style, stem wind and set, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it to keep good time. Norman Heisey, Unionville, Ont., writes "Many thanks for my watch. I am just delighted with it. My father set it with his own hands and it is a little dandy and my school friends are all going to try and get one like it." Boys, you will never get a chance to get as big a watch for nothing. Write to-day.

THE COLONIAL ART Co., Dept. 3343 Toronto.



"Time is the soul  
of business"  
and the  
**ELGIN**  
WATCH  
the business man's  
timekeeper

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches "Timemakers and Timekeepers," an illustrated history of the watch, sent free upon request to  
**ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., ELGIN, ILL.**

**GOSSIP.**

The American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association has issued a circular, signed by H. G. McMillan, President, and Geo. W. Stubblefield, Secretary, calling attention to the fact that \$8,430 is offered in regular and special prizes for Percherons at the World's Fair next year.

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 2nd, 1904. Any member wishing to move an amendment to the by-laws of the Association is requested to have notice of same in the office of the secretary by Dec. 28th, in order that it may be contained in the notice of meeting. —G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

J. M. Macfarlane, Moose Jaw, writes to say he has sold to Messrs. Hummel and Walz, of Lumsden, Assn., the big two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Prince Royal [3243], sire Gilsland (imp.), dam Gaudy Lass, by First Attempt, 2nd dam Gaudy Girl (imp.) [397], by Lord Erskine (1744). Prince Royal is a grand mover, and with such breeding will prove a useful sire.

Chauncey Olcott tells about two city youths of his acquaintance, who, having hired a horse and trap for a day's outing, found themselves at the close of the expedition confronted with the bewildering problem of reharnessing the animal. The bit proved their chief difficulty, for the horse made no response whatever to their overtures.

"Well, there's nothing for it but to wait," said one.  
"Wait for what?" grumbled the other.  
"For the horse to yawn," replied his companion.

On another page of this issue can be seen the photograph of Alberta Prince =40190=, winner of first in the two-year-old Shorthorn bull section at Innisfail Fair in Alberta last fall. He was an outstanding winner, and had there been a sweepstakes championship for the best specimen of the bovine family on the grounds, that high place would have been admirably filled by Alberta Prince. He has, as can be seen by the illustration, a strong, masculine head, nicely-poised, grand, full neck, strong, broad, well-covered back and loin, abundant heart-girth and straight lines. His limbs are short and well placed under his deep-fleshed, even carcass, giving that appearance which at once attracts the attention and commands the admiration of onlookers. He was bred by W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont., and is now owned by David Shubert, of Willowbank Farm, five miles west of Innisfail, Alta. He was first bred by the late Mr. J. A. Gordon, near Arden, Ont., and was shown at the Champion, Ill. show, where he was the show boy for the best of the breed in conformation. He has a beautiful face, which stamps him as a beauty, whether he be viewed from a head-on view or from the side. His calves were also shown at the Innisfail fair.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.  
T. R. MERRITT, President.  
D. R. WINKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.  
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—  
Lloyds Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard Street, London.  
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.  
WINNIPEG BRANCHES:  
North End—Corner Main street and Selkirk avenue. F. P. JARVIS, Mgr.  
Main Office—Cor. Main street and Bannatyne avenue. N. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

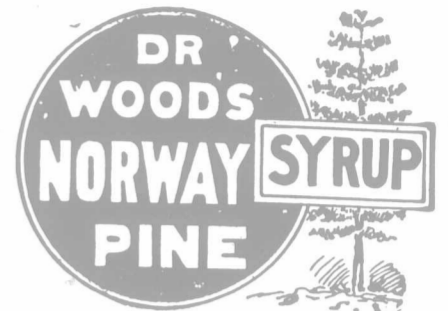
**Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.**  
Many of the best Catalogues in Canada are produced by us. Latest type faces, designs, ornaments, and modern machinery. Best in America. Up-to-date covers designed by special artists without extra charge.  
**London Printing & Litho. Company, Ltd.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**GOSSIP.**

Dr. Gillespie, the present moderator of the Church of Scotland, tells how he was nonplussed, the other day, by a ragged urchin who declared that he was alone in the world, his father and mother having died some years ago. "Have you not a sister, then?" asked Dr. Gillespie. "I niver had yin." "But surely you have a brother?" "Yes, but he's at Glasga College." "Well, cannot he spare some time from his studies to look after you a bit?" "Na, sir," replied the urchin, mournfully, "for he was born wi' two heids, and they keep him in a bottle."

Messrs. C. & J. Carruthers, Cobourg, Ont., who advertise Yorkshire pigs and Leicester sheep in this paper, write us that the stock offered are a choice lot, especially the young sows in pig to Dalmeny Royal (12444) (imp.), whose pigs are coming strong and thrifty. The younger ones are growing nicely, and will make show animals if taken care of. They have shipped quite a number, and purchasers have been well pleased with stock. They are offering the above at reduced prices for some month to make room for younger stock coming on.

A Scotchman, who had been employed nearly all his life in the Highlands of Scotland, went to the United States in his later years and settled in a new section on the plains of the far west. Soon after his arrival a project came up in his new home for the construction of a railway through the district, and the Scotchman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters. "Hoot, mon," said he to the spokesman of the scheme, "ye canna build a railway across the country."  
"Why not, Mr. Ferguson?"  
"Why not," he repeated, with an air of effectually settling the whole matter. "Why not? Dae ye no see the country's as flat as a floor; and ye dinna hae any place whatever to run your tunnels through."



**Heals and Soothes the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes. Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc., quicker than any remedy known. If you have that irritating Cough that keeps you awake at night, a dose of the Syrup will stop it at once.**

**USED FOR EIGHT YEARS.**  
I have used DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP for every cold I have had for the past eight years, with wonderful success. I never see a friend with a cough or cold but that I recommend it.—  
M. M. Ellsworth, Jacksonville, N.B.  
PRICE 25 CENTS.

< IF YOU WANT A CARLOAD OF  
**Lumber**  
**Cedar Fence Posts**  
**Tamarack Piling**

write us for a price delivered at your station. : : : : :  
**THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON**  
P. O. BOX 659.  
396 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

**I OWN CLARESHOLM**  
AND WILL SELL IT CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS.

**THE TOWN** is only one year old, in the center of a rich farming district, 80 miles south of Calgary, on the C. & E. Railway. But we still lack a few business enterprises. There is a good opening for a first-class **NEWSPAPER**, a drug store, a barber, a livery barn, a lawyer and a bank. The present population is about 200 people, and choice business and resident lots are to be had in the center of the town.

I have also a large list of farm lands, consisting of wild and improved farms, together with large and small tracts in the vicinity of Claresholm.

SEE FOR FULL PARTICULARS, TOGETHER WITH SAMPLES OF GRAIN AND REPORTS OF CROP FOR 1903  
**L. H. UGLAND, CLARESHOLM, ALBERTA.**

If you mention this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**Lump Jaw**  
**Spavin**  
**Curb**  
**Splint**  
**Sweeny**

**Cure Them**  
Lump Jaw in cattle, Fistula and Pot Evil in horses, and almost every blemish that a horse can have, even bad Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Knee Sprung, can be readily cured by anybody. We want to tell you how to do it, prove that you can do it, and guarantee you success in doing it. Two big booklets explaining everything sent free. Write now. Fleming Bros., Chemists, 45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

**Salt Sense.**

The fame 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.**

**SEWING MACHINES.**

Thirteen Different Styles to Pick From.  
All Machines Warranted for Five Years.

Prices—THE LOWEST.  
Quality—THE BEST.

**Robert Donaldson & Son**  
30 Youville Square, MONTREAL, QUE.

**\$2.69 Buys This \$5.00 FUR Scarf**

**SEND NO MONEY**  
Just mail to us at once your name and address, also the name of your nearest express office and we will send this handsome, latest model—French Black Luxe Scarf for your free inspection. You can examine it, try it on, and if you don't think it the greatest bargain in furs you ever saw, such a Fur Scarf as your local dealer would ask you at least \$100 for, refuse it and the agent will return it at our expense. This magnificent Scarf is made of the finest quality French Black Luxe. The fur is of a soft, fluffy nature, wears well and is fully guaranteed. The Scarf is 48 inches long 5 to 7 in. wide (far on both sides), and has 6 long full furred tails and a fancy hook and chain fastener at the throat. It is very warm and comfortable, handsome in appearance, and adds a stylish and dressy effect to the wearer's appearance. Only selected skins have been used in the manufacture of this Fur Scarf, and we guarantee it the greatest value ever offered. Remember, you run no risk whatsoever. We send the Scarf to your nearest express office for your free examination, and if you are not perfectly satisfied you don't have to pay one cent. Address **Mail Order Supply Co., Dept. 3343 Toronto**



**FREE STEAM ENGINE**

Wouldn't you like to have one? "My Engine can run 6 to 8 spoils and I am delighted with it. All the boys want to buy it, but I wouldn't sell it for \$1.00." That is what Alf, Dural, Bracebridge, Ont., said, and we have dozens of other letters praising this big, powerful Engine. It stands 41 inches high and is strongly made of steel with polished brass boiler safety valve, whistle, steam dome, stationary cylinder, piston crosshead, connecting rod and crank shaft with fly wheel attached, so that you can run all kinds of Toy Machinery. Just the machine to delight every boy's heart, and all you have to do to get it is to sell only 5 of our large beautifully colored pictures named "The Angel's Whisper," "Smile to the Cross I Cling," and the "Family Record." These pictures are all beautifully finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. You sell them for only 25c, and give each purchaser a 50c. certificate free, return us the money and we will immediately forward the Engine. Remember it is all free. We allow you to keep our money to pay your postage. Write us for Pictures, today, address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 3334 Toronto**



**GOSSIP.**

Messrs. Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and B. P. Rocks, and proprietors of the Oak Lane Stock Farm, are well known to the American live-stock world as ranking high in the list of breeders and prize-winners at leading Canadian exhibitions, having built up and maintained for many years a herd of high-class excellence in breeding and individuality. A casual glance at the herd as a whole is sufficient to satisfy the most critical as to the up-to-date character of the herd in type, which is Scotch, as well as the breeding of the animals. The young stock, especially, show evidence of intelligent breeding along these lines, so much so that any animal might be selected as a standard of excellence. Nearly half the herd are imported, and the balance bred from imported parents or sired by high-class imported bulls. They have in service Famous Pride (imp.), a very fine red son of Golden Fame (76786), out of Fanny II., by Financier. This is the same breeding on the dam's side as the great Choice Goods. He is only two years old, and weighs 1,900 pounds. Besides being an extra nice, rich handler, he is low-down, thick, very even and well turned. He won second at Toronto in company with bulls four months his senior. His calves recently dropped are very fine. They have also in service Gipsy Lad, by Grand Gloster, dam Gipsy Maid, by Golden Crown 17098 (imp.); grandam Gipsy Queen 5130 (imp.). He is a rich red, with a few white markings—a bull of very commanding appearance, being of great depth and well filled in all points, and has proved a capital sire. They also have Remus, a good son of Shining Light, and out of the superb young cow, Gipsy Maid, by Golden Crown. He is just fourteen months old, is a good size for his age, has good length and depth, besides possessing a very handsome head. His dam is a roan. This young bull will be sold, if taken soon, otherwise he will be fitted for Toronto next year. A six-months-old bull by Gipsy Lad, dam Salem Stamford, a noted prize cow, as will readily be seen, is fashionably bred. His sister won first at Toronto as a heifer, and his dam, a beautiful, stylish roan, won second at London, 1901 and 1902, and third, 1903, against imported stock. This young bull should be an easy seller on individuality alone, to say nothing of his fine breeding and percentage of winning blood.

Among a number of excellent heifers for sale, mention may be made of Pansy Ray II., fourteen months, a stylish red, sired by James Stamford Watt, and out of Pansy Ray, by Indian Chief. She is very evenly turned, low down, straight top and bottom lines, handsome head and grand quality. Lady Clara is a handsome yearling daughter of Gipsy Lad, out of Lady Irene. She is almost an exact counterpart of her two-year-old sister, Lady Primrose. She was in the second-price herd at London. Another that is deserving of mention is Fairy Queen (imp.), winner of fourth at Toronto, 1903, by King Victor, dam Tilbouries. Fancy, by Scottish Prince 73593. Here is a stylish heifer, bred in the purple. She is a rich roan, and now has a fine bull calf by the imported bull. Her sire, King Victor, was by Lavender Victor 76994, and out of Emma 28th, a Marr Emma. Then there is a fine eight-months-old red heifer, by Nonpareil Duke (imp.), out of Buchan Lass (imp.). Nonpareil Duke was sired by Golden Fame, dam Nonpareil 32nd (76786), by Clan Alpine. This breeding needs no comment, as it is well known to breeders on both sides of the Atlantic. There are three Cruickshank bulls in the pedigree of this heifer. Last, but by no means least, we mention the very handsome roan heifer by Golden Standard, and out of Salem Stamford. She was winner of first at Toronto in junior calf class in 1902, and fourth junior yearling, 1903. Roan Isabella, by Precious Stone (imp.), dam Isabella 17th, by Sussex (imp.), is a two-year-old of rare merit, and she has a fine bull calf by imported Famous Pride that is an exceedingly promising youngster. This

(Continued on next page.)

**Starving With Plenty to Eat.**

**That's What Thousands With Poor Digestions are Doing Every Day.**

**DON'T BE ONE OF THEM.**



They have no appetite or if they do have an appetite and eat what they require it does them no good, because the stomach does not digest it, and the fermenting mass of food becomes a source of disease, of headaches, sleeplessness, languor, and the thousand and one symptoms of disordered digestion. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets promptly relieve and cure all forms of indigestion. They have done it in thousands of cases and will do it in yours. The reason is simple. They digest the food whether the stomach works or not, and that's the whole secret.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Cal., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctor's treatment."

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, but am now entirely cured, and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

Mrs. G. H. Crottsley, 538 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just filled the bill for children, as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she runs for them."

Miss Lelia Dively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50-cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

At all druggists, 50c. a box. A little book on "Stomach Troubles" may be had free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

**ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON**

have just received a magnificent lot of 45 IMPORTED STALLIONS, including

**CLYDESDALES, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS, GERMAN COACH.**

The best of each breed that money can procure. Don't buy until you have examined these horses, as their equal cannot be found on this continent.

**JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.**

**FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING JOBBERS.**

**CLIP YOUR HORSES**  
with 20th Century Clipper **ONLY \$7.50**

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue to **CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.**



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



**McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum**

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S.,  
Inventor and Patentee.

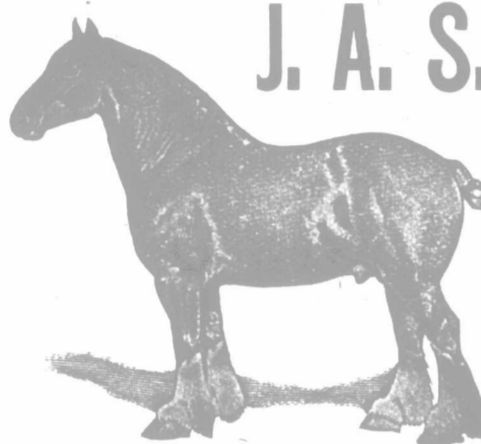
Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900  
Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON,**  
LIMITED,  
637 Craig St. - Montreal.

Large number in use in Manitoba and N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.



**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.

**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 growly 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.



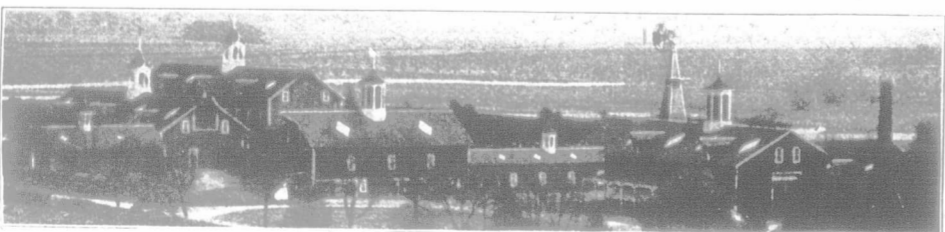
**A New Importation Shires, Clydesdales, Percherons,**

Just received at my Brandon stables; ages, 3 to 5 years; weight, 1,750 to 2,000 lbs. They combine CONFORMATION, WEIGHT, QUALITY and BREEDING in the highest degree. I do not handle old second-hand nor worn-out show horses. I offer them at living prices, fully guaranteed, and on liberal terms. Syndicates or individual buyers should see them or correspond with me before purchasing elsewhere; can save big money by doing so.

**Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, Man.**

**OAKLAWN FARM**

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



**Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.**

LARGEST COLLECTION EVER PUT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.  
Our list of stallions is the largest and best in the world. At the International, Chicago, 1893, we were awarded the highest honors, including in Percherons, champion in action, champion in weight, and champion in harness. Our stallions, best group of Percherons, best group of Belgians, and best group of French Coachers, are better than any other group of horses in the world. Our prices are lower than any other establishment. For full particulars apply to the following:

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 43.)

calf has three imported top crosses, and should make a good one. Water Cress (imp.) is another rich young cow. She is by Mansfield (62980), dam Willful 4th. This young cow has often been pronounced by able judges one of the best. She has a fine red bull calf by the imported bull. She was winner of third at Toronto, and second at London, 1903. Their great show cow, Water Lily, is another young cow that is deserving of special mention, on account of her exceptional breeding and individuality. Orange Blossom, II., winner of third at Toronto and London, is a Marr Roan Lady cow, sired by Scottish Prince. She is a rich roan, an exceptionally fine handler, straight, low-down, smooth and even. This herd showed eleven animals at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903, and won ten prizes in the keenest kind of competition.

In his early days, Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, had a good deal to put up with from older men who thought to prune his exuberance. One day, Sir Digby Seymour, Q. C., kept up a flow of small talk when Russell was speaking. "I wish you would be quiet, Seymour," said Russell, with his Irish accent. "My name is Seymour, if you please," replied the learned gentleman, with mock dignity. "Then I wish you would see more and say less," was the rejoinder.

John Morley, a few days after the publication of his "Life of Gladstone," told in a speech at Sheffield a story of Mr. Gladstone's boyhood. "The lad," he said, "was in the country. A farmer was showing him over his estate. The farmer would pause before each field to describe it, and before every cow, horse and pig he would make a brief biographical address. "Finally they came to a small field that contained a large black bull. "That is a fine bull there, Master William," said the farmer. "A very fine, strong, two-year-old bull." "Two years old?" said the boy. "Yes, two years, sir." "How do you tell its age?" "Why, by its horns." "The little boy frowned. He mused a moment. Then his countenance cleared. "Ah," he said, "by its horns. I see. Two horns—two years."

On another page of this issue there appears an illustration of the Shire stallion, Moulton Ben (19857), imported by Geo. E. Brown to his stables at Aurora, Ill., where he was kept for one year, and reported as a sure foal-getter. He has since been sold to a Morden, Man., syndicate, of which Mr. Ewen, of that town, is manager. Mr. Brown in writing to the "Advocate" says: "If Moulton Ben had been shown at Winnipeg he would have been an easy champion. The picture does not do the horse justice as he appears to-day. It represents him as a three-year-old. Now, at five years old, he has filled out at all points; is very much heavier in his muscle, and deeper in body and thighs. Moulton Ben is a grand horse standing, but in action shows his superiority; weighing 2,030, he goes with all the vim of a Welsh pony."

All who saw Mr. Brown's exhibit at Winnipeg and Brandon, spoke in high terms of the rare combination of weight and quality. His Director 4th was winner in four-year-old class, and in three-year-old class his horses took 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The champion prize also went to the grand three-year-old, Cloughton Advance, which Mr. Brown sold to John Stolt, of Brandon. Moulton Ben is not only a grand individual, but is bred in the purple. His sire, Nailstone Royal Ensign (14755), was a horse of rare quality and a very successful sire. His dam, Beauty (16063), was by Big Ben (3459). Grandam Black Bess, Vol. 5, by King Charles (1365). All combining excellent quality with massiveness.

**HORSE COLIC,**



Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc., as well as all forms of Lameness, Contracted Cord, Curb, Splint, etc., are instantly relieved, and invariably cured by the use of

**Tuttle's Elixir.**

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Used and endorsed by the Adams Express Company. Used by leading breeders and turfmen everywhere. Has saved and cured many valuable horses. May do likewise for you.

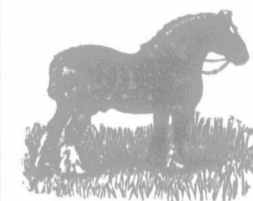
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience" FREE.

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.

**FOR SALE SHIRES**

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in carload lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.**



**Horses for Sale.**

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

**W. S. CURRIE,** LIVE STOCK DEALER, Box 46, MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.

**HORSES:** Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

**Clydesdale and Shire Stallions**

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

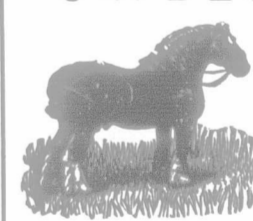
for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address:

**J. M. MACFARLANE,** MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

**D. FRASER & SONS** EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland China pigs.

**CLYDESDALES**



Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

**Trayner Bros. REGINA.**

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.**

**JOHN WISHART**

Portage la Prairie, Man. BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM** J. M. Gard-house, Prop. CLYDE AND SHIRE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Marr bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph, Post Office and Telephone (at residence), Weston, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. Stns.

**CLYDESDALE MARES**

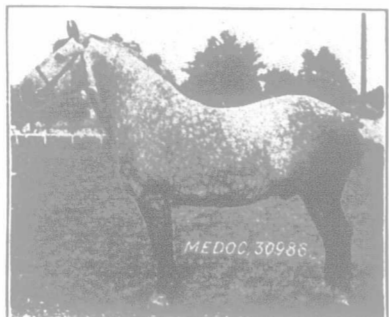
Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

**NELSON WAGG.** Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles. Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4 1/2 miles.

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

**LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED  
Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares**

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser.



CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT  
SOLICITED.

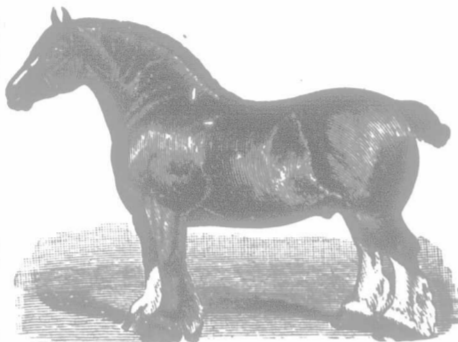
**LEW W. COCHRAN,**  
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**CLYDESDALE and YORKSHIRE**

**COACH STALLIONS**

**AND FILLIES.**

A large lot of extra good stallions and fillies just landed, and most of the fillies served by prizewinning sires. Will be on sale at



FRASER HOUSE, LONDON.

**DALGETY BROS.,** LONDON, ONTARIO, and  
DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

**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.



**20-CLYDESDALES-20**

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE,** Beaverton, Ont.  
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.  
70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

**FREE!**  
Ladies and Girls,  
You Can Earn This  
**Handsome Fur Scarf**  
In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored Pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

**HANDSOME FUR SCARF**

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Beckers, Rossenberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures to-day. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 3348 Toronto.**

**GOSSIP.**

Joseph Chamberlain, in one of his recent tariff reform speeches, told an umbrella story that has not been recorded:

Mr. Chamberlain wished to point out that ignorance was to blame for much of the censure that had been attached to his tariff reform scheme. He said: "Why, my friends, many of my opponents are as ignorant of my proposition as was a certain farmer, many years ago, of the umbrella."

"This farmer had made a journey of some 20 miles on foot to a small town. As he was about to set off for home again a hard rain came up, and his host loaned him an umbrella—a novelty at the time—opening it himself so as to save his friend all possible trouble."

"A week later the farmer brought the umbrella back. The weather was bright and fine, but he held the instrument open over his head."

"This contrivance," he grumbled, "is more trouble than it's worth. There wasn't a doorway in the village I could get it through, and I had to tether it all the week in a field."

**OXFORD DOWN BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.**

The annual meeting of the American Oxford Down Record Association was held in the Live-stock Record Building, Chicago, Wednesday evening, December 2nd, 1903.

President De Garmo in the chair. The treasurer's report showed that since the meeting of December 2nd, 1902, \$285.00 had been paid in special prizes awarded to Oxford Down sheep at the International Live-stock Show, and \$50 at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair of last December, also \$18 at Vermont State Fair, and \$18 at British Columbia Provincial Winter Fair, which had been awarded, but not reported before the annual meeting. Total paid in special prizes by this association last year, \$575. Total paid in special prizes this year to date, \$546.67; with \$175 offered at the International, and \$75 offered at the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, to be paid. Since the last annual meeting 500 copies of Vol. 9 have been printed, costing \$822.14; 2509 pedigrees and 377 transfers have been registered, and ten shares of the capital stock have been sold during the past year. Total receipts \$3290.72. Expenditures \$2870.66. Balance on hand, Dec. 2nd, \$420.06.

While the committee was examining the treasurer's report, "The Oxford type" was discussed by R. J. Stone, George McKerrrow, Dan Taylor and others, and while all agreed that two good ends and a well-filled middle is the proper thing, it was noted that where sheep are raised in the mud, a little more length of leg is required than is profitable elsewhere.

F. M. Davison moved that in offering special prizes for 1904, all State and Provincial fairs be cut out. Carried.

J. J. England moved that \$900 be appropriated for special prizes at St. Louis.

Dr. Miller moved substitute to offer \$1,000 to American-bred sheep, owned and bred by exhibitor. Exhibitor to be a member of the American Oxford Down Record Association. Carried.

Mr. England moved that the classification be left to the Board of Directors. Carried.

In answer to communication from Chief Coburn, it was decided to submit to him the names of four gentlemen, any one of whom would be acceptable to this Association as judge of Oxford Down sheep at the coming World's Fair. The following were agreed upon: Prof. Curtis, of Iowa; Prof. Day, of Ontario; Dr. B. F. Miller, of Michigan, and Mr. S. E. Gillett, of Ohio.

All the old officers were re-elected and are as follows: H. J. De Garmo, Clyde, Michigan, President; R. J. Stone, Stansington, Illinois, Vice-President. Board of Directors: Geo. McKerrrow, Pewaukee, Wis.; Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; B. F. Miller, Flint, Michigan; John C. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio. Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Shafor, Hamilton, Ohio.

Adjourned to meet at St. Louis, during the time of sheep show at World's Fair, 1904.

Classification for Oxford Down sheep (Continued on next page.)

**Horse Owners! Use**



**GOMBAULT'S  
Caustic  
Balsam**  
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Imported Clydes & Shires,  
Shorthorns & Yorkshires**

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion eleven Clyde Fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam; a few imported Heifers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs.  
Clydes by such sires as Princes of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.  
Write for prices, or come and see.

**GEO. ISAAC,**  
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. BOMANTON, 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 gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight let prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903.  
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.

**Thorncliffe  
Clydesdales**

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

**ROBERT DAVIES**  
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

**CATTLE LABELS**

No occasion to send to United States. Burning Brands to order. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

**A. B. GAIL, 499 Main Street, Winnipeg.**

The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.

Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.

200 head cattle. Special price on bull in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.  
E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.

**GALLOWAYS:**  
Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO  
**T. M. CAMPBELL,**  
"HOPE FARM,"  
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

**LARGEST HERD OF  
GALLOWAY CATTLE**  
IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address  
**WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.**

**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.



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.

**CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon, Man.,**  
 Tailors and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins, Etc.

**POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**

Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings Post office, Pine Lake, RR station, Red Deer.  
**C. H. CROCKER & SON,**

**ANGUS CALVES.**

Well-developed, growthy bull calves, Victorias, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

**JOHN TRAUQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.**

**H. W. AYERS, HONEY CREEK, WIS.**

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous, grand milkers and fine beefers.

Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**HEREFORDS FOR SALE: BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM.**

Fifteen bulls, from one to two years old, from \$125 to \$200. All American registered. Also some choice females to select from. Only the best strains kept. Right breeding, coupled with individual quality and substance, being the motto. Farm situated 1 1/2 miles west of Lacombe.  
**OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.**

**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.**

**ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina**  
 Breeder and importer of **HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS**  
 My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

**Minnedosa Ranching Co.**

BREEDERS OF

**HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.**

28 young bulls for sale, also a few females. Will sell bull calves cheap if taken at weaning time.

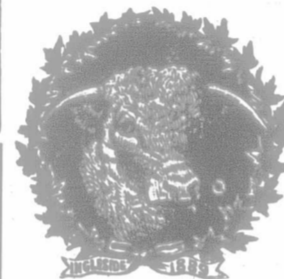
**J. R. JESS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.**

**THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**

For sale, 20 bulls, singly or in car lots, good, thrifty low-down beefy type, from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers in head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. **O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont.**

**THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS**

Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Owen Sound branch). Imported and pure-bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus, No. 109829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, Ont.** Near Orangeville, Ont. **THE MAPLE P. O.**



**INGLESIDE HEREFORDS**

100 Head.

Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. **H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

**MARCHMONT HERD**

**Scotch-bred Shorthorns**

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 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. S. LISTER, Middlechurch P. O. (7 miles n. of Winnipeg), Tel. 10046.**

**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.**

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**

**FOR SALE.**—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year-old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colla Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30399 =, Lord Stanley 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir John Campbell (in p.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

**GEO. RAMKIN & SONS HAMIOTA, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.  
**J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.**

**Shortorns, Clydesdales.** First-class young bulls for sale. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Bull calves, strong, promising, thrifty fellows for sale. Also young females. Best blood and quality. Current prices. **SAM. FLEISHER, Four miles from station. Holmfild, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Red Ned, 14 months old; a splendid bull.  
**J. B. GOVERLUK, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town.**

**SHORTHORNS & HEAVY DRAFT HORSES FARM**

For sale: **BULLS** and **HEIFERS** out of Maiden's Blush and Manilla 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality. Good prize-ring record made by herd. Write or call.

**Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, Man. Two miles from town.**

**Shortorns and Clydesdales** For sale: Shorthorns of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sittytton Hero Yet and The Corker, and out of very fine dams.  
**JOHN MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.**

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 45.)

for special prizes offered by the American Oxford Down Record Association, at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Ram, 2 yrs. old or over	\$30	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10
Ram, 1 yr. old and under 2	30	25	20	15	10
Ram lamb, under 1 yr.	25	20	15	10	5
Ewe, 2 yrs. old or over	30	25	20	15	10
Ewe, 1 yr. old and under 2	30	25	20	15	10
Ewe lamb, under 1 yr.	25	20	15	10	5
Champion ram	40				
Champion ewe	40				
Four animals of either sex, any age, get of one sire	30	25	20	15	10

**Flocks.**

Ram any age, ewe 2 yrs. or over, ewe 1 yr. and under 2, and ewe lamb	\$30	\$25	\$20	\$15	\$10
Best 6 sheep, any age or sex	30	25	15		

**Wethers.**

Pure-bred wether, 1 yr. old	\$15	\$10	\$5
Pure-bred wether, lamb	15	10	5
Champion wether	20		
Pen, 3 wethers, any age	20		
Total			\$1,000

All sheep competing for these prizes to be American bred, owned and bred by exhibitor, exhibitor to be a member of the American Oxford Down Record Association, and all sheep registered in the American Oxford Down Record.

Messrs. J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont., advertise for sale in this number of the "Advocate" sixteen young Shorthorn bulls, bred in their Springbrook herd, which produced Lord Stanley, Topsman and Moneyfuffel Lad, a triumvirate of champion bulls such as no other herd in America has produced. The sire at the head of the herd at present is Imp. Fitz Stephen Forrester = 36030 =, by Stephen Fitz Lavender, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud family, and bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, dam Flower of Aylesby 29th, by British Hope. This bull is nicking nicely with the kind of cows that produced the trio of champions above named, and the young things in the herd are of the right type, full of flesh, covered with lots of good hair, standing on short legs, and having all the indications of early maturity. The farm is easy of access from Toronto, as the Yonge St. electric cars run past the farm, and the distance is only about fifteen miles.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association met at the Royal Hotel, Guelph, during the Winter Fair week. Mr. Wm. Linton, President, presided, and there were present Messrs. Arthur Johnson, Greenwood; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; H. Wade, Secy., Toronto; H. G. Wade, Toronto; R. Millar, Stouffville, and W. D. Platt, Hamilton.

The prize lists for the different exhibitions for the coming year were revised. Since 1895, the Association has paid \$15,000 for prize money at exhibitions. The shows at which they have given prizes form a chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and include those held at Halifax, N. S.; Amherst, N. S.; St. John, N. B.; Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Sherbrooke, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Guelph, London, Winnipeg, Brandon, Saskatchewan, Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, Victoria, Vancouver, B. C. The Association is doing a great work for the breed in Canada.

**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
 PARTICULAR PEOPLE  
**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
 used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white.  
 No other Soap is just as Good. 634  
**ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Lftrs. MONTREAL.**

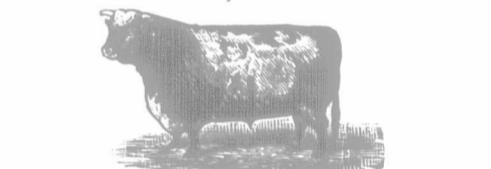
**Oak Grove Farm.**

A number of choice young **BULLS** by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp.).

Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock boar Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

**JAS. BRAY, MAN.**  
 LONGBURN P. O. Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

**GLYDE 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.**

**PINE HURST STOCK FARM.**  
**Scotch Shorthorns**  
 Headed by Golden Count = 39082 =. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstakes bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT. PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.**

**Drumrossie Shorthorns.**

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

**J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.**

**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.**

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**  
 Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) 40437. Young bulls and heifers for sale, sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary); also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.  
**JOHN RAMSEY, Priddis, Alta.**

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

GOSSIP.

HEREFORD BREEDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Guelph during the week of the Winter Fair.

"As promoters of the breed shows, as founders of the movement which has resulted in establishing permanent stock exhibitions and stock sales at Kansas City and Chicago, Hereford breeders of the United States have kept up the standard of their herds.

"At a combination show and sale at Indianapolis, on September 15th, the bull Columbus 10th, sold for \$600, and the cow, Arnel, sold for \$400.

"We have cattle enough and good breeders enough to follow in their foot steps, but while our American cousins are united and stand by their herdbook, enabling them to collect sufficient funds to give large prizes and engage in the 'battle of the breeds,' we are decidedly lacking in these respects.

"The show and sales at the last International were very successful, and the quality of the animals better than usual.

"Our members were made members of the Cattle Breeders' Association by the payment of \$28, this money being added to the prizes given at the Winter Fair.

The financial statement of the Association for the year shows: receipts, \$798.07, and expenditure, \$279.16, leaving a balance on hand of \$518.91.

The following were elected officers for 1904: President—W. H. Hunter, The Maples; Vice-President—R. J. Mackie, of Oshawa.

The following resolutions were passed by the meeting:

That we, the members of the Canadian Hereford Association, at our annual meeting, do express our regret at the action of the St. Louis Fair Board in not recognizing the stud and herd books of Canada.

(Continued on next page.)

Meat and Milk. Whether you are feeding for market or for milk, you will find nothing else equal to Dr. Hess Stock Food. Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a written guarantee, 100 lbs. for \$7.00; smaller quantities at slight advance. Fed in a small dose. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

STRONZA STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp End, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best.

FOREST HOME FARM CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. ROCKS.

We have a grand lot of young bulls from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from.

FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Ranging in age from eight to thirteen months. Prices right. For particulars, address

WATER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.

RIVEREDGE FARM SHORTHORN CATTLE: Strong, sound stock. Siftlyton Stamp (mp.) and 12 bull calves for sale, also a few females. A. A. TITUS, NAPIA, MAN.

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family.

Shorthorns for Sale. Seven cows in calf, several of them prize-winners at Calgary in 1902; also 6 calves, sired by Loyalty (imp.), and 2 yearling heifers and 1 yearling bull, sired by Royal Sampson.

ALEX. MURRAY, Priddis, Alta.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE. Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price reasonable.

SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm. Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right prices.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. JOHN LOUAY Murchison, Man.

SHORTHORNS Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES. LAKE VIEW FARM. Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA. Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Bulls: Wilmont Beauchamp (two-year-old), and a number of younger bulls, of all ages, downwards.

GEO. FRASER, Minnedosa, Man. Six miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R.

THORDALE STOCK FARM 140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3482 =, dam Missie (142) (i.p.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. W. W. Ontario. FOR SALE: 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

SHORTHORNS Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm. For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.

SHORTHORNS: Special November and December offering. Cows and heifers, nearly due to calve, at soap prices, in order to make room for coming crop of calves.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Marquis (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd.

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.

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 Bapton Favorite.

SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS

Of Scotch breeding and good quality for sale at moderate prices. Write

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONTARIO. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application. Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS Highfield P. O., Ont., Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Shire Horses, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

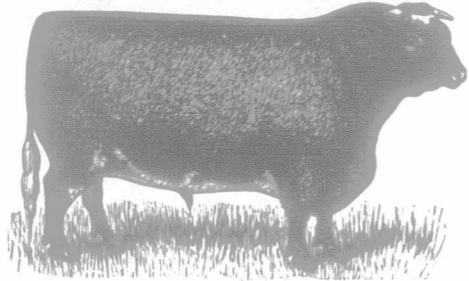
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**TUBULAR Cream Separators**

If we cannot show you wherein our separators are worth at least fifty per cent more than other separators, don't buy them. We want you to know that you have the best when you buy a Tubular. You cannot help being convinced if you examine a Tubular. You will find it entirely different from other separators. Write for free catalogue No. 198.

THE SHARPLES CO., Chicago, Illinois. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.



**23**  
High-class **Shorthorn Bulls** For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation comes home Dec 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, 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. Spley Count.  
Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minna, Clemantina, Crulokshank Lovels, Shethin, Rose mays, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls, nearly all rams. 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.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,**  
STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,  
BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee =28861= and Doble Gold =37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

**Spring Grove Stock Farm**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

**Imported Shorthorns** Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of pure bred and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch blood. Both sexes, at reasonable prices. Also choice Down sheep. John McFarlane, Hamilton, Ont., P. O. Box 41.

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 47.)

ance in pure-bred stock between Great Britain and the United States, and having a careful and well-edited set of Canadian Hereford Herdbooks, and hope that the St. Louis World's Fair will rescind and amend their rules, as we are informed, from good authority, they intend to do.

That the thanks of this meeting are tendered our secretary and editor, Mr. H. Wade, and the officers, for the able manner in which the affairs of the Association have been looked after.

That we, the members of this Association, now in session, object very strongly to the present United States Treasury Department ruling in preventing Canadian breeders from selling cattle in the United States, and especially at the St. Louis Exhibition, where they would have to return to Canada before they would be delivered to the purchasers free of duty.

The sum of \$200 was voted to be offered as special prizes, divided between the Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary exhibitions of 1904.

"Papa," asked the little son of the board of trade man, "are you a bull or a bear?"

"I'm a bull just now."  
"There! I told mamma she was mistaken when she said you were an old bear, after you went away this morning."

It isn't fair to give a girl away, possibly, but truth will out. Detroit has one among its countless pretty girls who was in the country this fall. One day she happened out towards the cow-lot, about milking time, and was asking the man several questions.

"Why don't you milk that cow?" she asked, pointing to one in an adjoining lot.

"Because she's dry, miss."  
"Dry?"

"Yes, miss. She's been dry for two weeks."  
"You cruel wretch," she exclaimed; "why don't you give her some water?" and the man turned his face to the cow-house and shook with emotions he could not suppress.

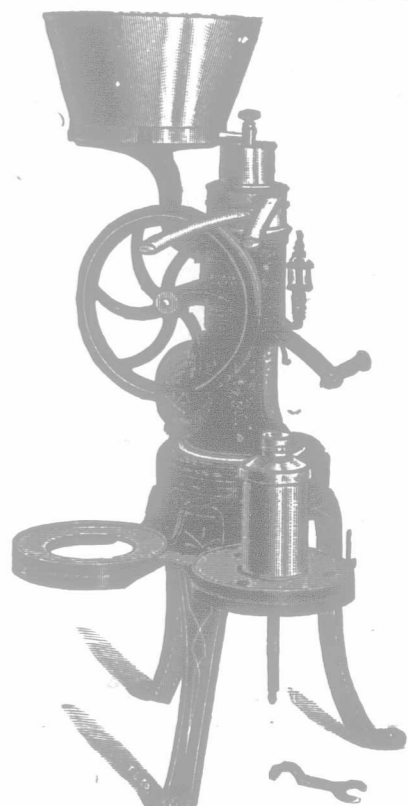
The King was present at the Islington Fat-cattle Show last month, and many were the comments expressed on his well-being. He was one of the keenest spectators, and moved about the pens with an activity that would have done credit to a man of half his age. Few men in England understand cattle so well as the King. He looks after the breeding of his own cattle and knows as much about it as any farmer among his servants, and his comments at the Islington Show were those of an acute expert. Talking of what he knows, Sir Nigel Kingscote, who has devoted his life to the subject, confesses that he knows less than the King. The King won many cups for cattle at the Show.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College, has completed arrangements with Dunham, Coleman & Fletcher, Wayne, Ill., for the loan of eighteen head of their most famous prizewinning Percheron, Belgian and Coach horses to be used in the horse-judging work during the judging school, Ames, from January 4th to 16th. The undefeated grand champion Percheron stallion, Pink, winner at all the State fairs and the International, will be among the number.

At the recent International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College with College Lad, the yearling Angus steer, won grand champion prize in the slaughter test over all breeds and all ages. The prize won by this steer alone amounted to over \$400. The grand champion pen of five Berkshire hammers, winners over all breeds and ages in the show, and Tama Jim, the pure-bred Shorthorn-Galloway cross-bred cow, which won three firsts and a champion prize, attracted the land of stock producers by the show. The list of prizes won are summarized as follows: Two grand champions, seven champions, sixteen firsts, nine seconds, five thirds, two fourths, and eight fifths, making in all forty-nine prizes.

**The National Cream Separator.**

**N**ATIONAL is free from complicated parts.  
**A**nd is a close Skimmer.  
**T**urns with the least effort.  
**I**ts construction and its  
**O**peration is perfection.  
**N**one more durable, and  
**A**n up-to-date machine.  
**L**EADING THE MARKET.



Send for Catalogue and Prices to  
The Creamery Supply Co., Guelph, for Southern and Western Ontario.  
The T. C. Rogers Co., Guelph, for Northern and Eastern Ontario.  
Jos. A. Merrick, Winnipeg, Manitoba, for Manitoba, N.-W. T. and B. C.  
H. E. Nunn, Truro, N. S., for Maritime Provinces; or to the well-known manufacturers

**NATIONAL.**  
STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.  
No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,**  
GUELPH, ONTARIO. LIMITED.

**W. B. WATT'S SONS,**  
BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF  
**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.**

At head of Herd, Scottish Beau, imp.; Velasco 40th. We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle. Several young bulls and heifers by Scottish Peer, imp.; Royal Wonder and Royal Prince, and out of highly-bred dams. Also nice yearling Clyde Stallion and Filly, and several young things, by the great Ashdale, imp. Quality the very best. Prices reasonable.

P. O. ALMA. TEL. 42A. STATION, ELORA, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

**17 SCOTCH BULLS**

Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality, and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont., Can.

**PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice Rams, also high-class Ewes bred to first-class Rams. Address

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,**  
Rockland, Ontario.

**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.

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

# PILES

**Piles Can Be Cured Quickly and Without Pain by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.**

**A Trial Package Mailed Free for the Asking.**

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense. The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful torture of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.



The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy for Piles.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories, which are applied directly to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents a box by druggists everywhere, and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure, you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician, and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

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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 flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

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Am offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

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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.

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Maple City Jerseys FOR SALE: 10 head of cows and heifers 10, and 2 young bulls; all bred from prizewinning and highest testing cows. W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont om Box 552.

## CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD.

127 SELECTED JERSEY 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 om B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

## GOSSIP.

John Herron, Live Stock Inspector, of Pincher Creek, is also a breeder of strictly first-class Clydesdale horses. His ranch, consisting of 500 acres, is beautifully located, just bordering the town and on the banks of the stream from which the town takes its name. Big Heart (10507) (imp.), brought out by Dalgety Bros., sire Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, he by Prince of Albion, the renowned \$15,000 horse, sired by Prince of Wales, is one of the sires in service to-day. Mr. Herron has for the last fifteen years used only carefully-selected imported stallions, and although his pure-bred mares number only six, still, for the sake of his large bunch of drafters, he has used sires of the best procurable blood. Starlight, a big brown mare, and the mother of Mutch Bros.' (Lumsden) Winnipeg winner, Charming Star, twice winner of sweepstakes at Toronto, makes one of the half dozen owned by Mr. Herron. She is a massive mare, weighing 1,915 lbs., and an excellent breeder. At present she is suckling a fine filly foal, and her yearling, also a filly, combines size and quality. Another very fine mare is Queen Alexandra, a clean-limbed, sound-barrelled sorrel, with a grand neck, good action, and very muscular.

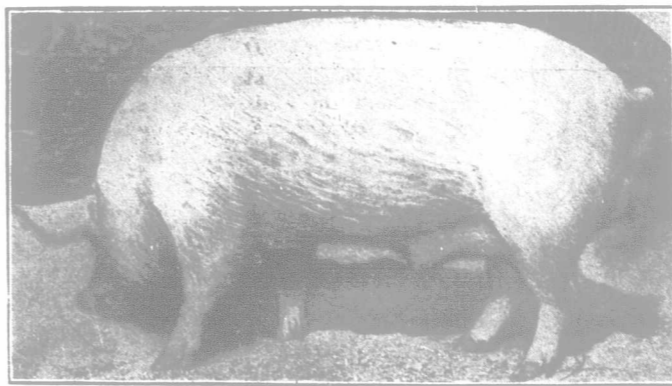
Baron's Duke is the coming sire for the bunch. He will be two years in April, and is a massive, showy light bay, with great bone and abundance of quality and style. He was sired by Baron Burgie (imp.), the horse that won first and sweepstakes at Toronto in 1900, he by the noted Darnley Again (9182), and out of Doll 2nd of Burgie Mains (7431). Lady York, the colt's dam, was sired by Granite City (imp.), winner of first and sweepstakes at the Toronto Spring Stallion Show of 1888. He was got by the celebrated Lord Erskine. Granite City proved a grand sire, many of his progeny being winners and breeders of note. Prince of Wales was the sire of the fourth dam of this promising young stallion. Such are but samples of the breeding of the stud-headers which have been used by Mr. Herron for the past fifteen years.

## HIGH RIVER HORSE RANCH.

This large ranch, which takes its name from the beautiful river on which it is situated, is located some five miles west of High River town. Here about 600 horses, many of them of true draft conformation, range the broad pastures. In addition to the horses, some 350 cows and 500 steers also are at home here, the whole ably managed by A. H. Eckford. Mr. Eckford's drivers are a beautiful span of stylish-acting chestnut cobs, with white markings, and when decked with their silver-mounted tan harness and hitched to the fancy rig which forms part of the turn-out, they present a fine appearance. The saddle horses used by Mr. and Mrs. Eckford are a strong, showy pair of magnificent grays. A very pretty pony, from a Thoroughbred horse, calls for special attention, being extremely neat, and a great pet.

Border Riever, an imported Clyde stallion, bred by Lord Polwarth, and imported by Robt. Davies, is a short-backed, thick, well-quartered, muscular, dark brown horse, with a good head and grand neck. Several registered Clyde mares of the large, rangy type are kept. A Shire stallion, of good quality, very smooth, and an excellent sire, is also kept. A choice pair of yearling Shire colts, by Imp. Mars, are rapidly developing, and ere long will have a chance to leave their impress on the draft mares of this large ranch. They are large for their age, yet clean, smooth and tidy in all points. One of them, Pelham Chief, was shown at Calgary Spring sale, and carried away first honors. A couple of fine Shire fillies are also worthy of note. Their smooth, blocky appearance and true draft conformation would give them prominence anywhere. A very nice Coach sire is used successfully on the lighter mares. At the time of our recent visit, a great many promising young drafters were being halter-broken. They would weigh from 11 to 14 cwt.

Mr. Eckford is seeding considerable to tame grasses, already having seventy-five acres of brome, and the same of timothy. There is no doubt but that a larger hay cut can be got from brome and timothy than the natural prairie grass.



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Headed by COLANTHA 4TH'S LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head.

BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED. Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.

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HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

Tredinnock Ayrshires. Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal, om

AYRSHIRE BULLS. Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves. W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, om Stratford, Ont.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION. A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address: A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

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PENNA BANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS. Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Rudyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, fifteen months old, om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

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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. LAIDLAK, Neepawa, Man.

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Utopia Berkshire AND Poultry Farm. For sale at reduced price, during this month and January, swine, both sexes; all ages. I own the largest and best herd in the Province; over 50 to choose from. R. J. PRITCHARD, Roland, Man.

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BERKSHIRE'S AND YORKSHIRES. For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

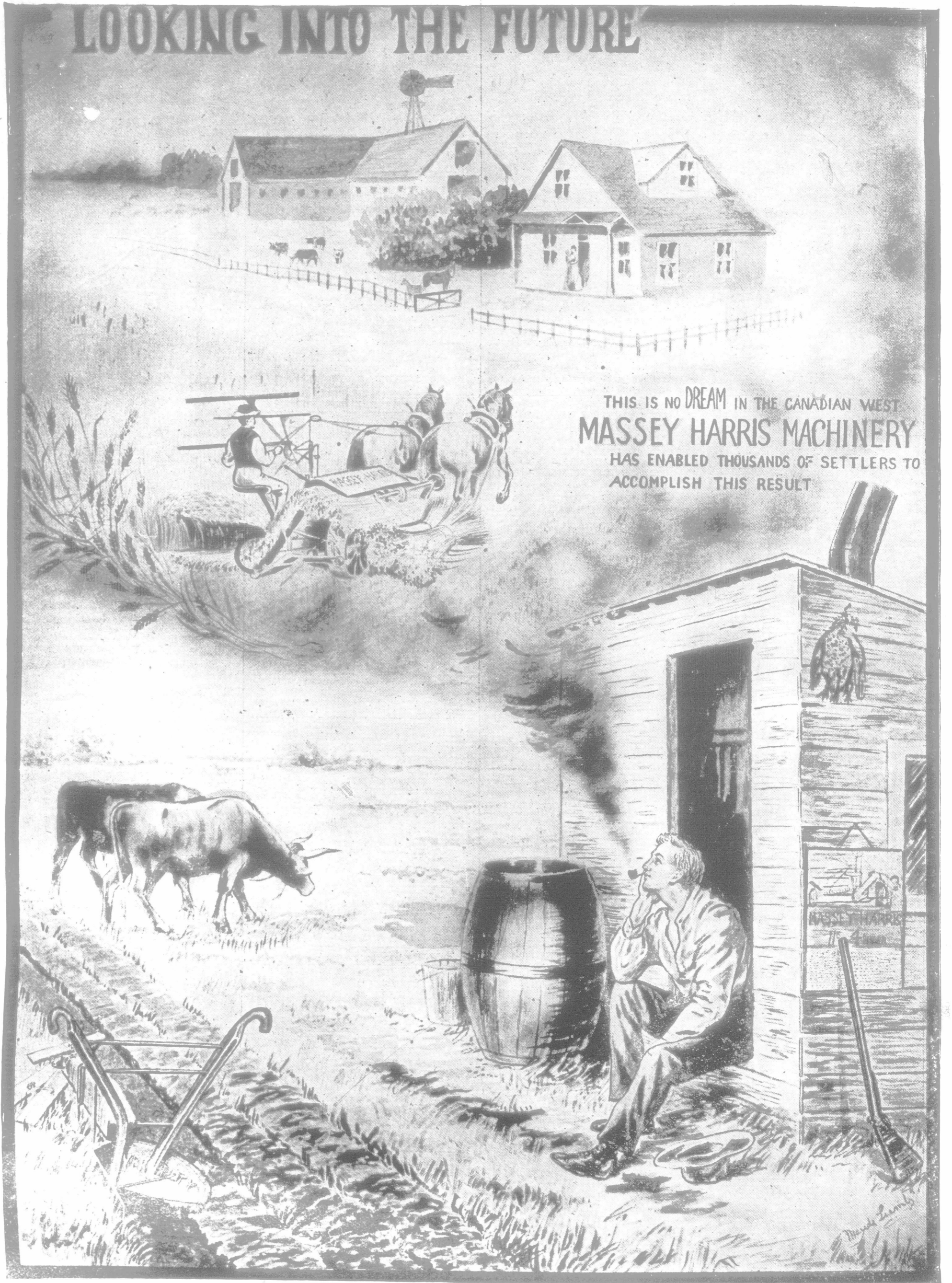
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