

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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for older boys, possessing experience in farm work,  
to Manager, Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo,  
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THIS IS THE BEST FARMER'S PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA.



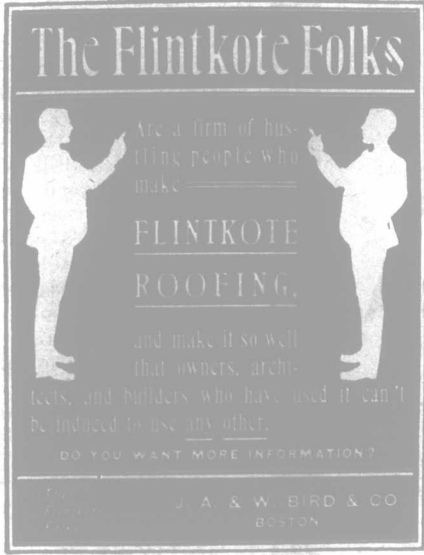




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"THE FLINTKOTE FOLKS."

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**PROVINCIAL MUTUAL  
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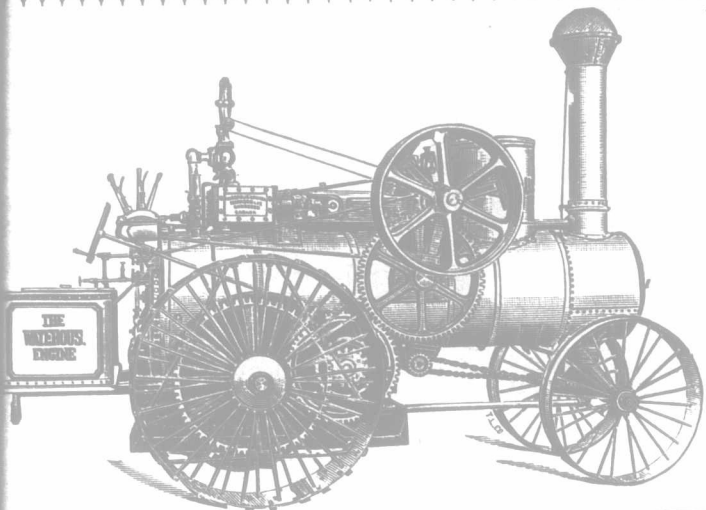
The **Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.,**  
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### The Waterous Double-Cylinder Traction Engine

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. IT STANDS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.  
Intending purchasers should look well into the merits of this engine before placing their orders for the season of 1903.

### The New McCloskey Thresher,

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE NORTHWEST TRADE.



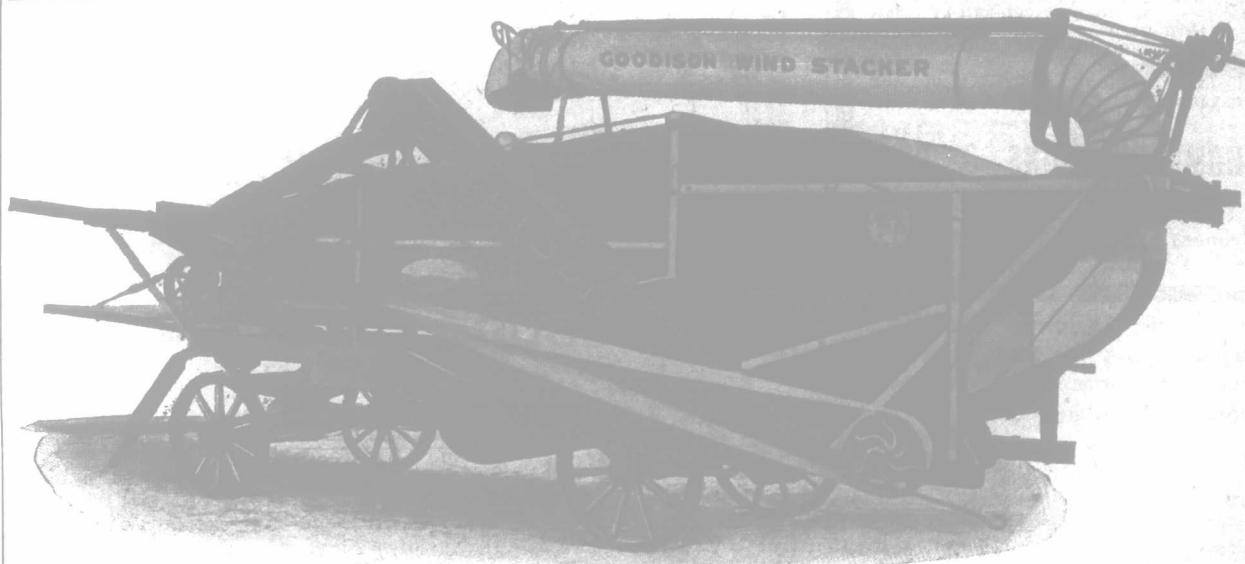
#### "HAWKEYE"

Is the name of the best and most successful Band Cutter and Feeder.

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The name of the lightest thresher — 24" and 32".

Saw Mills  
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Planers and Matchers  
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Always the Largest and Strongest, and  
Now Stronger and Better Than Ever!

## THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA

Authorized Capital, \$500,000.00.

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### We have more Cash Assets

than all other Companies in Canada combined doing Hail Insurance, no matter whether they do other lines of Insurance or not, and must therefore give better security to our Policy-holders. We have always paid our losses in full and within 30 days from date of notice of loss. Insure early and be protected during the whole growing season. Not more than 4,000 acres will be accepted in any one township.

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MANY farmers who have had experience in shipping their grain, now consign and sell through us. Why? Because they get careful attention and the best results. Let us handle yours. Write for information.

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Grain Commission Merchants,  
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SHOPPING BY MAIL is coming more and more into the favor of all classes of people. Especially is this true of such articles as music, where only the name is necessary to bring a copy of the newest thing to the home. Keep well acquainted with the piano or other instruments by keeping well supplied with the newest music from Whaley, Royce & Co., 356 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Is a good

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Best makes always in stock.

**Bell, Karn, Newcombe and  
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Write at once, or call on

**C. KINNIBURGH & CO.,** SOLE REPRESENTATIVES,  
CALGARY, ALTA.

Latest Sheet Music and Musical Supplies.

The second annual sale, on May 19th, of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. E. S. Kelly, Yellow Springs, Ohio, was an attractive one, the cattle being of a superior class and presented in fine condition. The 34 head sold made an aver-

age of \$409 each. The top price of the sale was \$855, for Imp. Fair Morn, a roan five-year-old cow by Star of Morning, purchased by J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio. Twenty head sold at \$400 and upwards.

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### GOSSIP.

Adamson Bros., of Gladstone, own a fine herd of Shorthorns, as will be seen by the photo-engraving on another page of this issue. Their stock bulls are: Marquis of Longburn, a roan, standing in foreground of photo, and Imperial Hero, a fine large red bull, standing on the left side. The Marquis of Longburn was sired by the famous Marquis of Zenda. He is a thick, straight-lined bull, with splendid heart-girth, strong back, good hind quarters, fine head and neck, and a smooth, good handler. Imperial Hero, sire Village Duke, dam Rosetta, is a long, straight, strong bull with good heart-girth, and, although only in working condition, weighs 2,250 lbs. He has the best of arched ribs, a fine chest, and is a splendid sire. Another very good bull is Advocate, sire Prairie Sportsman, dam Julia, one of Walter Lynch's cows. This young bull has extra good hind quarters, and is an all-round, straight-lined, strongly-made animal. The cows are all with calf to Marquis. Julia, a sixteen-year-old cow, is in good form and heavy with calf. She was sired by Silverskin. Village Heroine, sire Village Hero, is a two-year-old heifer, smooth and growthy, also with calf to Zenda's Son. Prairie Rose is a large, well-made cow, with calf to the same bull, and also sired by Village Hero. Jubilee Gem, sire Windsor 24th, dam Prairie Rose, is a very promising young cow. Ladysmith and Diadem, both sired by Prairie Sportsman, are a pair of very smooth, growthy heifers, both with calf to the Marquis of Longburn.

The Paris Plow Co., Paris, Canada, write as follows: "About twelve years ago the first mechanical refrigerating plant was installed for an eastern plow concern. The illustration on another page shows our plant as constructed by the same American concern. We show the compressor and brine-cooling pipes only. The ammonia condenser and tempering tanks are in different departments. The question is often asked: 'What connection has an ice plant with the manufacture of plows?' Our experience dates back to the time when we attempted to temper moldboards in a barrel of water cooled with ice. After tempering a few boards the temperature of the brine was changed and the molds were soft. More ice was then added, and the process continued. This was a very unsatisfactory method. To-day many concerns are using this same process, only on a larger scale, the brine being cooled by pumping through pipes surrounded by blocks of ice. The coils of pipes shown here are composed of two pipes, one inside of the other, and connected at the ends, making a complete circuit for the brine and ammonia. The ammonia in its liquid state occupies the inner pipe. The outer pipe surrounding the ammonia is where the brine passes during the cooling process. Ammonia boils at 28° below zero. When the pump is started and the brine is drawn from the tank and forced into the pipes around the ammonia, the ammonia commences to boil from coming in contact with the warm brine, which is about 35° above zero, just as water boils when placed upon a fire. The heat is absorbed from the brine in boiling the ammonia just as the heat is absorbed from the fire while boiling water. The cold brine then passes back to the tank and is kept in constant circulation by the pump. The ammonia after it boils and becomes vapor is drawn from the pipes by the big compressor and forced into the condenser, which is not shown, under heavy pressure. There it is cooled by running water, and returns to the receiver in the liquid state, ready to flow into the pipes and continue the process. By simply operating a valve the temperature can be changed to any desired degree. With the plant we have installed we are in a position to temper from six to eight tons of plow steel per day without the least perceptible change in the brine temperature. This has been a very expensive plant to install, but when we take into consideration the number of molds and shares that are found soft and useless and returned to the manufacturer we feel that it is money well invested."

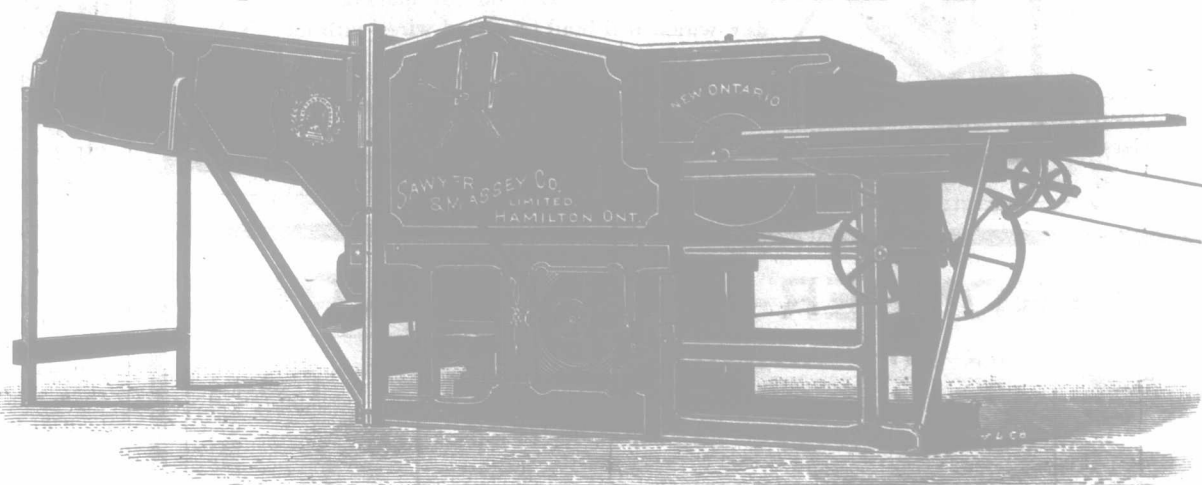


# The "New Ontario Separator"

THIS little Separator is what many farmers are looking for. It can be run with our 2 or 3 Horse Level-Tread Power, or our 4 to 6 Horse Sweep Power, or a Gasoline Engine. This Separator is just the thing for the newer parts of Ontario, the Province of Quebec, the Prairie farms of the Great West; in fact, anywhere where farmers are desirous of doing their own threshing with only the ordinary help of the farm. Write us for full particulars.

A Moderate- Priced Thresher.

Supplied with Trucks, if desired.



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PERFECTION

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is acknowledged by all who use them.

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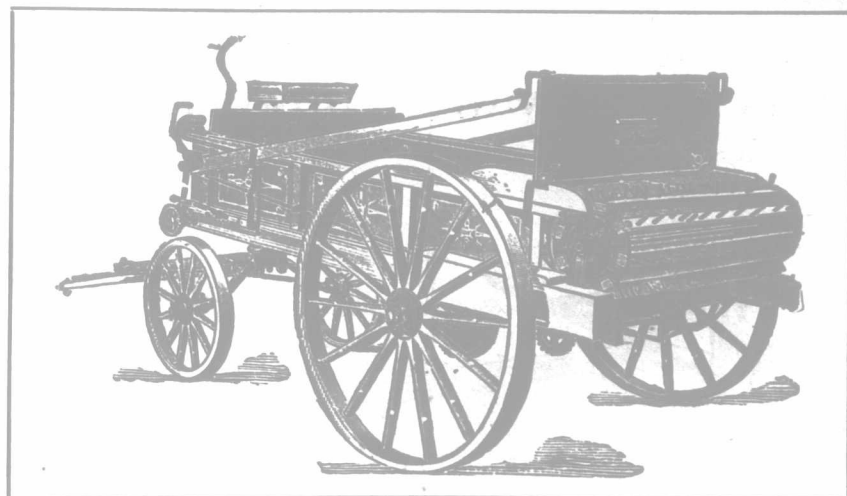
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Why Not Be One?

We loan money, absolutely without any interest, and repayable by small monthly installments, to enable you to be your own landlord.

Our plan combines the best features of standard loan companies, and eliminates the undesirable ones.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET telling how.

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Capital - - - \$ 250,000 Authorized Bond Issue - 1,000,000 20 ST. ALEXIS STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q. LOCAL MANAGERS WANTED. om

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The Waggoner Extension Ladder is the very best made. It has given perfect satisfaction to farmers for stacking and general use, and for painters, tinnern, plumbers, etc., it has no equal. Lightest and strongest on earth. To any user it saves its price in a week or less. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free circulars, catalogue and price list. om

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FOR SALE.

As usual, I am prepared to sell my surplus stock. For particulars, write

C. A. FLOWER, - BIRTLÉ, MAN.

**BROME GRASS SEED**

We have a limited quantity of Brome Grass Seed for sale. Guaranteed pure and clean. Price, 9c. per lb. f. o. b.

F. L. MACKAY & CO.,  
INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.


Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

**Beware!**



Of a Fence Lock which needs a kink or crimp to make it hold. It weakens the wire and will eventually cause it to break. The

**Frost Wedge Lock**



is the only Fence Lock on the market to-day which will bind two hard wires without injury to either.

The Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.,  
Winnipeg, Man.      Welland, Ont.

**"THUMPS."**

When pigs blow and puff like broken-winded horses, they have "Thumps."

"Thumps" is caused by overfeeding of rich or coarse foods, which the pig's stomach cannot properly assimilate. Lack of assimilation means indigestion, and indigestion is the immediate cause of "Thumps."

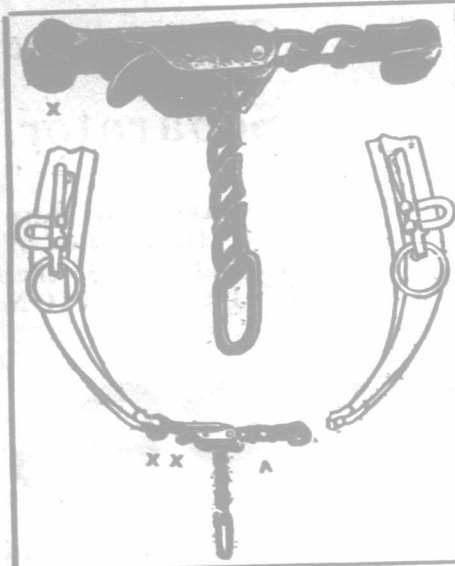
It has been thoroughly proven by practical trials made by practical men that the assimilation of coarse foods may be so aided by Herbageum as to prevent or cure indigestion, and when indigestion is cured there will be no "Thumps."

Speaking of thorough assimilation, Mr. W. T. Petrie, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I fatten over 100 hogs every summer, and before using Herbageum there was difficulty from indigestion of food. Since using Herbageum, I find that the food is digested and assimilated instead of being wasted, and every hog I have is making money for me, while other seasons there were frequently those who did not. And I may say that the drover to whom I sell assures me that my hogs are better than any other that he purchases. More money may be lost on one animal than will pay for 100 lbs. of Herbageum."

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REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
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Improved and unimproved farms for sale. Settlement located.

**STEEL IS STRONGER THAN LEATHER**



The ROY DODSON'S PATENT HAME-CHAINS will outwear a dozen ordinary leather straps.

They are stamped out of sheet steel, and are adapted to all kinds of work hames. Quickly adjusted in this way:

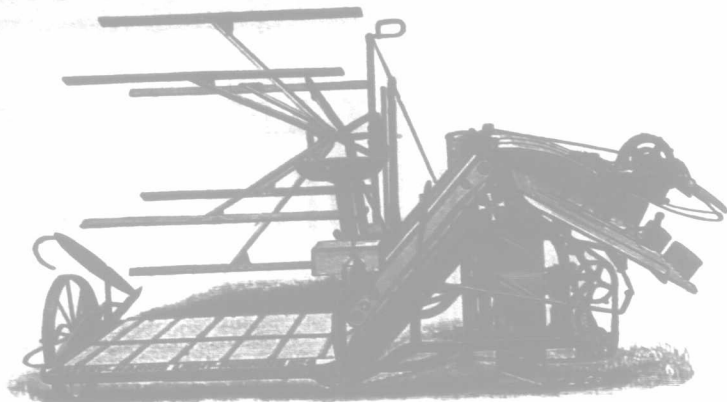
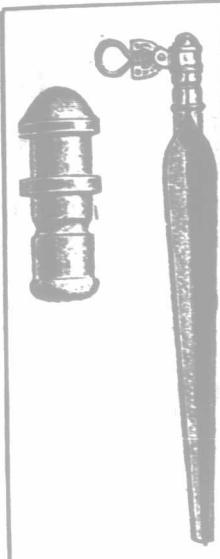
Hook end X into hame loop; close down with hammer, as shown at XX; unbuckle at A, hook into right hame and pull up same as leather strap, put finger in ring, pull up tight.

**The Empire Combined Picket Pin and Swivel.**

It is all steel—stiff, strong and light. Has a perfect turn-round and swivel. Tether rope cannot wind. Easily driven into ground. The inventor has tethered, from spring till fall, 25 to 40 work-horses and mules, saddle horses, oxen and cows.

The Empire Machine and Metal Stamping Co., LIMITED,  
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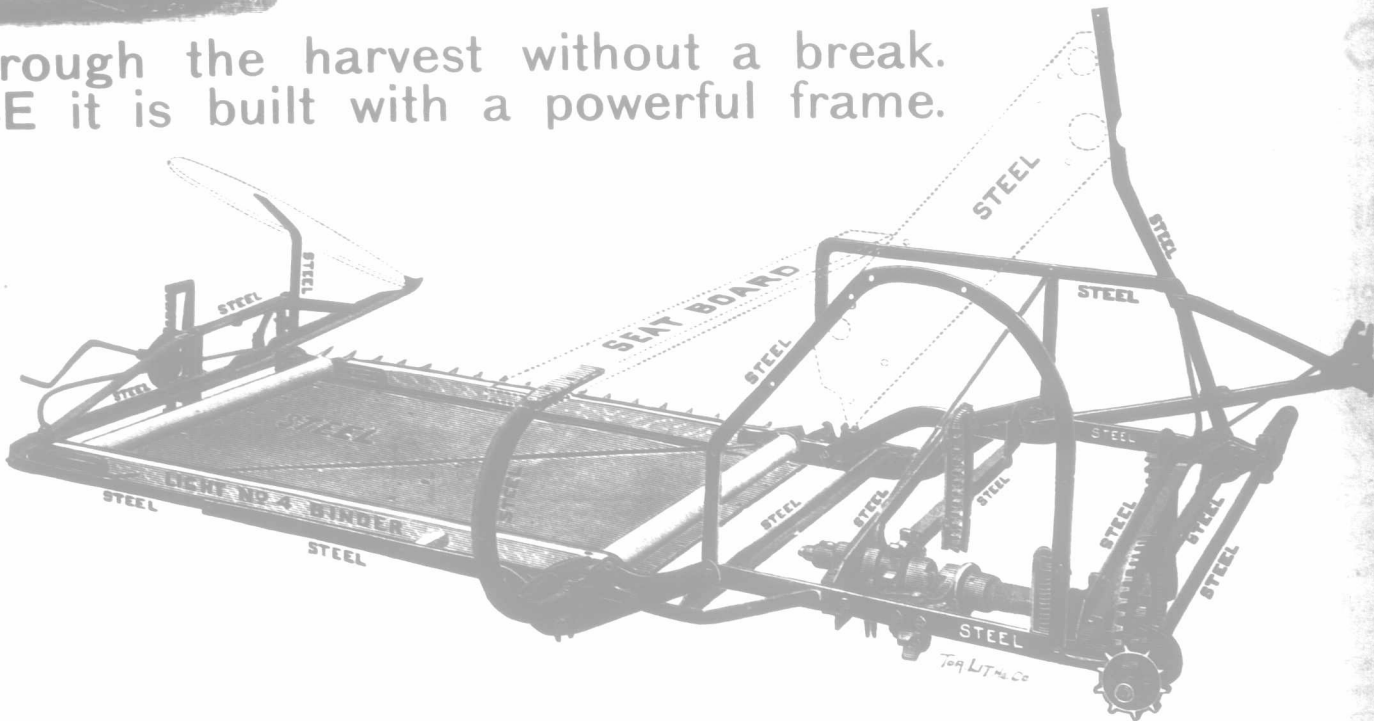
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# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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No. 575

## Editorial.

### Railway Stock-yards Grievances.

For several months complaints have been made by stock shippers regarding the lack of stock-yard accommodation at different railway stations throughout the country. Great as have been the grievances in the past, they have been doubly intensified at many points in the Territories owing to the terrible storm of a few weeks ago. At that very time a representative of this paper happened to be travelling eastward, and was eye-witness to most appalling losses of stockers that had just been shipped in, and which, in most cases, might have reached the ranges had reasonable protection from the storm and ample facilities for feeding been obtainable. True, a number of cattle perished in the cars before being unloaded, and the remainder would not have come off in such a wretched condition had not uncommonly slow time been made in transit. Some dealers were justly indignant at the treatment they received, for certainly they had good cause to be.

While the losses were pretty general throughout the West, at Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw shippers suffered most heavily, and the losses at these two points alone amounted to probably more than would place proper accommodation at every important stock-yard west of Winnipeg. Stock shippers are most unanimous in declaring that an open shed should be constructed around the sides of yards at such important places as those mentioned. They also insist that racks be provided for feeding stock, to take the place of the present wasteful and necessary practice of spreading the feed upon the ground.

Complaints are also made regarding the filthy condition in which some yards are kept. Instances are known where cattle were obliged to stand for hours in mud and excreta to a depth of a foot or more. In a previous issue of this paper attention was drawn to the dreadful condition of the yards at Schreiber, the principal unloading place on the C.P.R. for cattle coming from or going to the east. Among other things, the extravagant prices which were being charged for fodder was pointed out. All these features of the situation, involving great risk and loss to the shippers, cannot fail to raise the price of stockers above what it ought to be. Who is responsible for such a deplorable state of affairs, and in what way can a remedy be applied, is the question some are asking. In a recent issue, the Medicine Hat News publishes a vigorous and timely article dealing with stock-yards. It believes it to be the duty of the C.P.R. to improve the yards at their stations, and points out that cattle lost as stockers will not yield to that company any return in freight charges when the time arrives for their being shipped out as fat cattle, and therefore the company are also losers to a large extent. We have been pleased to notice that Dr. Rutherford, Chief Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has taken up the question of having Western stock-yards improved, and from the vigilance usually exercised by that officer and his staff, we may look for some effective change in the near future. The importance of this question, and the imperative need of something being done, is so evident that too much influence cannot be brought to bear upon all authorities having any interest in these matters. Although the season of danger is now practically over for this year, such steps should be taken as will avert all abnormal losses in future.

### Grain Growers Plead for Justice.

Since the organization of the first Grain-growers' Association in the Territories, the "Farmer's Advocate" has been pleased to note the substantial progress which the movement has made from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the western wheat fields of Assiniboia. Much good work has up to the present been accomplished, but there are yet serious grievances which demand adjustment. With a view to placing these difficulties before the Federal Parliament and obtaining the necessary redress, two representatives have been appointed by the Territorial Grain-growers' Association and two by the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association. These men, whose photo appears in another column of this paper, are at present at Ottawa, and the result of their presentations will be awaited with much interest by all grain growers in this country.

Among the various questions which they will present to the Government will be the necessity for a clearer understanding regarding the present grain laws, and that some important changes may be made to facilitate transportation and overcome the existing conditions which are detrimental to farmers as a class and our country as a whole.

As a wheat-growing country, our aim should be to produce a superior article at a minimum of cost, and place such, unadulterated, on the market that will yield us the largest profit. Many of our farmers are practically demonstrating the ability of our soil and climate to produce wheat of the highest grade. That is not disputed. Our No. 1 hard as it comes from the separator is superior, as a whole, to the same grade of other countries. The same can as truthfully be said of other grades, and yet on the Old Country market Canadian wheat is considered inferior to that shipped from the United States. But we do not require to go so far as the Old Land to find a difference in price. Comparing Fort William prices with those at Duluth, we find usually a difference of about two cents per bushel in favor of American wheat. How is this? What is the cause? and where can we find a remedy? are some of the questions which intelligent Western Canadians have a right to attempt to solve at the present time.

The mixing of different grades is largely accountable for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. There is a fixed rule regarding the standard of each grade, and adepts can make and are making money through mixing. For example, a farmer sells a few thousand bushels for which the buyer willingly pays No. 1 hard price. The same buyer may purchase from another farmer some thousands of bushels of wheat equally bright, but not up to the standard weight, consequently No. 1 or No. 2 northern price is paid. These two lots may then be mixed, and frequently the superior weight of No. 1 hard will permit of an equal quantity of northern being mixed and still be above, but just above, the standard. Thus it is that our farmers are being injured through not receiving legitimate value for their produce, and our country's agricultural value depreciated through the injudicious mixing of our wheat. At present more than one inspection of grain is allowed, and, as will at once be seen, this permits tampering to the injury of the producer; allowing the clever

non-producers to obtain that which the farmer has rightfully earned. Grain should be sold according to the inspection when bought from the farmer; this would improve the standard and permit the farmer to reap all benefit from grain sold under its proper standard.

The prosperity of our land depends on the farmer, and as this is acceded by all, how is it that legislation makes so little provision for his welfare? It is a burning shame the way our country's builders have been treated in the past. Give them a chance, and better work than ever will be the result. Place them on at least an equal footing with men in other walks of life. One way to do so is to provide loading platforms that will accommodate a reasonable number of teams unloading at the same time.

Another advantage to the farming community would be the provision of sidings so graded that wagons when in position for unloading would be at least level with the railroad ties; couple with these suggestions an impartial system of "spotting" cars, which simply means that railroad officials would be as courteous to the farmers as they have been in the past to the elevator men, and much of the present dissatisfaction would soon disappear, for that the elevators have their place none realize better than the farmers.

The powers that be are wisely beginning to realize the advantages of such a policy, and their willingness to look more favorably upon these matters has appeared none too soon for the good of our greatest Western industry, wheat-growing.

### Our Exhibition Number.

Our great exhibitions mean much to the West. They are milestones of progress and incentives to further advancement. Special events like these require special attention, and as the time is now near at hand when the products of the skill of stockmen, agriculturists generally, manufacturers and those engaged in other enterprises will be displayed at the leading fairs of Western Canada, it is but fitting that the "Farmer's Advocate," representing these varied interests, should appear appropriately attired, and with contents suitable to the occasion and the season. July 5th has been selected as the date for its issue for the present year, and we shall aim to make it do credit to the best traditions and achievements of the paper in the past, and upon which, both verbally and by letter, we have been so generously congratulated and sustained by the reading public of the West.

Put the seeder in its place in the implement shed. Give it a careful look over, and take note of loose bolts, twisted rods, or any deficient fittings. Attend to these the first possible chance, and thus prevent loss of time the following season. This is a safe rule to apply with all implements and machinery.

• • •

Unless you are one of those to whom changes are lightsome, show some good-nature and forbearance for the first few days of the new green hired man's sojourn with you. The usefulness of this species is sometimes a thing of sudden development, although, we are sorry to say, to some it never comes. Homesickness can often be cured by a few little words of kindness, and it is an experiment worth trying, for homesickness, and nothing else, is generally the whole cause of the trouble.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is published on the fifth and twentieth of each month. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1 per year in advance. All other countries, 8s.
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11. 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.

### Bright Crop Prospects.

Just in time, and after an ideal spring for completing seeding operations, the earth has got an invigorating supply of moisture, and the great wheat crop of the West never put its tentative spears forth to the sunlight under more favorable conditions. The seed-bed was in perfect condition, the plowing, owing to the favorable harvest and fall weather of last year, was generally in a forward state, and in consequence the wheat has practically all been sown in its proper season. The work was accomplished on all our soils and over all our territories with but little interruption from the weather, and no sooner was the work done and the seeders relegated to a period of inaction in the implement yard, than moisture, the want of which had been causing anxiety for a week or two, fell, and fell copiously and abundantly. Nor has it been local or limited in area, for all over the wheat lands of the West water has been uniformly distributed, and hope is high that our land is again to be blessed with a good crop. An idea amounting to a rooted belief is prevalent that more than two good crops cannot be expected in succession, and that Western Canada having had two such crops in the last two years, there is little chance of a third. Whether this belief is founded on observation, or on some such antique historical tale as the "Seven years of plenty and the seven years of famine in Egypt," we do not know, but we take no part in such a belief, and our attitude is based upon the agricultural history of Western Canada as it has been observed and recorded during the past decade. It is admitted that our land, by the changed conditions caused by habitation, cultivation, drainage, and all the other influences accompanying the evolution from a vast howling waste to a country where millions, yearly increasing by tens of thousands, live on its produce and supply such produce for consumption abroad, has changed in climatic and other features, and, consequently, theories based upon observations of the past are not applicable to-day. We are more inclined to believe that the past good crops are but the beginning of a long series of prosperous years, and although it is too early to forecast the harvest of '03, present circumstances point forward with

ever-increasing hopefulness. Favorable reports on the crop prospects have reached us and are reaching us every day from all parts of the West, and a bright, hopeful tone permeates all of them, showing that prospects are bright and hopes high all over the country.

### Calgary Show and Sale.

Visitors to Calgary during convention week could not fail to be impressed with the splendid prospects for pure-bred stock in the Northwest Territories, particularly in Alberta. The general good character of the animals shown, and the interest which was being taken by the large number in attendance was ample testimony of what the future holds in store. The horse show, as reported elsewhere in these columns, was truly inspiring, and was, to say the least, a revelation to those who did not come prepared to see a good show of high-class stock. Altogether the horse-breeders of our West have reason for congratulation upon the position which they now hold. The heavy drafts were a sight that the largest shows in America might not be ashamed of, and the lighter breeds displayed quality that was but little less praiseworthy. It is significant that from a ranch in this district should come two such famous Hackneys as Robin Adair II., a champion at Madison Square Gardens, New York, last year, and Saxon, the championship winner at Toronto Spring Show this year. This fact alone is sufficient guarantee to outsiders that upon the prairies of the West there is as good blood as anywhere on the continent.

From the cattle-breeders' standpoint, however, the show was scarcely up to the same high standard. This was, doubtless, owing to the regulation requiring all animals exhibited to be offered for sale. Although there were a few good ones, a great many also appeared in the show-ring that were not particularly typical specimens of the breed which they represented.

In summing up the result of the sale, the officials in charge were unanimous in pronouncing it satisfactory. In general, too, the contributors were of the same mind, but there were those who believed that their stock should have brought more money, and no doubt they had reason for such a contention. There was a good deal of stuff offered, however, that was dear at any price, and if the sale is to be carried on in future with the purpose of encouraging the breeding of the superior, as against the scrub sire, a system of culling will have to be resorted to. The general opinion that ranchmen are prepared to buy almost any kind of sire was not borne out by the bidding at this sale. Most of these men were looking for strong, not necessarily well-fitted bulls, worth about one hundred dollars each, and when animals of that character came in there was never a deadlock in the bidding, but when the narrow-breasted, shallow-bodied species made its appearance the auctioneer did not find his work so easy.

Bulls which have been reared on small farms and stabled during most of their life are not general favorites with the ranchmen, as they have not in the past given the best satisfaction. Of this class a few very well fitted animals appeared for sale, and as they were scarcely qualified to become pure-bred herd headers, and not being popular with the ranchmen, the prices realized were not what their contributors had expected.

### Worms as Soil Renovators.

Earthworms are not soil formers, for they are seldom met with in soils that are destitute of organic matter. They are simply renovators. Every time a worm is driven by dry weather, or any other cause, to descend deep, it brings to the surface, when it empties the contents of its body, a few particles of fresh earth. At the same time it fertilizes the subsoil by opening up passages, which encourage the roots of plants to penetrate deeper, these passages being lined with excreted matter, which provides a store of nourishment for the roots. On meadow land Darwin found these worm casts amount annually to eighteen tons an acre, and on good arable land to about ten tons.—[American Fertilizer.

### Siftings.

Now is the time to get the breaker into shape. See that all the fittings are without crack or flaw, and all the parts firmly bolted together.

\*\*\*

We presume that the harness has been oiled and neatly mended in early spring. Another careful look over now may save the hired man unhitching to hunt repair materials. Save time by systematic work.

\*\*\*

"Badness" is not the only contagious element in man's nature. One individual of a happy-tempered mind can create a sunny atmosphere for many lives. Goodness is contagious; then use your influence in spreading it.

\*\*\*

Look at the padding of the horse collar and pads. See that there are no holes or lumps forming. In nine cases out of ten these start sore backs and shoulders, and once started they are hard to cure.

\*\*\*

It is a grievous wrong to torture a horse with a headstall and bit that do not fit him. The draft animal, being naturally of a cool temper, has little to worry him in the performance of his daily work, provided his head and shoulders are reasonably comfortable and his driver human. See that the collar and bridle fit.

\*\*\*

Calves and sour milk are not a paying combination. Your farming methods may justly approve of you extracting the butter from the calves' natural food, but under no consideration can even your pocket approve of pouring into the stomach of a calf sour milk. Make your butter in some way that will permit of the skim milk being fed to calves before it becomes sour.

\*\*\*

If you have heavy scrub in this year's breaking, fit on a leather strap to the beam to hold a well-sharpened axe, also carry a heavy file, and use it when the share and coulter become dull. The difference as a power-saver, both in man and horses, will soon appeal to you where there are roots to contend with.

\*\*\*

Think of the myriads of flies which pester your sweaty horses as they eat their noon-day meal. It is only the digested portion of a horse's food that can supply power. A tormented animal cannot digest his food equal to one in comfort, therefore, screen and darken the stable doors and windows and give the poor animals a chance to enjoy their rest and meals in peace.

\*\*\*

We all know the yelling horseman. He is often a good man, and as a rule he is a hustler. His methods, however, if he observes any, are usually of an erratic nature. His horses are worked in rushes and spurts, and when he is not yelling "Get up!" he is screaming out "Whoa, steady!" His horses are always in an excitable state, hard to manage, and innocent of the first rudiments of training.

\*\*\*

If you have fences on your farm and they have not been fixed up this year, look to them now. Haying time will come on quickly, and so will the growth of the grain, when cattle will go through anything but a tightly fixed fence. When cattle learn the habit of going through fences every farmer knows how hard it is to break them of the habit. Pokes and drags make partial cures, but they are unsightly in a herd, besides being uncomfortable and detrimental to the progress of the animal.

\*\*\*

Weeds in the summer-fallow should never be allowed to become large before being turned under. Weed seeds of many varieties mature more than most people believe after they are plowed, so that the wise plan is never to allow them to reach the flowering stage. The amount of moisture which a crop of weeds draws from the soil is simply enormous, and the root portion is strengthened, and in biennials and perennials new plants propagated in proportion to the amount of leaf surface. Always remember that leaves are to plants what lungs are to animals.



Horses.

Training the Show-ring Horse.

In our Western hurry and rush this is a subject which has, in the past, received far too little attention. We hitch up the colt alongside two or three broken horses, and no matter how timid and wild he may be, so long as he can be held reasonably near his proper place by means of the bit and the harness the driver is satisfied. Few of our farm horses obey the driver's commands without the aid of the lines. Horse training is looked upon as an accomplishment, and not at all as a necessary education. It is true that where one man looks after from four to six horses it is impossible to train them to the same degree as where the man looks after only two. Still, a great deal can be done by paying attention to the matter, and nothing can give more pleasure to a horseman than to see a horse developing intelligence and obeying readily and with pleasure the commands of his master. Training can scarcely be commenced too soon. The colt should, if possible, be handled from birth, and if he is intended to be shown at fairs as a foal at foot, he should be broken to the halter and trained to walk and trot alongside his dam when six weeks old; and even when there is no such intention the training will do a great deal of good and save many an outburst of temper on the part of his future drivers. The slovenly manner in which some horses are handled at the local agricultural fairs is nothing short of a disgrace to our horsemen. When they get behind a team in a wagon or farm implement they manage by means of the lines and muscular strength to drive and turn them in a clumsy fashion, and there, very often, all horsemanship and training ends.

Pace is a most important point in the winning of prizes, a point which bears upon and controls joint and neck action. Few judges would decide the points to be awarded for these parts without first seeing the horse in action, and many horses wear a yellow or white ticket when they ought to carry a red or blue one, all because they are not taught to bear themselves in action. Training will make a marvellous improvement in the most awkward horse, and to the animal of naturally good action it will impart a firmness of tread and bearing which amounts to as near perfection as can be obtained. From a spectacular point of view alone, the effect of good training is well worth the trouble involved, for it is an old-established axiom, highly popular among sailors and horsemen, that nothing can excel in beauty the graceful motion of ships and horses. This axiom will gain little confirmation from the onlookers at our local Western fairs, for it is a matter to which little or no attention seems to be paid. Nothing can look more awkward than most of our horse parades. Sometimes the groom gets out four or five feet in front of the horse and pulls at the halter-shank as if he were dragging the animal along by main strength, and the animal, seeming to think that a certain amount of resistance is expected of it, reciprocates by allowing its muzzle to be pulled forward and ambles after its leader with the most unnatural gait possible. In turning, the groom pulls the horse round inwards instead of turning it outwards as he ought to do, and the home journey of semi tug-o'-war is again made.

A properly-trained horse never pulls back on the halter. His actions are controlled and regulated by the signs and whispers of the groom, and to the onlooker it appears to the manor born. Horsemanship is one of the arts that conceals art. The onlooker should know nothing of the interchange of intelligence between the man and the horse. The groom in showing the paces of a horse should take up and maintain a position with his breast in line with the animal's shoulders. The halter-shank should be held just sufficiently tight to keep the halter close to the face of the horse, and should not be pulled on except in an emergency. The groom ought to keep just far enough away from the horse to allow his own freedom of action, and his hold of the halter should be regulated with the same object in view. Another point deserving attention is the dress of the groom. When a groom appears on the parade ground attired in untidy, slovenly garb, he and his master are offering open insult both to the executive of the fairs and to the general public, and it is a spectacle which is too often presented to us. A tidy and appropriately-dressed groom is surely a fitting accompaniment to a proportionate and fine-looking horse.

The important subject of training is one that should be studied with the greatest care and practiced under the tuition of older hands by every boy on our farms. The best book we know dealing with the subject—and it deals with it in a masterful and practical manner—is "Rarey's Book on Horse-training and Horse-taming," which may be procured through any bookseller. We recommend the study of it to all our boys on the farms, and we hope to see soon a better state of matters in the handling of horses at our summer fairs.

Brandon, OLD HORSEMAN.

Examination of Horses as to Soundness. (Continued.)

Having examined the mouth, the examiner will pass his hand carefully and slowly upwards and backwards in the maxillary space (the space between the branches of the lower jaw), to ascertain if there be any hardening or enlargement of the submaxillary glands. Such a condition of these glands must always be looked upon with suspicion, as symptomatic of chronic catarrh or

obliterated jugular vein is decidedly unsound. He will then carefully examine the withers for existing or symptoms of pre-existing fistula, either of which should condemn him as unsound. Then examine the shoulder for tumors, abscesses or raw surfaces, any of which constitute temporary unsoundness. Passing downwards, examine the elbow for tumors or abscesses (called capped elbow), then pass down to the knee, looking for abnormalities on the forearm. The knee should be carefully examined for bony enlargements, broken knees, or scars that may indicate the previous existence of this condition. (It must be understood that the term "broken knees" does not necessarily refer to a fracture; bruises, cuts, etc., that occur from an animal stumbling and falling on his knees; the injury being more or less serious, all go under the name of "broken knees.") Symptoms of present or pre-existent broken knees must always be looked upon as a serious matter, as it indicates a tendency to stumble, and the condition may reoccur at any time. The inner aspect of the joint and the limb below the joint should be examined for swelling, soreness or thickening of the tissues, which indicate speedy cut (the knocking of the limb with the opposite foot); this habit, which is usually due to the conformation of the pasterns and feet, causes tumors or abscesses, and is liable to cause the horse to stumble. While an animal may have undesirable conformation of any point and still be sound, any abnormality that is caused by reason of that conformation must be considered an unsoundness. Passing the hand and eye carefully down the cannon bone he feels and looks for splints. A splint if small, single, and not quite close to the joint, is not usually considered an unsoundness, but if quite large, double (that is, appearing on both the inner and outer aspect of the limb), or so near the joint that there is danger of the articulation becoming involved, it should be considered an unsoundness. Next the fetlock joint should be examined for abnormalities, the most common of which are bursal enlargements, commonly called windgalls. These, if small and soft, are not considered serious, but if large and tense are very liable to cause lameness, and, hence, are an unsoundness; bony enlargements in this region must also condemn a horse. Between the fetlock and the hoof we must examine carefully for ringbone. A ringbone does not necessarily entirely surround the pastern, it may be apparent only on one or both sides, or may extend all around. We must remember that on each side of the lower extremity of the fetlock bone there is a normal protuberance, which is quite apparent in hot-blooded horses with little or no long hair in this region. These protuberances must not be mistaken for ringbone. The existence of a ringbone, whether or not lameness be shown, must be considered an unsoundness. We next examine for sidebone. This is a conversion into bone of the lateral cartilages, which are two irregularly-shaped cartilages surmounting the wings of the bone of the foot, one on each side. They can be easily felt just above the heels and extending along either side of the foot



SWEEPSTAKES GOLD MEDAL.

For the farmer or farmer's son making the highest total score in live-stock judging at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair, 1903.

DONATED BY THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE," WINNIPEG, MAN.

nasal gleet, or if the glands be enlarged, hardened and adherent to the bone, it indicates glanders. He must then look carefully at the throat and observe whether there is an enlargement of the glands, either below the ear or in connection with the anterior aspect of the windpipe; an enlargement of these glands, while not symptomatic of any serious disease, is still undesirable, and may be considered an unsoundness. He will then place his finger on the jugular vein to ascertain whether it is pervious, which can be told by the vein raising between the point of pressure and the throat. The vein may be obliterated and the animal show no untoward symptoms, but if he should be turned out on pasture or fed off the floor there would soon be enormous swelling of the head and throat; hence a horse with an



GRAIN-GROWERS' DELEGATES AT OTTAWA.

- 1. W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy, Assa.; 2. J. B. Gillespie, Saltoun, Assa.; 3. R. C. Henders, Culross, Man.; 4. D. C. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie, Man.





PITOU, COUPAE-ANGUS, NORTH BRITAIN.

Just to the right of the castle ruin is seen a very old holly-tree, under which Claverhouse tied his horse on his way to the battle of Killiecrankie.

towards the toe for about 1½ to 2 inches. In the healthy foot they yield readily to pressure, and regain their normal condition quickly as soon as pressure is relieved. When diseased there is more or less of an enlargement, and they are hard and unyielding. Whether or not lameness be shown, the existence of sidebone must be considered an unsoundness. This condition is much more frequently seen in heavy than in light horses. We should look carefully for sores or eruptions of the coronet, and observe whether the wall of the foot be even and smooth. A ridgy or uneven wall must always be looked upon with suspicion. We must also examine for fissures running from above downwards (called false quarter), and also for sand crack and quarter crack, any of which is sufficient to condemn him. The feet should be of equal size and similar in shape; any considerable difference in size and general appearance indicates that the smaller one may at some previous period have suffered from some inflammatory disease which interfered with the growth of horn, and, hence, the foot is smaller than its fellow, and possibly uneven or ridgy. The foot should now be lifted and the frog and sole carefully examined for thrush, quitter, canker, seedy toe, or other abnormalities. It is good practice to remove the shoe and pare the sole down in the quarters to search for corns. Corns may exist and not cause lameness or any symptoms which would lead the examiner to suspect their existence, but at the same time they are liable to cause lameness at any time, hence it is well to remove the shoe and search for them, as a horse with corns can not be considered sound. When it is considered necessary to remove the shoes for this purpose, it is well to leave it until after the horse has been exercised to test action and wind.

"WHIP."

(To be continued.)

## Stock.

### Carbolic Acid for Abortion.

A Montana ranchman, who had suffered heavy losses from abortion among his herd of cows, fifty per cent. having aborted in one year, writes the Breeders' Gazette that by mixing carbolic acid with their salt he reduced his loss the first year to three per cent., the second year to two per cent., and this year, up to March, had not a single case. Here is his prescription: Feed your bulls and cows barrel salt in troughs, where they can have constant access to it, pounding the lumps fine, and to each one hundred pounds of salt use one pound of crude undiluted carbolic acid, or four ounces of acid to twelve quarts of salt, and mix thoroughly.

### A Free Translation.

A student who used to teach primary grades in Chicago public schools, tells of his experience with a small boy in one of the First Ward schools. Jimmy was called upon to read, and getting up from his seat, recited in a singsong voice this legend from the second reader: "See the cow. Can the cow run? Yes, the cow can run. Can the cow run as swiftly as the horse? No, the cow cannot run as swiftly as the horse." Now, Jimmy," said the teacher, "do you understand that?" "Sure thing," responded Jimmy. "Well, then, close your book and tell me the story in your own words." This was Jimmy's version: "Get on to de cow. Kin her jinny legs run? You betcher life she kin. Kin de cow do de horse a-runnin'? Nit! The cow ain't in it wid de horse."

### Snap-shots of British Agriculture.

British agriculture has practices, some of which may be adopted in Canada before a great while. Three at least might be mentioned specifically, because as yet comparatively little is known regarding them by the Canadian farmer. These practices are: "Profit-sharing with employees;" "insuring of live stock;" and "the insuring of the farm laborer by his employer."

Profit-sharing is nowadays one of the means by which the trust, capitalist or wealthy em-

ployer seeks to disarm the employee, and prevent strikes, by making the employee an interested party in work he is engaged in. The prevention of strikes is not the end in view where it is practiced in Britain, but has been adopted there as a paying procedure.

The scarcity of skilled and "interested" labor will at once make evident the wisdom of such a course, resulting in better care of the live-stock, and the raising of greater numbers of such stock, by increasing the percentage, not of births only, but of animals reaching the weaning period, maturity or any desired end.

In America we occasionally hear of one form of profit-sharing, the giving of a percentage of the prize money won at fairs to the herdsman.

At Lord Roseberry's home farm at Dalmeny, it was first introduced into the stud of Large Whites (Yorkshires), now so well and favorably known in Canada. The pigman (or swineherd) is now paid half a crown (about sixty cents) for every pig weaned over four in number, in each litter. As a result the profits to the estate have swelled, the number of pigs at the weaning time has increased largely, and sows, instead of raising four or five, now bring seven to ten to weaning time, eight weeks after birth. It is now the intention of the farm manager, Mr. Geo. Sinclair, to extend this system to the sheep and other live-stock branches of the establishment.

All successful stockmen know that one of the most profitable investments they can make is a little attention to the pregnant female at the time of the expulsion of the young. Help is frequently needed to facilitate the entrance of the young pig, lamb, calf or foal into the world, and when there it is often necessary to take measures to prevent its being either chilled or crushed.

The insuring of live stock is very commonly done, the existence of properly constituted joint stock companies rendering the practice both feasible and satisfactory. The expense for such insurance is naturally high, the rate averaging from seven to ten per cent. of the stock insured. Several strong companies are in the field that insure work horses, mares against foaling, colts against the risks of castration, stallions and other live stock. The work is done on a business-like basis, everyone knows what he has to pay and when to pay it, and is not bothered by an assessment plan, by which the honest man who makes his payments is, on having a loss left unpaid because his dishonest, or, perhaps, thriftless, neighbor neglects to pay his assessment, a duty he never intended to fulfil, obliged to bear an extra cost.

Owing to the workings of the Employers' Liability Act, the farmer now finds it necessary to insure his employees against accident when working for him, either on his land or with his implements. To be mulcted in a couple of hundred pounds (\$1,000) for the death of a herdsman or twenty to fifty pounds for a laborer's broken leg would be hard lines indeed on the farmer whose agriculture is, by all accounts, in such a depressed state. His anxiety for his employees' safety is relieved by the payment of a comparatively small

fee to the insurance company, who takes the risk and thus renders the farmer safe from pecuniary loss in a suit for damages, by means aforesaid.

In the face of all such hindrances, and poor prospects of good pices, it passes belief how the British farmer will persist in paying rent year after year, in many cases amounting to thousands of dollars, when, by the exercise of a little more energy and courage, he could, if satisfied, leave the comfortable firesides, the good quality of spirits, the horde of servants, and the patronage of an aristocracy, and exchange for land of his own, on which he could make money and provide a bigger future and happier prospect for his family. The Canadian West can offer him just as good a brand of civilization, and for the Southern farmer, a better system of education than can be got in England; besides, he would be untrammelled by obsolete ideas and customs, as well as free from the toadyistic, tuft-hunting proclivities so much in evidence in the tight little isle!

INTER PRIMOS.

### A Tribute to the Shorthorn.

In the course of the admirable article on Shorthorns and Shorthorn-breeding, which he contributed to the last issue of the Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Bruce, agricultural superintendent to the Royal Dublin Society, who is himself recognized as one of the best judges of a Shorthorn in the kingdom, pays a high tribute to the merits of the red, white and roans as general purpose cattle. In this connection he writes:

It is well to consider for a moment what a good Shorthorn cow can do. She can, at or about two years of age, produce a calf and give a larger quantity of rich milk than any other general purpose pure-bred cow of the same age. She can, under ordinary treatment, go on from year to year producing a valuable calf and milking deeply for nine or ten months out of the twelve. During the two months she is dry she can, under a sensible system of management, quickly set up condition to produce a healthy, well-nurtured calf as the season comes round. After having eight, ten and even more calves, she is easily fattened to become a heavy carcass of good, useful beef.

It is not, however, in a direct way that the value of the breed can be reckoned. Very few pedigree bullocks or heifers find their way into our fat markets as beef cattle, nor do we find dairymen to any extent owning pedigree cows. While this is so, the best and most profitable dairy, store and fat cattle are either the product of Shorthorn sires or are bred from dams owing much of their excellence to the amount of Shorthorn blood in their veins. Dairymen do not trouble about herdbook or pedigree cows; they look for animals to give the largest return of milk for the value of food consumed, and what do we find! In the dairies supplying all our great cities the Shorthorn cross-bred cow is the universal favorite. Sentiment counts as nothing with such practical men; with them ownership of cattle is simply a matter of pounds, shillings and pence.—[Farmers' Gazette.]

### Anent Cleanliness.

One uncleanly condition breeds another. If a man is sending milk to a dirty factory he very naturally argues that it is no use for him to take particular pains at home with his milk. This rule will work both ways. There is a tremendous force in example.



OVER THE HILL IS DUNDEE.

The camping ground of the anti-embargo men.



Breeders' Memorandum,

WITH DATE ON WHICH ANIMAL IS DUE TO GIVE BIRTH.

[Directions for Use of Tables.—Find the date of service in the first column; then, on the same horizontal line, and under the heading of "cow," "ewe," whichever it may be, write the name or number of the animal. The date next to this entry is the date of the expected birth.]

Table for JAN. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: JAN., Dec., Oct., April, May. Rows 1-31.

Table for FEB. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Jan., Nov., May, June. Rows 1-31.

Table for MAR. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Jan., Dec., June, July. Rows 1-31.

Table for APRIL. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: March, Jan., July, Aug. Rows 1-31.

Table for MAY. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: April, Feb., Aug., Sept. Rows 1-31.

Table for JUNE. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: May, March, Sept., Oct. Rows 1-31.

Table for JULY. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: June, April, Oct., Nov. Rows 1-31.

Table for AUG. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: July, May, Nov., Dec. Rows 1-31.

Table for SEP. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Aug., June, Dec., Jan. Rows 1-31.

Table for OCT. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Sept., July, Jan., Feb. Rows 1-31.

Table for NOV. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Oct., Aug., Feb., March. Rows 1-31.

Table for DEC. MARE, COW, SOW, EWE. Columns: Nov., Sept., March, April. Rows 1-31.



### Drugging Swine.

"So great is the fear of hog cholera in the mind of swine breeders that it has become the habitual practice," says Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Live-Stock Report, "to drug and dope hogs on 'general principles.' One would think that the hog was at all times, from the farrowing pen to the cooling room, in imminent danger from insidious disease. Mayhap he is, but at the same time a properly bred, fed and managed hog, in our opinion, is quite likely to escape disease. Certain it is that the average drugging of swine is absurd and detrimental. The stomach of man or beast should never be made a drug store or a apothecary's slop bucket. Healthy conditions cannot possibly endure in the presence of drugs galore, yet the hog's stomach, considered too weak to ward off disease germ invasion, is forsooth expected to be proof against the irritating and deleterious effects of alleged remedies both vegetable, mineral and past finding out. But the habit of taking "dope" grows upon the victim just as does the cocaine or morphine habit. Patent medicines are with us more generally used than anywhere else in the world, with dire results not set down in published statistics. The habit of personal abuse of proprietary concoctions, brews and conglomerations may explain the unanimous belief in extending the like absurdity to the animal kingdom. Evidently the matter has been given little intelligent consideration. Wholesale drugging of hogs has been practiced for generations, and the habit has been handed down from father to son without question or thought upon the part of the latter. What childlike faith there is in the mind of the man who buys a 'store bottle' of alleged medicine and drinks it down bravely with but a few visual contortions hiding the beaming smile of trustful hope! This is wilful indulgence in drugs of unknown quantity and quality, done with the eyes open, but the drugging of the hog is done against his will. Greedy by nature, he consumes food with avidity, and when quite hungry fails to notice the poison in the pot. But the drugs have their effect none the less, and not for good in most cases. It is simply impossible for benefit to follow the administration of the vile nostrums inflicted daily upon swine. "Shotgun" prescriptions are ever an evidence of ignorance. They are loaded up to kill a hidden and unknown foe, and like a dynamite bomb intended for a tyrant, usually fail of their object, but deal dire destruction among the innocent.

"Taking it for granted that a herd of swine is of sound breed, fully and intelligently fed, without excessive use of corn or any other single food, properly housed, adequately exercised, allowed succulent and green foods, and sanitariously housed and yarded, what possible benefit can accrue from the daily infliction of a nauseating mess of drugs? Does a healthy-begot man living in a sanitary environment, suitably sheltered, fed, clothed and exercised, need every day somebody's patent pestiferous pills to prevent consumption, prevalent in the hereditary-diseased family of a neighbor who transgresses all the tenets of cleanliness and hygiene. Assuredly not! Nor do swine of a sanitary environment need dope.

"And what are the drugs we are assailing? Here is a formula daily used among swine by an extensive feeder: "We feed a mixture of either fine charcoal or soft slacked coal, screened, together with salt, unslacked lime, sal soda, mandrake root, garget root, saltpetre, ginger, blood-root, copperas and pulverized sulphur."

"We cannot blame the hogs for 'hardly touching' the above heterogeneous collection of medicaments, nor can we blame the owner for furnishing such a 'shotgun' formula. We must excuse him when we remember that the 'government formula' used throughout the country as a preventive of disease among swine contains the following ingredients: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, sodium hyposulphite, sodium sulphate and antimony sulphide.

"We knew years ago a big, strong, healthy appearing shepherd who fell into the habit of taking patent purgative pills. One did the work at first, but gradually the dose had to be increased to obtain the desired effect, until one night he took 'a whole jugful,' as his wife said, and woke up in that land where pills cease from troubling and the bowels are at rest.

"Moral.—The injudicious and indiscriminate use of drugs as preventives of disease may result in death!"

### Don't Get Fresh.

Salt makes animals more lively, strong and capable of resisting disease. Their flesh is harder for it, and the functions of the body more regular. Their digestion is better, and they can feed on fodder that otherwise might be injurious to health. Moreover, with the assistance of salt, they can extract more nourishment from a given quantity of fodder, since the flow of the digestive liquids is more copious. Give salt with food difficult to digest.—[Ex.

### Convention Week at Calgary.

The convention, show and sale which closed in Calgary on May 15th was pronounced the most successful series of live-stock events yet held in the Northwest Territories. The weather was for the most part beautiful, and the number of stockmen who visited the great Stock City of the West was considerably in excess of former years. Every lodging house and lunch counter was taxed to

was argued, would tend to remove a great prejudice that existed against pedigreed stock and against the Government for shipping cattle free or at little expense for the pure-bred breeder. After a little discussion the motion carried almost unanimously.

There being no further business to transact, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., President Canadian Clyde Association, who had come to judge horses at the show, was called on for a few remarks.

He stated that this was his first trip to the great West, and that he was very much pleased with the country. On his way westward he had seen evidences of wonderful prosperity, and he was persuaded there was a wonderful future before the live-stock industry of this country. Although many miles separated the East from the West, they had much in common along live-stock lines. He was glad to meet such a representative lot of stockmen on such an important occasion, and trusted it might not be their last meeting.

Hon. Dr. Elliott, Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture, was the next speaker. It had never been his privilege before to attend a meeting of the cattle breeders of the Territories. With the work they had done in the past he was much im-

pressed. The finances at the disposal of the Government were, they all knew, at present in a very reduced state, but he hoped that in the very near future the Government would be in a position to give the association assistance commensurate with the work which they were doing.

Prof. Day, Guelph, Ont., who was there as a cattle judge, upon being called expressed pleasure at being present. He thought the association would do better work under its new name. Any man who was enough interested in good stock to use a well-bred bull in his herd should be eligible as a member.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; First Vice-Pres., John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Second Vice-Pres., D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa. Breed Directors: Shorthorns, Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, Alta.; Herefords, R. Sinton, Regina, Assa.; Polled-Angus, J. D. McGregor, Stair, Assa.; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary, Alta.; dairy breeds, J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa. Auditors, C. W. Rowley, manager Bank Commerce, Calgary, and M. Morris, manager Imperial Bank, Calgary.

TERRITORIAL HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In the afternoon following the meeting of the cattle breeders, the Territorial Horse-breeders' Association held their annual meeting. President W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta., who occupied the chair, in his opening address drew attention to the fact that the past year had been one of the most successful ever experienced by horse-



CHARMING PRINCE.

Champion heavy-draft stallion, Calgary Spring Show.  
OWNED BY JOHN A. TURNER.

the utmost during the week, and many had to be content with meagre accommodation.

### TERRITORIAL CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the series to occupy the attention of stockmen was the annual session of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle-breeders' Association, which convened on the morning of May 12th, with the President, John A. Turner, Calgary, in the chair. The report of the Secretary had been printed in pamphlet form, and was distributed in the meeting. It dealt largely with the annual sale and the addresses which were given at the annual meeting in 1902, most of which was published in the "Farmer's Advocate" report of the convention at that time.

During the year a cordial invitation had been sent out to the various agricultural societies to become affiliated with this association, the object being to interest a larger number in advanced live stock husbandry. Eighteen had responded, and the result was satisfactory. The constitution and by-laws had been so revised, amended and consolidated as to allow agricultural societies to become members, expert judges to be appointed, and delegates to be elected as representatives of the association on fair boards. The financial statement as presented showed a small balance on hand.

The only matter of any business importance to come before the meeting was introduced through a motion to strike out the word "pure-bred" in the title of the association, having it read, Territorial Cattle-breeders' Association. This, it



AGED CLYDESDALE WINNERS AT CALGARY SPRING SHOW.



men in this country. The prosperity of horse-breeding was increasing every year, and there was a great improvement apparent in the quality of our stock. He was glad to say that the inferior stallions which were being brought into the country were not coming through the efforts of Canadians. It was a matter for congratulation that the Hackney stallion, Saxon, bred and practically raised in the West, had won at the recent Toronto show.

The Secretary's report was next presented, dealing very fully with the question of army remounts. It gave an account of the negotiations which had been carried on with a view to having British army horses purchased in Western Canada, and showed how the outlook for such a market must be at present considered decidedly disappointing. During the year ending December 30th, 1902, 252 pure-bred horses, principally stallions, had been imported from the United States duty free. There were also 21,030 horses brought in at an average valuation of \$24.96 per head, which is \$7.00 per head less than the average valuation of 1901. Fraudulent Percheron pedigrees and the syndicate stallion question were also discussed.

Speaking on the question of the importation of horses from the United States, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., believed that Canada should stand by her own interests as a country. Many Western men had been paying too much for the horses which were coming in from across the border. He had been on a delegation to the Dominion Government a year ago, asking that something be done to stop the wholesale influx of undesirable stock, but so far nothing had been done. He pointed out that if Canadians want to send stallions across the border they have first to be registered in the American books, and to do that they are required to have six straight crosses, while Americans can bring in their horses without registration in Canadian books. If that was not a one-sided game he knew of none. It was the most important question that had come before the horse breeders of Canada for many years. All Clydesdale breeders whom he had met in the West preferred purchasing stock in Ontario rather than in the United States. He would not say to treat our friends across the border as they were treating us, but he felt certain that something ought to be done.

Mr. Greig, Secretary of Live-stock Associations in Manitoba, being called upon, expressed himself as strongly in favor of definite and decisive action being taken in the matter. Manitoba's association had passed a resolution favoring a minimum valuation of \$100 being placed on all horses brought in from across the international boundary. Mr. Turner thought there should be some understanding between the two Governments, whereby registration certificates would be mutually acceptable. Mr. Stewart said "a lot of horses coming from the United States are little more than a corn bin. Unregistered stallions should not be allowed to come in as settlers' stallions, because very many inferior sires are coming in in that way." He had good reason to believe that the Percheron studbook of the United States was crooked, and there was no use trying to improve the horses of this country so long as inferior horses were allowed to come in. J. P. Creamer, V.S., Qu'Appelle, favored the appointment of a committee before whom the pedigrees of these horses might come. A. H. Eckford, High River, thought the minimum value should be raised, but \$100 per head seemed too high. D. Thorburn, Davisburg, said farmers were spending a lot of time selecting their seed for grain crops, and in like manner they should pay more attention to the selection of their breeding stock.

Dr. Elliott being asked for his views on the question under discussion, declared that in his opinion it was not in the interest of Canadian farmers to have \$25 horses brought in. The farmers did not need many of that class. The minimum rate should be at least \$50. In the Territories there was a law enabling horsemen upon the payment of a fee of \$5 to have a lien on all colts until paid for. In France they did not allow anything but pure-bred stallions to be used, and many of these had to be castrated. The Territorial Government proposed to register all stallions, either pure-bred or grade, and if belonging to the latter class the fact would become public property, and, hence, the public would be afforded some protection. In the same ordinance it was proposed that only the pure-bred stallion owners would have the right of a lien on the colts. R. A. Wallace, M.L.A., High River, thought \$50 as a minimum valuation would be high enough on horses coming across the line. He believed there was a great deal of damage done by scrub stallions.

F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner, upon being called said he had listened to the same discussion in different Provinces of the Dominion, and all seemed of one mind as to the necessity of something being done on the question of horses coming from the United States. The

Washington authorities had named registers and standards that they will accept, and if the breeders in Canada would only come to some conclusion he thought there would be no difficulty in having it put upon the statute books. Eastern breeders did not care to see so many Indian ponies coming in. Ontario was now practically deluged by these things. He thought it would be well to hold a joint meeting of representative stockmen from all the Provinces of the Dominion

more than sufficient proof. The judges, Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., Wm. Graham, Claremont, Ont., and H. S. Conn, Ottawa, did their work in true horsemanlike manner. Although few decisions can be expected to be unanimously accepted by the onlookers, yet these men gave the good general satisfaction that is expected from judges of their standing.

CLYDESDALES.—The show of Clydesdales was in many respects the most interesting of the exhibition. This class of sire is very popular in Alberta, and there is good reason for it. In stallions four years old and over, there were eight to come forward, and of that number only two or three could be regarded as unworthy of a good place. It was, indeed, a ring that would have done credit to shows that have won a greater national reputation than Calgary's. The honor of first place went to J. Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., on Prince Lyndoch, a big fellow, smooth and well quartered, with grand feet and legs, and a style



THE WINNING BUNCH.

A few of the steers that made the largest gains at the Brandon Experimental Farm last winter. These were fed corn fodder for roughage.

once every year or two, when questions of national live-stock importance might be discussed. President Stewart asked the association to endorse what the Territorial Government proposed to do on the horse question, as outlined by Dr. Elliott, and it was done.

On motion it was then carried that the minimum valuation to be placed on horses coming from the United to Canada be placed at \$50 per head, and that anything not sucking be considered a horse.

A point was raised as to the proper inspection of horses coming in, and the ability of custom-house officials to give proper valuation. It was believed that often more than one bill of sale existed. The President remarked, too, that police veterinarians when called to inspect horses could not be found, being on duty, and as the horses could not be held, a sergeant or some other officer who was not qualified was often obliged to do the work.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The election of officers was rushed through in a hurry, with the following result: President, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta.; First Vice-Pres., John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; Second Vice-Pres., D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa. Breed Directors—Clydes, Wm. Beresford, Calgary; Shires, W. L. Christie, High River, Alta.; Hackneys, J. R. Thompson, Calgary; Thoroughbreds, E. J. Swann, Dewdney, Alta.; Standard-breds, Dr. J. R. Creamer, Qu'Appelle, Assa.; Coach breeds, R. G. Robinson, Calgary; Percherons, A. H. Eckford, High River, Alta. Auditors, C. W. Rowley, Mgr. Bank Commerce, Calgary, and M. Morris, Mgr. Imperial Bank, Calgary.

SPRING STALLION SHOW.

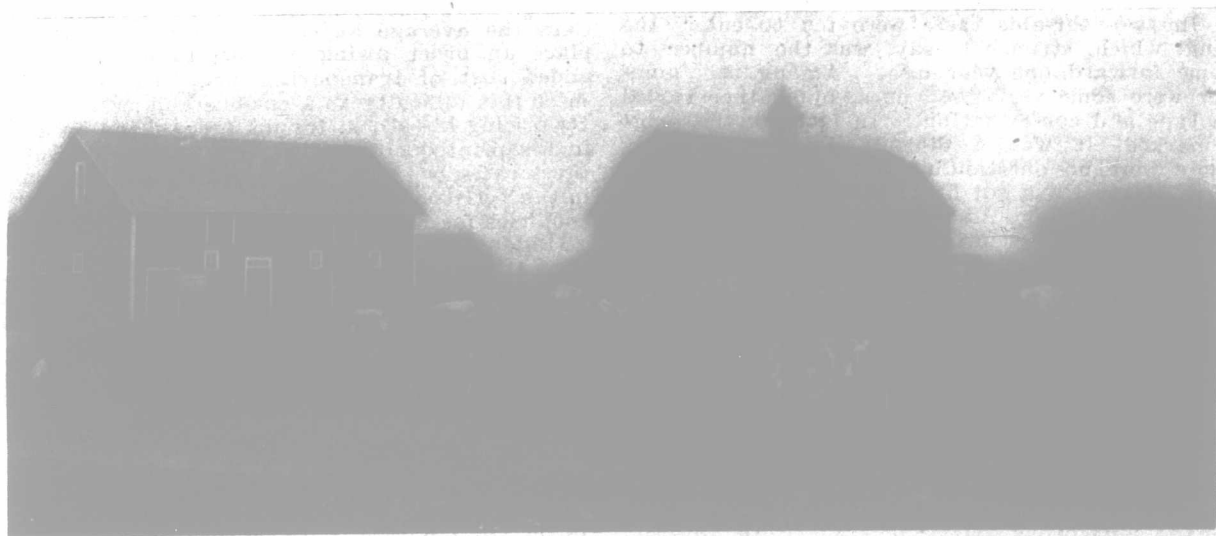
All those who have attended every spring stallion show in Calgary were unanimous in pronouncing this year's exhibition of equine magnificence far superior to anything heretofore held. To say that the large crowd within Victoria Park on that day could appreciate well-bred and well-fitted horses, would be putting it mild. The dense mass of humanity that lined the little ring was

and action that was quite typical of the breed and becoming in a horse of his weight. John A. Turner had a close second in Gretna Crown, a recent importation, possessing both quality and character. Third was found in MacClinker's Heir, a horse of many good qualities, owned by H. Bannister. A. H. Eckford, High River, showed and got fourth with Border Riever, a horse recently imported from Ontario, where he had already distinguished himself in the show-ring. He is a big horse, with strong bone, well-quartered body and well-muscled loin. For a horse of his weight, too, he showed a style and action that was praiseworthy, and had the ring been larger, so that he could have been shown to better advantage, his place might have been higher up. Prince Grandeur, shown by R. G. Robinson, Calgary, had fifth place, a position of credit in such a class.

In the three-year-old class a few choice specimens greeted the eyes of the judges, among them being Matchless, Hon. Wm. Beresford's champion at the summer show of 1902; Pride of Eastfield, now owned by J. Clark, Crowfoot, first in the three-year-old Canadian-bred class at Toronto in February; and Charming Prince, owned and exhibited by John A. Turner, Calgary. The latter is a horse of much promise, having a set of feet and legs and exhibiting a style and action such as is desirable in a Clydesdale. He had evidently been well trained and fitted, and the judges considered him fit not only for first place in this class, but also for championship as best stallion any age or breed. The Clark colt, a low-set, smooth-bodied fellow, with nicely-turned quarters and a good mover, came second, and Matchless third. The latter was not in as good show condition as on previous occasions, else a different story might be told of the placing. John A. Turner had also fourth in Orval's Prince, while fifth went to J. K. Dixon, Wolseley, Assa., on a young horse of some promise.

In two-year-olds there were only two to appear, and in yearlings one, but they were each worthy of the prizes which they so easily won.

OTHER HEAVY DRAFT BREEDS.—In Shires



A BARNYARD SCENE.

Marqu's of Longburn, a son of the far-famed Marquis of Zet da, in the front. SHIPPERS BELONGING TO ADAMS & BROS., OF GLADSTONE, MAN.



over three years, there were three entries, first going to C. Kinniburgh's Fairfield Hero, a large, heavy-boned horse, of considerable breed character; second went to Lyndon II., shown by W. L. Christie, High River. J. A. W. Fraser, Jumping Pond, showed Nelson, the only Suffolk Punch at the show, but a fair specimen of this old English breed.

**HACKNEYS.**—The aged Hackneys were a mighty strong class, both in number and quality, and the competition for first place was as keenly contested as in any ring of the show. After careful examination the judges decided that Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, should get away with first on Commodore, a horse of big, strong type, that could move with some dash. A close second was found in Glen Lyon, shown by W. L. Christie, High River, a beautiful goer, smooth and well quartered, showing action superior to anything in the ring. Third prize was won by Woodland Agility, a big, showy horse, owned by R. G. Robinson, Calgary, and fourth to Pioneer, shown by John Clark, Crowfoot, Alta.

In two-year-olds there were two, Sky Pilot and Combination, both contributed by Rawlinson Bros., Calgary.

**COACH.**—There was a very fair show of Coach horses of varied breeding. Rawlinson Bros. had, according to the judges' estimation, the proper stuff; they won first with Black Doctor, an imported Hackney. Second went to D. P. McDonald, Cochrane, with Napoleon, a nice type of French Coach, and G. E. Goddard, Cochrane, followed with Paladino, also a French Coach, and a worthy winner at previous shows. The next place went to Yelic, a Cleveland bay, owned by R. G. Robinson.

**STANDARD-BREDS.**—The show of Standard-breds was a very good one, and in the aged class the best ribbon was warmly contested, but won by Alvolio, a smooth fellow, that could step out in good form, owned by Dr. Forrest, Calgary. Second place went to Geo. Short, Calgary, on a very fair specimen, and third to Dr. Forrest. The only two-year-old to come forward was a promising specimen, Johnnie Kirk, contributed by W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek.

**THOROUGHBREDS.**—Some very good Thoroughbreds came before the judges. Col. Denison, owned by J. D. Lauder, Innisfail, got away with first; W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane, was second, with Potomac; and R. F. Bevan, Calgary, third, with Lord Glenn.

#### PURE-BRED CATTLE SHOW.

Considering that all the cattle entering for prizes had also to be offered for sale at the conclusion of the show, the number and quality of the animals to come forward was very satisfactory. Prof. Geo. E. Day, Guelph, who has become a general favorite among Western stockmen, was on hand to place the awards on this occasion, and when he had completed his task the results were generally approved of. In a few of the most important classes he was asked to give his reasons for placing, which he did in a short and instructive lecture, which was greatly appreciated by the interested stockmen who surrounded the little ring.

**SHORTHORNS.**—In most sections there was a fair number of Shorthorns to come before the judge, owing to the show being mainly made up of this breed. In aged bulls ten appeared, but the number was soon reduced, and after careful deliberation Trout Creek Hero, owned by Robt. Page, Pine Lake, was placed at the head. A. H. Bolton, Gladys, Alta., had a close second in Farmer's Fancy, and there were many who would have reversed this order. The judge admitted that there was reason for either placing, but as a herd header, Trout Creek Hero was superior. Third prize went to Lord Raglan, contributed by Henry Hans, Gladys, Alta., and Talisman, shown by H. C. Watson, Oxbow, Assa., fourth.

In two-year-olds there were ten to enter the ring, which, strange to say, was the number to come forward one year ago. Among this number were some very good ones, but rather varied in type and conformation. In fact, as the judge remarked, it was a difficult class to judge, as there were no outstanding winners. After some time Henry Hans got first, with Eugene V. Debs; J. Cheyne, Manor, Assa., second, on Lincoln; with Royal Talisman, contributed by H. C. Watson, Oxbow, Assa., coming next; and Bencher, by I. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, following.

There was a very large ring of yearlings, including a variety of types. However, from this lot came the champion of the show, Bachelor, owned by I. & W. Sharp, being the lucky number. Second prize was found in Roan Prince, bred by H. Talbot, Lacombe, and third in Prairie Chief, shown by Robert Page, Pine Lake, and illustrated elsewhere in this number. S. R. English, Strathcona, came next with King Edward, and J. & E. Bolton's (Okotoks, Alta.) entry in fifth place.

There was a reasonable number of females to appear. In cows three years old and over, however, few outstanding animals could be counted. Hugh Fraser, De Winton, Alta., showed (None

2nd, a worthy matron, which the Professor placed first, and later champion of the breed. Geo. Geary, Innisfail, had the second in Bonibel, and Henry Hans third in Rose Bloom.

The two-year-old heifers were a fair lot, but also lacking somewhat in uniformity, and only in moderate condition. The Canada Land & Ranch Co. had first in Luxury; P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, second with Coulee Queen 2nd, and third with Laura.

**HEREFORDS.**—The show of Herefords was not a very large one, but a few fair specimens came before the judge. In the aged bulls, Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, was placed first with Oswald Hero. Second went to Loretta 3rd of Ingleside, shown by the Mossom Boyd Co., Bobcaygeon, Ont., and third to Lucine, owned by Jas. Shuldice, Namaka, Alta.

The two-year-old bulls were a rather better lot. First, and the breed championship, was won by Oswald Palmer, with Bonnie Brae Hesiod 2nd; second and third going to the same herd.

There was only a limited number of Aberdeen-Angus on exhibition, but they were of fair quality. John Morton, Lacombe, Alta., was the principal exhibitor, and won all the prizes.

#### Selling Stock by Correspondence.

Owing to the magnificent distances of this country, sales of pure-bred live stock are largely made through the medium of advertising and by correspondence, and on the whole with fairly satisfactory results. To make a permanent success of business by this method, the first essential is to be sure one has first-class stock of the most approved type to offer, and the second to let the fact be widely known through the advertising medium that reaches the largest number of people likely to be interested in what one has to offer to the extent of becoming purchasers. The next essential is to deal with customers on the lines of the golden rule, giving a fair and honest description of the stock and good value for the price received. The animals sent out to fill an order should be in good condition, so that they will make a good impression on the mind of the buyer on reaching their destination. This is the more important, because animals in transit, being excited by strange surroundings, and not regularly fed, naturally shrink in condition and look less attractive than when starting out on the journey. Buyers should make due allowance for this fact, and not too hastily condemn a new arrival, but rather suspend judgment until it has been rested, cleaned and filled out.

In shipping stock requiring to be crated, it is good policy and good business tact to make light, yet strong crates, of uniform quality of dressed lumber, giving a neat and attractive appearance, and conveying the impression that the shipper takes a pride in his business. Crates should be large enough to avoid cramping the animal unduly, but not larger than is necessary to its comfort, and as an advertisement the shipper's address, as well as that of the consignee, should appear on the crate, either in stencilled letters or on a business card tacked on the crate. Much writing may be saved the seller by the use of a printed circular of convenient size, to be enclosed in each letter answering enquiries, or it may be printed on back of regular letter paper, giving general information as to the breeding, prize record and character of the herd. The breeder who has had considerable experience in shipping stock has a much better idea of the rates of freight or express charges for a given distance than the average buyer, who often hesitates to place an order owing to uncertainty as to the added cost of transportation. The breeder can meet this difficulty to a considerable extent, either by pricing his stock, freight prepaid, or by giving in his printed circular a table of freight and express rates per hundred pounds to principal points in the Territories, Provinces or States from which enquiries for his stock are likely to come, and also giving approximate weights at different ages, so that the prospective buyer may be in a position to calculate nearly what the total cost will be. This printed circular may be utilized to excellent purpose in giving much information to correspondents that will facilitate business and greatly relieve the labor of correspondence. We are living in a live business age, and breeders and farmers will find it to their advantage to adopt as far as practicable the methods of successful business men in all lines. But one of the principal points to be guarded in the shipping of stock which the buyer has not seen, is to be sure that the animals are as represented, and of a class and character that will favorably advertise one's stock, and help rather than hurt his reputation, which is the most valuable asset in his business.

#### Breeding and Judging Swine.

[From our Ontario and Eastern edition.]

The Swine Breeders' Associations in Canada have done wisely in retaining the right to nominate the judges in their own classes at the leading shows, to the boards of which they are privileged to send representatives, and their delegates do well to nominate practical breeders to place the awards. It was, perhaps, good policy to allow the pork-packers to name their own judges in the special classes for export bacon hogs, for which they contributed the prize money, and it could hardly be expected that they would contribute on other terms, their object, doubtless, being to set the standard of the general type of pig required for their purpose, and by this means, together with the discussions brought out at breeders' meetings and Farmers' Institutes, information as to the stamp of hogs best adapted to the supply of our best market has been spread, and farmers have thus been educated along lines tending to their own advantage. But a comparison of the two classes, the breeders and the baconers, as seen at the principal shows, and the awards in each, would seem to suggest the wisdom, now that the standard of type has been set, of having the breeders represented on the awarding committee for the bacon classes as well as for the breeding section, for if breeders and farmers generally take the winners in the bacon classes as their model to be followed in their breeding operations, it will be but a question of a little time when they will find themselves in possession of a class of stock lamentably lacking in strength of constitution, slow feeders, and an easy prey to disease. The pork-packer knows nothing of the principles of breeding, and has no eye for constitutional defects, or for strength and symmetry of conformation. He views an animal only from the standpoint of his own business, and if it has sufficient length and not too wide or too thick a back, nor too strong a neck, it will pass muster, though the brute be narrow-chested, knock-kneed and cat-hammed, walking on its heels and having a hollow-eyed head hung on a long and narrow neck. The limit of the life of a packer's pig, as a rule, is less than three-fourths of a year, and the stamp of animal above described may have vitality enough to last that long, but the breeder wants his built on a foundation and with a superstructure that will wear through years of usefulness and impart strength and vigor and good feeding qualities to their offspring, enabling them to make profitable returns for the food they consume. He knows from experience and observation that the pig that fills the bill for that purpose must have good width of chest, giving ample room for the vigorous action of the vital organs, the heart and lungs, the fountain of health from which comes the strength and power to resist the attacks of disease and to throw it off when it gets possession. The breeder's pig, in order to be a profitable feeder, must have a bright, active yet contented disposition, an intelligent appearance of countenance, a comparatively thick, muscular neck, smooth, salmon-shaped shoulders, a strong, moderately lengthy, slightly-arched back, with well-sprung and deep ribs, long, broad and level quarters, thick, full hams, and a good set of legs of a flat, flinty quality of bone, well placed under him, standing straight up on his toes, and walking away with activity and an apparent consciousness of strength and vigor. Experience has abundantly proven that all these qualities may be united without coarseness in any part, and the breeders have found that by mating sires and sows of this description they can produce a class of swine that meets the requirements of the market for bacon hogs without the loss of vitality and profitable feeding propensities, which would certainly result from following the lead of the fad-dists whose teachings have been mainly along the lines of extreme length and narrowness. In the breeding of swine, as in many other things, experience has proven that all extremes are error, and that the path of prudence lies between. The day of the dumpy, fat backed, lardy hog with heavy hanging jowls and spindle shanks has passed, and the day of the narrow-necked, solemn-visaged, flat-sided, rail-lengthed porker, standing on stilts of coarse-grained timber, is passing. The leading breeders who understand their business are saving our swine industry from both these extremes, and from the pitfalls into which blind leaders would lead them. They recognize the importance of the introduction of new blood and the avoidance of consanguineous breeding in order to the maintenance of robustness of constitution and vigor in their stock, and the result is seen in the character of their exhibits at the leading fall shows and at the winter fairs, doing credit to the intelligence and skill of the breeders and bringing fame to Canadian hogs and hog products.



**Our Scottish Letter.**

Mr. Hanbury is dead. This is the weightiest piece of agricultural news at the present hour. His illness was brief; he was seized with influenza, pneumonia supervened, and in a few days the great worker was at rest. Mr. Hanbury belonged to the best school of British statesmen. He took his work in Parliament seriously, and devoted himself to the service of his country unsparringly. He first made his mark in the House of Commons as a keen critic of the estimates, and he early recognized that Government offices were not centers of infallible truth. Unlike many, he showed himself as competent in administration as in criticism, and he has left as his chief memorial an efficient Board of Agriculture up to the limits of the means placed at his disposal. These means were wholly inadequate. Mr. Hanbury brought to the management of public affairs the characteristic abilities of a Lancashire business man; he had small regard for red-tape, and none for humbug. Perhaps he spoke too much; if so, his object was to make farmers believe that the Board of Agriculture was their servant. No matter how incompetent may be his successor, the Board of Agriculture has been so efficiently manned by Mr. Hanbury that it cannot very well become inept and ineffective. Men of all shades of politics have united in paying tribute to the many qualities of the deceased. He was a man.

In the narrower sphere of Scottish agricultural life death has been busy. The doyen of Scottish agriculture, Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., has been taken away. He was well over fourscore years of age, and to the last an ideal Highland chieftain. For many years he was a director of the Highland and Agricultural Society, and rendered excellent service there in connection with forestry. He believed Scotland could produce as good wood as any country in the world, and at the first forestry exhibition he showed a beautiful bedroom suite made entirely of Scots birch from the birks of Aberfeldy. Almost the last of a type once very common in the Highlands, this generation is not likely to see Sir Robert Menzies' equal again.

To not a few of the older Canadian fanciers of the Clydesdale, Mr. David Buchanan was well known. He succeeded his father as tenant of the fine farm of Garscadden Mains about twenty-five years ago, and in his hands its prestige as a well-managed holding was not impaired. A keen judge of Clydesdale horses, his services in that capacity were in much request. He owned a fine race of mares, and bred quite a number of high-class horses. Champion honors came to his lot at the Royal International Show at Kilburn in 1879, when his three-year-old Druid 1120 beat Mr. Riddell's famous Darnley 222. He subsequently sold this horse to Colonel Holloway. A few years later he became owner of Knight o' Snowdon 2212, a grand horse also, but he died when three years old. The cause of Mr. Buchanan's death was apoplexy, and it is a sad coincidence that within a week of his death his widow also passed away with startling suddenness. She was much the junior of her husband. He was in his 71st year, while Mrs. Buchanan was but 45.

Another notable man in the Clydesdale world, Mr. William Riddell, died two days after Mr. Buchanan. He was the eldest son of Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, and all his life had been engaged in his father's business. No one was better known at horse fairs and shows all over the British Isles. He had a genial, kindly manner, and was deservedly popular with all classes.

The political world is not in a ferment, but some members of Parliament who take an interest in agriculture are by no means pleased with Mr. Ritchie's first budget. Last year, with the laudable object of broadening the basis of taxation, a registration duty was put upon corn. This duty was defended on various grounds, and it was entirely successful, bringing in about £2,000,000 of revenue, and not leading to any advance in the price of bread. For reasons which men with ordinary intelligence can only guess, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer has repealed this tax right away. The action is tantamount to a confession that the opponents of the tax were altogether in the right and the Government entirely in the wrong. We do not think they were. The corn registration duty harmed no British interest; it provided a basis for arranging a preferential treaty with Canada; it compelled those who are reaping the benefits of the British market to contribute a little to the upkeep of British interests, and it afforded a broad basis for raising revenue under exceptional circumstances. All this goes by the Board, and the only excuse for his action given by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is that the Corn Registration Duty lent itself to misrepresentation. Mr. Chaplin is very angry about the business. He regards it as a betrayal of the agricultural interest by a Government which owes its position largely to the agricultural vote. I am bound to say that I think Mr. Chaplin has some cause for being angry.

The past month has been a great time for shows. Two of the finest displays of Shorthorn and A.-A. cattle have been seen at Dublin and Belfast respectively, and in Scotland the west country breeds have been grandly represented at Kilmarnock and Ayr. The Shorthorn championship at Dublin went to Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, a tenant farmer, who owns one of the best Shorthorn herds in the north of England. His bull, Pearl King, is a



**LORD BOOB.**  
Imported English sheep dog.

great dark roan, showing uncommonly true breed character, and he cannot be beaten except by the best, if at all. At Belfast a Scots exhibitor scored highest with a Lovat-bred bull, Victory, for which a very long price was paid at the Inverness spring sale of 1902. Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, is the owner of this bull. He has quite a large number of high-class animals about him, and his show cattle are well brought out. Kilmarnock and Ayr shows were unusually strong in Ayrshire cattle, Clydesdale horses, Hackney and harness horses, and blackface sheep. The Ayrshires this year are certainly being judged with some regard to the size of their teats and sound commercial properties. The class at Ayr for cows four years old and upward bore this out. We have seldom seen so many really high-class, big, commercial-looking cows paraded before the judges. The Ayr Derby was this year won by Mr. Alexander Cross, of Knockdon, Ayr, who has a fine herd of well-bred cattle. He showed largely in the Derby, and won several other prizes besides the first. Mr. John Drennan, Hillhouse, Galston, was in evidence with fancy big cattle. In this connection the milking competition is worthy of remark. The average of butter-fat in the milk tested for two days was 3.25 per cent., the highest being 4.325 per cent. None was below the three per cent. standard, taking the whole day's milking, but one was rather below, taking the first morning's milking by itself. A scheme has been started for the purpose of encouraging farmers to keep milk records. The Highland Society has laid aside £200 for the purpose, and the machinery is being set in motion. Very likely more money may be required, but it is well a start has been made. In the Clydesdale section it has again with the two shows been a case of Baron's Pride first and the rest almost nowhere. The champion stallion at Kilmarnock was Mr. Kilpatrick's beautifully handsome horse, Baron o' Buckleyvie. The champion female was the same owner's three-year-old mare, Lady White, by Hiawatha, and nearly all the prizes in the class of three-year-old fillies were taken by the produce of Hiawatha. At Ayr every first prize but one was taken by a get of Baron's Pride, and the exception was the first-prize two-year-old colt which was got by one of his sons. The championship for colts went to Messrs. A. &

W. Montgomery's yearling colt, Baron Fergus, own brother to the celebrated Benedict, now in Mr. Bass' stud at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This colt was also first at Kilmarnock. The reserve at Ayr was the same owner's three-year-old Royal Edward, which last year was champion both at Kilmarnock and Ayr. Mr. Kilpatrick's Baron o' Buckleyvie was second in his class to Royal Edward, an award which created some feeling. In the female section all the first-prize winners and nearly all the second-prize winners also were by Baron's Pride. The championship went to Mr. Thomas Smith's Royal Ruby, from Blacon Point, Chester, the Cawdor champion of 1902. All the first-prize winners but one were owned by Mr. Smith, who has a wonderful stud of Clydesdales. The exception was the first-prize brood mare, Lady Garnet, which is owned by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Dollar.

Harness horses have greatly improved at Scots shows in recent years. Most of the best are still bred in England, but quite a number of extra good ones are beginning to appear in the north. Mr. Wm. Scott, Thornhome, Carlisle, had the championship at Ayr and Kilmarnock, with a home-bred three-year-old filly named Bryony. She was reserve junior champion at London. The driving classes were led by two great horses, Mr. Alexander Morton's Bravo, a superb dark brown horse, which on the last day of April was sold by public auction at Mr. Morton's sale for £378, and Mr. O. Rosenvinge's Wild Lucy from Hexham. This lovely mare and her neighbor were sold by public auction in Northumberland a year ago for 900 gs. At Mr. Morton's sale a pony mare made £105, and 22 ponies sold for an average of £37 5s. 6d.; 27 harness horses sold for an average of £72 15s. 2d. At Mr. Scott's sale a week earlier, 20 harness horses and cobs made an average of £60 4s. 2d.

Quite a number of Canadians are now setting out for home with selected Ayrshires and Clydesdales. Mr. Boden, who acts for Mr. Reford, has purchased among others, the first-prize two-year-old bull at Ayr. He is named Fizzaway, and like most of the best of his kind this year, came from Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock. Mr. Geo. Stewart, Howick, Quebec, sailed a week ago with a good shipment of Clydesdale horses. Among them were prizewinners at the Angus show of 1902, and the Denny show of the same year. Clydesdales have been in good demand this spring. "SCOTLAND YET."

**Slopping Pigs.**

Swine are the only stock on the farm that are commonly fed sloppy food, and it is undeniable that they are the most frequently troubled with digestive derangement. This suggests the question, is there any good reason why the feeding of pigs should differ so widely from that of other farm stock? Why not give them their feed dry, and their drink in a separate trough? Some of the most healthy and thrifty pigs we have ever seen were treated in this way, making rapid gains in weight. If this theory be correct, what an immense amount of labor might be saved by the use of self-feeding devices for the dry feed, and troughs supplied by pipes from a spring or tank, and having a float to regulate the height of the water in the trough. For young pigs requiring milk this plan may not be feasible, though it is a question whether they might not better have their milk straight and their meal by itself, but in the case of older pigs that have passed the milk stage, or where the supply of milk is not sufficient to go round, it is quite practicable. It is nature's way to let the animals do their own mixing of their feeds, and it is well in some things to let her have her way. It will cost but little to try this plan. It will not occasion any serious loss if it is not a success, and we shall be glad to hear from any who may try it as to their success or failure.



**SHORTHORNS WINTERED ON THE PRAIRIE.**  
Owned by Jas. Mitchell, Tumbell, Man.



### The Oxygen Milk Fever Cure.

#### REMARKABLY SUCCESSFUL RESULTS.

Messrs. Tennant & Barnes, veterinarians, of London, Ont., during the past month have been putting to test the oxygen cure for milk fever discovered and successfully practiced by M. Knusel, of Lucerne, an account of which appeared in the "Farmer's Advocate" for February 5th last, and which excited more than a passing interest among stockmen. They had had very gratifying experience with the iodide of potassium udder injection treatment, which proved a very great advance upon former methods, though to the progressive veterinarian it could not be said to have closed the chapter on the treatment of this dread bovine disease, consequently there was reason to welcome the advent of a remedy that would reach still nearer the ideal towards which every practitioner strives, and Messrs. Tennant & Barnes decided to give the oxygen treatment a trial. They secured a small cylindrical metal tank, holding 125 gallons of the chemically pure gas compressed, with a device for measuring. Up to the present time they have treated six cases. The "Farmer's Advocate" has, naturally, followed this trial with a great deal of interest, and take pleasure in submitting the results for the perusal of veterinarians and stockmen, and especially dairymen, to whom milk fever is the constant menace and despair.

Case No. 1 was a pure-bred Holstein cow, calved about 24 hours; down and unable to get up; semi-comatose, with all the other symptoms of milk fever. Saw her about 9 a.m. and injected about two quarts of oxygen into each quarter of the udder. Left at once. In four hours she was on her feet. Next morning found her all right, but gave stimulant. She made a complete recovery, milking as well or better than formerly, with no udder trouble; no other treatment nor diet restriction.

Case No. 2—Grade Shorthorn cow, very fat, heavy milker, calved 30 hours, unable to get up, delirious and very sick, heavy breathing and pulse imperceptible. Gave similar dose to No. 1, and in 20 minutes after the injections respirations dropped 15 to the minute, and became normal; delirium left, and in three hours she got up and went on doing all right and milking. In about a week's time she was sold on the public market for \$55.

No. 3—Jersey, seven years old, fat and a very rich milker; calved about 18 hours. Found lying flat on side, tremendously bloated; respiration fast and labored; pulse, 90; temperature normal (a bad symptom); completely comatose; as bad a case as they ever had in their practice. "It's nae use," said the owner, "she's deeing noo." Turned on the oxygen without measuring, until the udder was completely distended, and the teats were tied with braid to prevent its escaping; a desperate case and heroic treatment. In about half an hour cow swung on to her side and became perfectly conscious. In a short time was found lying in normal condition, bloat gone. Owner massaged udder thoroughly, and size slackened. About two hours after treatment she got up and walked over a pair of bars. Pulse down to 60 in a little over an hour, respiration natural; milked all right afterwards.

No. 4—Grade cow, calved 25 or 30 hours, down and unable to rise; at 10 a.m. paralyzed and moaning; same amount of oxygen given as in first two cases; in little over an hour was up and looking for calf; ate bran mash and hay in afternoon, and next morning all right.

No. 5 was a lighter case, but resulted equally satisfactorily.

No. 6—A very fat grade Shorthorn cow, and very heavy milker, calved about 18 or 20 hours. About 6 a.m. owner noticed her weak and staggering; had her bled and dosed with salts, but she went down rapidly and became totally comatose. At 9 p.m. owner, becoming frightened, called Drs. Tennant & Barnes, who, seeing it was a desperate case, filled the udder with oxygen without measuring it, distending it so that they had to put tape around points of teats to prevent escape of the gas. In half an hour respiration, though somewhat quickened, was otherwise natural, continued improving, and in two hours was conscious, lying in a natural position, and in four hours from injection of the oxygen was on her feet, and when seen next morning was all right.

In all the above cases there had been no preventive measures, and there was no other treatment, ice nor mustard used. The udders were massaged and no milk removed for 24 hours, and then just enough to relieve the udder. Teats were washed and disinfected before inserting the teat probe or tube admitting the oxygen. No change was made in the feeding and watering. These results are remarkably encouraging, and more than realized the most sanguine expectations of the treatment. That it will now be more generally and thoroughly put to the test may be taken for granted. Dr. Tennant remarked that so far as they had gone it had proved just as much in advance of the iodide of potassium treatment as it had surpassed the old methods of dealing with the disease.

### Improving Our Beef Cattle.

It is gratifying to notice that Canadian farmers are waking up to a sense of the necessity of improving the quality of our beef cattle, in order that we may hold our own in the British market in supplying the class of product that commands the best prices and gives profitable returns for the expense of raising and feeding. Breeders of cattle of the beef breeds report an ever-increasing demand for good bulls, and that largely from farmers to breed to their grade cows to improve their general stock. Not for many years have the breeders who advertise in the "Farmer's Advocate" been sold so short of bulls at this season of the year as at the present time. The same condition, we understand, prevails among breeders in the United States, the buyers being largely farmers who keep only grade herds, and the beauty of it is that these farmers are not satisfied with ordinary or average bulls, but are looking for and buying the best available at any reasonable price. It may seem to some people to be unnecessary and extravagant to pay the price of a first-class sire to breed to grade cows, but when we recall that the men who win the best prizes at the fat stock shows with grade cattle buy and use only first-class bulls, and get extra good prices for their prizewinning animals, making it a very profitable business, we need not be surprised. The bull that is likely to make the most improvement in a pure-bred herd will make corresponding improvement in a grade herd over that of an ordinary one, and if his offspring are worth only a few dollars a head more when placed on the market, they soon make up the price of the sire. The man who buys a good one, even at a high price, usually makes a good investment, when the improvement in the quality of his stock is considered. The buyers of the best bulls at some of the recent sales in Ontario, paying from \$500 to \$700, have been men comparatively unknown to fame as breeders, but they have shown good judgment and business sagacity in beginning with the best procurable. An experienced and successful breeder expressed the opinion that the bull sold at the Markham sale last month for \$700 was the best bargain of the day, and if the bull is half the herd or more, as he certainly is, from the standpoint of the breeder, the case was not overstated, as the value of a first-class sire cannot be overestimated. While we advise all to buy the best their means and circumstances will justify, it is manifest that all cannot have the highest class, or as good as they would desire, and all that can be done in such cases is to secure the best available, having regard to the circumstances. There are many excellently-bred young bulls in the hands of small breeders, which, if they had been kept in creditable condition, would readily have found buyers, but not being in attractive condition, they fail to catch the eye of the prospective buyer, and are left on hand to become a burden or to be sold at a sacrifice. This is a sadly mistaken policy on the part of these breeders. What is worth doing is worth doing well, and it pays to keep animals intended for sale in salable condition, and to let the world know you have them, so that those who want may know where their wants can be supplied, but be sure to have the stock in such condition that intending purchasers may not be disappointed on seeing them. First impressions count for a good deal, and the effort should be to make that impression a favorable one. It is useless to plead that a beast in thin condition is all the better for that for breeding purposes, for the man who goes out to buy a pure-bred wants to take home something that he will not be ashamed to show his neighbors, and there are only few who are sufficiently discerning judges to estimate the probable outcome of an animal in poor condition. It is poor policy to have stock intended for sale in such condition that they can only be sold at less than their true value. Even the ranchmen will not buy thin bulls. They want the evidence in the animals themselves that they are vigorous and capable of putting on thick flesh. With the extraordinary development of the Northwest a great future is opening for the breeding of pure-bred stock, and with the prospect for improved transportation facilities and more favorable freight rates, there is encouragement for Western farmers to take advantage of every opportunity to improve the quality of their live stock, which is their surest source of revenue. The offerings announced in our advertising columns afford excellent opportunities for securing the material for improvement of the stock of the country.

### Mangels for Brood Sows.

A writer in the Agricultural Gazette, England, says: Raw mangels should not be fed to pig-sows when near farrowing, because of the ill effects they often exert upon the unborn pigs. These, in many cases, though apparently all right at birth, are frequently the victims of a sort of sleeping sickness, refusing to attempt to suckle, and dying in their sleep when only an hour or two old. This ailment is not so apparent when exposure to the air and hot sun have thoroughly

ripened or dried up the juices of the roots, but the writer has seen many cases in which even then the use of the raw roots has been followed by the ill effects referred to.

## Farm.

### Improvements in Southern Alberta.

BY J. M'CAIG.

#### IRRIGATION.

There is a large extension of irrigation enterprise in sight in Southern Alberta. The scheme of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the redemption and colonization of dry lands on the Bow River between Calgary and Medicine Hat is not spoken of much at present, probably pending the conclusion of negotiations with the Dominion Government for the consolidation of lands by trading Canadian Pacific lands in other places for Government sections in the district where irrigation is contemplated. The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, however, are pushing large extensions. The topography of the country is an inducement to unlimited extension of the initial enterprise known as the Galt Canal. The success in colonization which has attended the first enterprise is good warrant for new operations. The settlement to the south of Lethbridge, around the towns of Cardston, Raymond, Stirling, Magrath and Mountain View, comprises six or seven thousand people, chiefly Mormons from Utah, but including some from other States of the American Union and from Eastern Canada. These people are not all settled on the irrigation canal, but many of them are, while the greater number of them, with the exception of the people of Cardston, have followed the stream of irrigation settlers, and have made a success of cultivating lands not watered by the system.

Two new districts will shortly be opened up by the work at present in hand. It is proposed to supplement the water of the main canal by the construction of a feeder to it from the Milk River, and joining the old system near Raymond. This new canal will be a twenty-five cubic feet per second canal, and will bring into cultivation along its course at least fifty thousand acres of land immediately under it, and a considerably greater area by a series of reservoirs which will be tributary to it.

Mr. G. G. Anderson, the engineer who had charge of the work of the first canal, is laying out the extension of the system. The possibilities of enlargement of the present system he estimates can not be carried out in less than ten years. When this is done, the work will be the greatest single irrigation enterprise in North America. The most important part of the present extension of the work is the leading of water from the Lethbridge section of the canal in the direction of Chin Coulee, south-east of Lethbridge. A hundred thousand acres will be reclaimed along this branch. The graders have already started on this section. The survey of the Milk River division will not be completed until July, when the construction of the ditch will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. It will be next year before the work is completed and before lands will be available to settlers. Labor is not very plentiful, and there will be some moderately heavy work to do on the Milk River connection. There will be two or three hundred teams needed, and it will be hard to get them, as farm operations in the neighboring beet district and grain lands are going to keep teams and settlers busy all summer.

#### RAILWAYS.

The extension of the St. Mary's branch of the A. R. & C. Co.'s railway from Spring Coulee to Cardston will give considerable work also. This extension has been rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the Mormon settlements in the south-western part of Alberta. The whole length of fifty miles of this line will be in some degree tributary to Raymond, as beet contracts have been closed with settlers for the supply of the Raymond Sugar Mill, and an easy rate of transportation has been struck for beets.

#### THE SUGAR MILL.

The sugar factory now in course of erection is employing a hundred and fifty men, skilled and unskilled. The steel frame is in process of erection, and the brickwork begins about the twentieth of the month. For the supply of brick, an up-to-date plant of fifty thousand a day capacity has been installed in Lethbridge, and it is giving a decided impulse to the erection of brick buildings in the district. The Raymond sugar-beet factory is the pioneer enterprise of the kind in the West, and it is of great importance in more respects than one; it is going to supply a staple commodity to the West cheaply. It is making a good market for labor in its erection, operation, and on the farms supplying beets, and it is going to improve agriculture and assist feeding enterprises. Between the irrigation and railway development on one side and the sugar-making industry on the other, Southern Alberta is in a fair way to register large and substantial progress during the year.



**Summer-fallowing.**

Where the advantages of summer-fallowing are intelligently understood and practiced in harmony with the customary climatic conditions of each particular district, and where the individuality of the soil is considered and catered to, there is little doubt but that in many parts of this country at the present time it is a success. Its three main advantages are: Weed destruction, conservation of soil moisture, and the opportunity which is given for increasing the crop area without additional power. The two first reasons are closely united; what is beneficial for one is helpful for the other, although, perhaps, not in the same proportions.

As soon as seeding is finished the plow should be started on the summer-fallow, and if through previous plowing of a like depth a hardpan sub-soil has been formed, the following year is the proper time to go a trifle deeper and bring up some of the partially inert soil. This plowing should be very thorough, as the usefulness of two of the main objects for undertaking this work will be greatly weakened should a cut and cover plan be followed. After the plowing it will depend largely upon the nature of the soil and the peculiarities of the season whether the roller or soil packer should be used; if the season be dry and the soil somewhat loose, one or the other ought to be used, followed at once by the harrow.

One thorough plowing as a rule gives best results, followed, of course, with frequent surface cultivation throughout the entire growing season. For cultivation the common harrow, disk harrow or cultivator may be used, according as the texture of the soil or growth of weeds require. Where thistles or deep-rooted perennials are abundant, the duck-foot or broad-share cultivator, or even gang plow, may be the only implements found to satisfactorily cut these tough stems. When weeds are allowed to nearly mature before being plowed under, more than one great feature of the summer-fallow has been wasted. Growing weeds drain the soil of moisture, frequently equal to the amount required by a cereal crop for the same period. To conserve moisture, frequent surface cultivation is necessary. This breaks the connections of the tiny air spaces which penetrate the soil and prevents the sun's rays from drawing out the moisture to the same extent. This cultivation forms a mulch, and everyone knows how a mulch holds moisture.

The West being such a large territory, it is but natural that climatic differences and soil variations would render it impossible for any one rule suiting all cases. Low, heavy land frequently cannot be harrowed or cultivated at the time best suited to kill weeds, consequently, by the time it is sufficiently dry the weeds have overgrown the stage when they could profitably be killed by these means, and now the farmer has to make a change in his plans and likely plow the second time. In very light land, especially if lacking in humus, if frequently cultivated, there is much danger of drifting. Drifting is proof that the soil is lacking in vegetable matter or humus, and the sooner such a piece is seeded to grass the better. Light land also is naturally inclined to be too dry, and here again humus would prove a benefit, for it is very retentive of moisture. The third feature mentioned in favor of summer-fallowing, namely, increasing the crop area without additional power, is also a very important one. During seeding every horse and man on the place is being used to get a large crop in early, hoping thus to avoid the possible risks to which a later one is subject. At harvest again all available help is required, but during the intervening space there is generally little to do on a wheat farm in comparison with these busy seasons. During this time, by means of the summer-fallow, land is being prepared for the seeder the following spring, and in this way an earlier crop is made possible than could otherwise be accomplished without additional help. An early crop ensures as a rule a larger percentage of moisture, and a good start lessens the risk of frost near maturity. Where a number of stock are kept on the farm, it will often be found of great benefit to sow in July a portion, or all (according to number of stock kept or area fallowed), of the summer-fallow with some crop to be pastured in the fall when other feed is scarce. For this purpose wheat, oats, peas, rape or corn can be profitably used. Of the three first named, from half to three-quarters of the amount of seed generally used would be about right for this purpose. Rape and corn, if sown in drills, would require about two pounds seed of the former and half a bushel of the latter.

The stock in pasturing also helps the land in various ways, and perhaps chief among these is the tramping of the soil, thus making it better suited for a heavy grain crop. It is well recognized that summer-fallowed lands produce more bulk of straw and that of a weaker quality than other portions of the same soil differently tilled. This is partially accounted for owing to the extra looseness of the soil, and to help overcome this objectionable feature the growing of a late pasture crop and having it eaten off by the stock is a remedy worthy of our attention.

**Farm Bookkeeping.**

This is a subject, or, as we may style it, one of the farm chores, which is in the case of most farmers the most neglected part of the business. There are various causes for this, and although the matter has been talked and written about often, and for a long time, the rule of keeping books is not by any means adopted in a general sense on the farm.

The ordinary work on a farm, especially during the busy season, is not conducive to what some contemptuously term the art of ink-slinging; and as commercial transactions are all, or mostly all, of a slump wholesale nature, and of so infrequent occurrence that the details can be kept in mind as long as their retention is necessary, he does not see the slightest necessity for recording them in black and white.

Farmers have long been looked upon by outsiders as a class that is habitually conservative, and in the matter of the use of a business method of bookkeeping, it remains true of them that they

The first principle of bookkeeping is the recording and revising from time to time of the stock invested in the business. To do this it is necessary to take a periodical inventory of the stock.

Where one sees a binder lying at the bottom of a slough on the north-east corner; a mower barely visible above the weeds near the north-west corner; a breaker sticking in a furrow towards the other end of the farm; a wagon-rack lying upside down on a straw pile at another point; and a set of harrows doing double duty of storage and protecting the well-mouth at the same time; where such a general distribution of utility exists, one can hardly expect a neat system of double and single entry to record the same in the farm books. But we maintain that a system of bookkeeping would put all these implements in their respective places.

Suppose the owner of such a farm commenced to keep books, and made his annual balance the first week in August. How would such entries as the following affect him:

Credit: One new binder, \$145. Debit: Depreciation in value of binder: Working depreciation for 30 days, August and September, 1901, \$5; depreciation through lying eleven months at bottom of slough on north-east corner, three months partially under water, \$25; total, \$30.

This is but a slight exaggeration of conditions that actually exist on quite a number of farms in the country. Now, where books are kept such conditions would not be tolerated, for the man does not exist who could calmly look at such entries in stern black and white as the above. Thus bookkeeping fosters and perfects systematic and economical working, generates a spirit of thrift and correctness, and shows the farmer what he has lost or gained in the several branches of the industry, and shows in hard figures in which departments he has gained and in which he has lost. Bookkeeping and thrift are as closely related as proverbial cleanliness and godliness.

**Printer's "Pi."**

Compositors, though in these days generally commendably correct in their work, sometimes unintentionally make a ridiculous rendering of copy by mixing the types, or by the transposition of the lines. The prize mess of the English press in this line was that made by a provincial weekly in describing, simultaneously, though of course inadvertently, the presentation of a gold-headed cane to one Doctor Mudge, and the operation of a patent pig-killing and sausage-making machine then on exhibition in the village.

"Several of the Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends," so ran the story, "called upon him yesterday, and after a conversation the unsuspecting pig was seized by the hind leg and slid along a beam until he reached the hot-water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butler, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him round, cut his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward, and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him, for the manner in which such a huge animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The Doctor concluded his remarks, when the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes to write it the pig was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausage. The occasion will be long remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be procured for twopence a pound, and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."

**Have You a Friend**

*living in the States, in the East, or in Great Britain, who desires to better his position in life and is interested in the agricultural resources of Western Canada? If so, send us his name and address, and we will be pleased to send a copy of the handsome Exhibition Number of the "Farmer's Advocate," issued on July 6th, 1903, absolutely free. A postal card will do it. Write to-day to*

**CIRCULATION DEPT.,  
FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.**

act on the principle that what they have done without before they can do without still. In all other branches of the industry they have made great progress. In the adoption of farm machinery, and the application of improved and economical methods of working the farm, conservatism cannot be laid to their charge. This is particularly true of the farmers of Northwest Canada. In the matter under consideration, however, they have to plead guilty to as high a percentage of laggards as the same class in other countries.

All this may be said to be evidence for the opposite counsel; to prove that farming can be engaged in successfully without the use of any system of bookkeeping. Yes, that we grant! But can it be as profitably carried on in that haphazard way as under a thorough system of accounting and recording?

When one visits a farm which is methodically worked, where all the implements are nicely arranged in their order of season's working, and where everything about the houses and barns present an appearance of general tidiness, one may safely assume that a system of bookkeeping is in vogue on that farm.



**ASSINIBOINE VALLEY.**

In the Castleberry district, thirty miles north of Russell, Man.



### Stockmen's Public Meeting.

(Continued from page 540.)

On the evening following the Calgary exhibition a public meeting was held in Hull's Opera House, when addresses were delivered by prominent men to a crowded house of stockmen. Dr. Elliott, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories, in taking the chair expressed his pleasure at being present. He believed there was no reason why agriculture should not be classed among the educative elements. Some day there would be even better stock in this country, because the breeders wanted it. He believed there was no better in any of the Provinces than in Western Canada. The horse and cattle breeders were working not merely to bring credit to themselves but to the Territories and the whole Dominion. These associations had made reasonable requests, and he hoped the department would be able to do justice to them.

Wm. Smith, Columbus, President Canadian-Clydesdale Association, was the next speaker. It was a great privilege for him to be present on this occasion. He wished to convey the greetings of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, and those of Ontario in particular, to the stockmen of the West. The interests of the East and West were such that they could not be separated. Down in Ontario they rejoiced over the measure of prosperity with which this newer portion of Canada was being blessed. In the past horses had been bred that were not calculated to raise the standard in Canada. When the best stock of any kind is produced, everyone wants it. The local and foreign markets both call for heavy horses, a fact which should be borne in mind by Western breeders. The show of horses at Calgary was one which any country ought to be proud of. It reflected much credit on the skill of Western horsemen. He reminded the audience that the future of our horse industry depended very largely upon the quality of the sires which were being used to-day.

#### STOCK-BREEDING.

The next speaker was G. E. Day, B. S. A., Professor of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph, who took as his subject "Stock-breeding." This topic, he said, had been frequently discussed in the past, and he could not hope to present anything that was entirely new. He took it for granted that every man present was in favor of live-stock improvement. To advance, the breeder had to be a student, one familiar with his business. In stock-breeding there was a science; there was an art also. The successful breeder had an ideal, and when he saw it he knew it. Upon the side of art, as applied to beef cattle, the first necessity was good size, but this did not mean long in the legs. The second requirement was quality. This meant a great deal. The breeder must never lose sight of the fact that his stock is finally going to the block. Quality from a butcher's standpoint meant a large amount of high-priced flesh. Under the same head came quality of bone. A fair amount of bone was necessary, but a coarse bone was undesirable; a medium amount being preferable in herd headers. Constitution was also very important. This meant large heart-girth, full back of shoulders, bright eyes and a bright, intelligent expression. In addition to these points there was character. This was shown in a bull by a good strong masculine head, and in a female by a feminine expression. There was also breed character, which consisted of that peculiar character which was associated inseparably with each breed. In the general style and carriage of an animal there should be something attractive. In a bull a strong neck was desirable.

Continuing, Prof. Day said, "a breeder may select a bull with all the foregoing qualities, but that may not be enough, and this is where the science comes in." Every bull or animal should be considered the son of a great many circumstances. We like a bull with prepotency, that is one having power to transmit his own characters with a large degree of certainty. If the ancestors were all similar in character, the animal would have no other characters to transmit. "Many," the Professor said, "are quite satisfied with an animal if he is registered, but he might be descended from animals of inferior quality.

Because an animal belongs to a popular family is not always a guarantee of its good breeding. You might have a Missie cow on which had been used some inferior bull." Pedigree was a life study. How to make individual merit and pedigree meet was the great question. "No matter how good the pedigree, if you have not found the individual pass him by," said Prof. Day in closing his address, which was listened to with the closest attention.

The next speaker was the Hon. G. H. V. Bul-yea, Minister of Public Works for the Territories, who reminded the audience that although he was not now Commissioner of Agriculture, he did not intend to lessen his interest in agriculture and live stock. Without the assistance of the C. F. R. he thought it would have been impossible for the Spring Show to have been such a great success. Speaking of the market for horses, he believed there was a great future ahead of Western breeders. At present many horses were brought in from the East to be used in the grain-growing areas of Assiniboia. During the past year no less than 600 had been sold in the electoral district of South Qu'Appelle, few of which came from the West, and there was no reason why they might not have all been raised within the Territories. The conditions of this country were such that no matter how many horses were produced there would always be a market for them in Manitoba and the grain-growing centers of the Territories.

#### STOCKMEN'S BANQUET.

On the evening of the first day's sale, the annual stockman's banquet was held in Hull's Opera House, when a large and representative gathering of stockmen assembled to partake of a bountiful repast, which had been generously prepared with true Western taste and delicacy. Toasts were proposed to the King, Our Guests, Legislative Assembly, City of Calgary, Sister Provinces, and



TROUT CREEK HERO AND PRAIRIE CHIEF.

Prizewinning Shorthorn bulls at Calgary Spring Show, 1903.

OWNED BY ROBERT PAGE, PINE LAKE, ALTA.

Live Stock and Railway Interests, and responded to in the usual manner. Short addresses were delivered by prominent speakers, and the party concluded with a feeling that those who participated understood each other better than before.

#### Thinning Sugar Beets.

Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, concludes his report on the sugar beet investigations of last year with these conclusions:

"Sugar beets of a very high quality can be grown in Ontario, and a sufficient yield per acre can be secured to make it a paying crop to the farmer.

"Beet pulp, one of the by-products of the sugar factory, is a valuable cattle food.

The following is given on the subject of thinning and cultivation:

**BEFORE THINNING.**—As soon as the plants can be traced in the row, surface cultivation of the soil between the rows should be commenced, to clean the land and preserve moisture, to admit air more freely into the soil, and in every way to hasten the most rapid growth of the young plants. This cultivation may be accomplished by hand, but more quickly by means of a horse hoe. In cultivating, it should be remembered that the young plants are easily injured, either by a covering of earth or by being loosened; therefore a strip of two inches on each side of the plants in the row should not be disturbed by this early cultivation.

**THINNING.**—The thinning should be commenced when the young plants are developing the fourth leaf and finished as soon as possible. In

thinning, the aim should be to leave a good, strong healthy plant every seven inches in the row. With a narrow hoe (about five inches wide) block out the row of young plants, leaving little patches from one to two inches wide. Select the most vigorous plant, hold it firmly in place, and remove all others by hand. Care must be exercised in the thinning, for the plants, unlike turnips, must not be roughly handled.

Mr. (the inspector) will be around about the time your beets will be ready to thin, and will give you any further instructions you may desire.

**CULTIVATION AFTER THINNING.**—After thinning, cultivate thoroughly and often, in order to open up and loosen the soil, and thus allow the free admission of air; to form a soil mulch which will check the too rapid evaporation of the soil moisture; and to produce growth. Cultivation should cease when the plants become so large that the work cannot be done without breaking the leaves.

If for any reason the beets have not come up regularly in the row, or wireworms have eaten them off, let me know at once the amount of seed you will require to reseed the blanks and I will have it forwarded immediately.

#### The Stock Sale.

The third annual sale of pure-bred cattle, held in the covered sale-barn, Victoria Park, Calgary, on May 14th and 15th, as briefly reported in our last issue, was generally regarded as successful by stockmen who contributed cattle. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, who had been somewhat indisposed on the day previous, was able to take charge of the ring ere the crowd assembled, and as it proceeded was always on hand to direct operations. He was ably assisted, however, by a staff of lieutenants, of which P. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta., Superintendent of the Show, with untiring energy and ambition to make things go, played a prominent part. Prof. Day was also in the ring, and with his forty dollar bids as starters and earnest solicitations to "go him another," when he located his man in the crowd, did much to keep the sale moving. Nor was Live-Stock Secretary Greig, from Manitoba, to be outdone, for more than once did he succeed in persuading lady enthusiasts who were present to add another five to the "going at" figures. The auctioneers who in turn occupied the stand were, S. W. Paisley, Lacombe; R. A. Johnston, Calgary; and J. F. Alberta, Spokane, Wash., U.S.A. From first to last the sale proceeded with due precision. No sooner was an animal "knocked down" than another was in the ring. The prices, taken in general, were satisfactory to the contributors, although a few had reason to expect higher figures. The bulls that showed the best individual character and the most fitting went as herd headers, and brought prices not beyond their value. On the other hand, there was considerable stuff that should have been castrated during calfhood, and the herds into which they go will be sure to depreciate in usefulness. These animals did not bring large figures, but some of them were dear at any price. The highest priced animal of the sale was a Hereford, which went to A. B. McDonald, New Oxley, for \$300, and was contributed by Oswald Palmer, Lacombe. He was calved Aug. 17th, 1901, bred by Vinton Stillings, Leavenworth, Mo., and sired by Oakwood 16th.

Among those who contributed Shorthorn bulls that brought an average over one hundred dollars were:

Robt. Page, Pine Lake, Alta., two bulls, average \$180.

J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, Alta., nine bulls, average \$159.27.

H. C. Watson, Oxbow, Assa., three bulls, average \$156.65.

P. Talbot & Son, Lacombe, two bulls, average \$142.50.

J. L. Walters, Lacombe, seven bulls, average \$118.57.

Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, twelve bulls, average \$113.75.

Henry Talbot, Lacombe, three bulls, average \$108.35.

Hon. Wm. Beresford also contributed a number of females, some of which were beauties, and would have brought tall figures in such pure-bred markets as Chicago. A few of his bulls also went considerably below their value, considering their breeding, as well as individual merit.

Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, secured an average of \$188.88 for four Hereford bulls.

#### Wheat Looking Well.

The Roland News says: "One of our most prosperous and biggest farmers was heard to remark during the rain storm on Monday night, that he had never had so much wheat looking so well during his residence of twenty years in Manitoba. All our farmers say the same in regard to their crops."





BRANDING IN ALBERTA.

At the round-up on a ranch at High River, Alta.

**The Farmer and the Hired Man.**

At this period of Northwest Canadian history, and especially at this season of the year, when crowds of immigrants are arriving, bent on farming and hiring out on the farms, the relationship between farmers, their families and hired men, is a question of considerable importance.

The farm hand from the East will experience little change in the domestic arrangements prevailing in the West from that to which he had been accustomed. In working the farm, however, he will find almost everything new. But the immigrant from the Old Country, instead of realizing the scriptural philosophy, that "there is nothing new under the sun," will feel for a time that if there is nothing new, everything is different. Here, if he has been a farm servant in the Old Country, he will find his social status raised to a level with those whom he was wont to regard as infinitely his superiors. The master in his former experience was a man who rarely condescended to converse familiarly with his servants, whereas the "boss" in this Western land he finds to be "Hail fellow, well met" with his hired men. There is also quite a distance between the rough fare, rougher cooking, and still rougher "bolting" of the "bothy" meals and the board of the household, where generally good food and good cooking and a degree of refinement prevails. Such a man, however, although it may cause him some confusion and a few blushes to acquire table manners, will find his chief difficulties end there, and out on the open farm, with a free field and no favor, he will quickly get over the change in methods, and soon learn to "hustle" through the work in a manner and with as much celerity as will compare favorably with born Westerners.

The one great trouble to which he can hardly ever be reconciled is that bugbear of Canadian farming—chores. That is the rope on which the boss and the hired man have many a tug-of-war, and if the farmer be so tactless as to have no method of performing this unpopular work, then conflict is inevitable. What the hired man wants is a definite time to quit work, and some limit to the chores which follow, and on most farms that is established as a rule; but on other farms there is no such system. They get out late in the morning, hustle all day to catch up the lost time, and tumble into bed without any definite end to the day's work. Such a life from one end of the season to the other cannot fail to breed discontent and dissension between master and man, and it will be found to be the root of all the trouble with fresh immigrants. Happily, such conditions are comparatively rare, and are becoming rarer. The Western farmers have certainly much to complain of in some instances. It is nothing uncommon to hire a man at current wages, and find that he is about as nearly useless as a member of the human race can be. To make matters worse, he shows no disposition to learn, and he has made such a complete science of what the Scotch call "shirking," that the boss' vigilance is as the groping efforts of an amateur detective against the high accomplishments of the modern criminal. Some farmers have been so unfortunate in their selections that they have arrived at a state of prejudice against all hired men, and when they do get a good man their suspicious vigilance injures his feelings of self-respect and sours his mind towards the position of hired man.

The question is one which can only be solved by each individual concerned making an effort to improve his own case. When a green hand is

found to have grit in him, with an obliging disposition, a little encouragement and kind treatment will tone him into a capable and trustworthy man in a wonderfully short time. When the opposite disposition is displayed, and the man shows a talent for winning his wages without earning them, the best that can be done with him is to let him win them somewhere else.

The writer has had some experience as a hired man, and in every case he was treated with respect, and corrected and instructed kindly and considerately when such instruction or correction was called for. If the hired man does his best and hustles on, he will in the majority of

cases meet with just treatment in the Northwest, and such men do not have to wait long before becoming their own and other hired men's masters.

**Advertising.**

No one needs to have his attention called to the enormous development of the business of advertising. It is evident on every side: It is associated with every successful business enterprise. In farming, the practice has been confined almost exclusively to the stock breeder and the speculator, but the question arises whether men in other branches of farming should not utilize more printer's ink in securing markets. The question is easily answered for those in some lines whose stock-in-trade consists of grain, hay, beef cattle, bacon hogs and all such staples as have quoted prices in the market reports for their different grades. On such goods little could be made by advertising, but there are other classes of farm products that might be brought before the public. Mr. David Bufum illustrates a case of this kind in the Saturday Evening Post. He says: "Many years ago circumstances threw into my hands the care and management of a large dairy. The cows were of good quality, but the butter was no whit better than the average. It was marketed at the country store, and in turn sent to the city by the storekeeper. It brought twenty cents a pound, which was the price current for 'farmers' butter' at that time; and, in honesty, that was all it was worth. My first move was to call the attention of my butter-maker to certain principles which, though simple and few in number, must invariably be observed if good butter is to be made. The result was that we soon began to turn out a very fancy article indeed. I now had a lot of sample half-pounds very nicely put up and sent among the people whom I wished to secure as customers, each package accompanied by a printed letter, stating that I was prepared to send by express butter of this quality at thirty-five cents a pound to any one ordering ten pounds or more at a time. Smaller orders than this I did not care for, on account of the cost of expressage. In less than a month we had orders, at this price, for all that we could make; and from that time on the demand was greater than we could supply."

It is some such method as this or by selling on a local trade board that one must adopt in order to secure top prices and avoid the wasteful practice of trading. Such a condition puts one in a position to fix their own price rather than to ask a dealer what he is willing to give.

Inasmuch as farming differs widely from other forms of business, it is necessary that whatever

advertising is done should be distinctive and original, and may be of any special line which the farmer has to sell at any or all seasons of the year or of some want that he wishes supplied. The profits on most farm products are very small, and advertising would soon eat these up, unless it were such as to demand the attention of all whom the advertisement reached. Indiscriminate advertising is too expensive for every farmer, but he who has superior goods is in duty bound to himself to make it known to a wide circle of prospective buyers, and this can only be done by advertising, as the people in one's own locality are seldom the best purchasers. The same authority quoted above makes this plain by instancing a case of his own in selling a flock of sheep. The situation is described in his own words:

"I had a large flock of Southdown sheep to sell, and I wished, if possible, to make a clean sweep of them and close out the whole flock at once. I therefore put an advertisement in a journal that had a large circulation among stockmen, calling attention to the pedigrees and individual merits of the sheep, and stating that if the whole flock was taken a low figure would be named.

"I do not think any of my immediate neighbors ever saw this journal, but through that bureau of general information, 'the store,' it became known that the sheep were for sale. One of my neighbors had long kept what he called Southdowns—that is, unregistered mongrels in which Southdown blood predominated—and this gentleman came to me and offered eight dollars a head for the flock, and take the hull on 'em, good, bad and indifferent.' Common sheep at that time were quoted in the stock-market reports at from two dollars and a half to four dollars a head.

"I fancied that my neighbor turned pale while making this generous concession to the merits of pure-bred stock, and he apologized for his conduct by saying that he didn't know but he was a blamed fool, but he wanted them sheep bad. I saved him from further folly by declining his offer. He told me that no one else in the neighborhood would give me any more, and he told the truth. But in this fancy-stock business I had never depended on the neighborhood for a market, and a few days later I sold the sheep to a distant flock owner for twenty dollars a head.

"This, to be sure, was not a large price, individually, for Southdowns, though it is a very good one when it is remembered that it included the whole flock, some of which were aged, and some lambs running with their dams. I mention it, however, not to show that it was a large price, but to show the vast difference between it and what could have been realized without advertising."

Next to treating farming as an exact science should come the consideration of its business aspect, and of first importance in this connection is the art of securing good markets or supplies of whatever kind through the agency of judicious advertising in journals which reach the people most likely to purchase what one has for sale

The race horse and the racing bicycle each have their uses, and each in turn bears the same relation to the rest of its kind. We hear less of bicycle racing to-day than when the wheel first became popular. To-day the bicycle is more strictly an instrument of utility. Its usefulness in economizing time, in getting quickly from place to place, or as a vehicle of pleasure, are all so deeply impressed upon the public and have become so commonplace that we scarcely think of them as extraordinary. Yet there are more and more wheels used every year, and new riders are constantly learning the value of the bicycle as a means of easy and speedy locomotion.



FARM RESIDENCE.

Home of D. Smith, Gladstone, Manitoba.



## Dairying.

### Manitoba Dairying Prospects.

Dairying, along with many other branches of mixed farming in Manitoba, has to occupy a secondary place in relation to wheat growing. A few dairy farms exist where the industry is carried on under the most approved principles. These farms are few, and on the most of the wheat-growing farms, even where stock is raised, little attention is being paid to the matter. Those who have not tried dairying for commercial profit are hard to convince that there can be a profit in it, while those who only sell any surplus they may have after supplying the wants of the household, have given the matter so little study that they are unable to say whether it be a paying department of the farm or not. One fact now established beyond dispute is that only first-class butter and cheese can be made to yield a paying profit. Now there is no doubt but that grade can be produced in Manitoba, for we have all the conditions favorable to its production, and, moreover, we have seen and tasted the genuine article at a stage as close to perfection here as we have met it anywhere. The following two points we would wish to emphasize: 1st. That there is a paying profit and a ready market in the production of first grade butter and cheese; and, 2nd, that agricultural conditions in Manitoba are in every way suitable to the producing and manufacturing of that grade. Inferior quality, costing as it does as much to manufacture as the genuine article, and selling at a much lower figure, with less demand, cannot be made to pay. Thus it is that some farmers are now more enthusiastically engaged in dairying. A few slipshod experiments with discouraging results have sufficed to convince some that the business would not pay, and although many such have continued to do a little dairying, it is done so as to utilize the surplus milk and cream, and not in anything like the spirit that a commercial enterprise requires in its handling.

A high authority has recently renewed the teaching that central creameries are the only solution of the problem of successful dairying in Manitoba. Some farmers are situated in proximity to the creameries, or near a railway station, with a daily train service towards the creameries. Such farmers can engage in the work of dairying with the minimum of work, as they can send in their separated cream or milk, receive their periodical receipts, and that is all the work involved in their dairying system. But the great majority of our farmers are not so situated, and unless the business is engaged in extensively it will not pay to keep and employ an outfit for daily transport. There is, therefore, nothing for the farmer doing dairying on a small scale but to manufacture the butter and cheese from start to finish on the farm. A belief is pretty general that a uniform quality cannot be produced from week to week during the year or any lengthy period under the latter conditions. When such is the case, it will be found that, with few exceptions, the slipshod methods already referred to are the cause.

In selecting cows for general purposes of breeding and stock-raising, the farmer cannot limit himself to the best dairying class, but great care and attention should be exercised in selecting individual cows which produce a good flow of milk with a good percentage of butter-fat. Such cows are to be met with in all classes, and it is a point of the greatest importance to farmers engaged in mixed farming and home dairying that such cows should be selected. A cow should produce at least 200 pounds of butter a year, and dairymen should aim at a far higher production. The latest methods of manufacturing should be studied and practiced, and the most approved utensils used. Scalding all dishes used with hot water is the only way to maintain perfect cleanliness and disinfect the dishes and utensils. The same work should be done each time by the same person, and every detail must be thoroughly supervised and executed. The feeding of the cows is an important point. It is one which under the ordinary conditions of farm-animal life in Manitoba does not require any extra attention except in the changes from spring feeding to summer pasture, and from fall pasture to winter feeding. At these times care should be taken to provide the cows with succulent foods in the latter case, and with a moderate amount of dry food in the former change.

There is little doubt that under diligent and careful manipulation, along with the intelligent application of the latest approved discoveries, home dairying will be found not only to pay, but to pay well, and we hope in the near future to see the industry in one way or another, either by central creameries or home dairying, generally adopted in Manitoba.

DAIRYMAN.

Brandon.

### A Man Bigger than His Farm.

There are two classes of farmers, says one of our exchanges: First, the man who is bigger every way than his farm. To such a man it doesn't make much difference how many acres he has, he runs the farm on close practical business principles and makes a profit. Second, the man whose farm is bigger than he is. No matter how many or how few acres he has, he doesn't run the farm; the farm runs him. E. P. Snyder gives an account in the Ohio Farmer of a dairyman living near Toledo, who kept thirty-five Jersey cows on 100 acres of land and has made them earn the past year \$4,400 gross, from which he has a profit of \$2,200. He makes butter and sells it in Toledo at 25 cents in summer and 30 cents in winter. His cows, counting butter, skim milk and everything, earned him over \$125 each. This is an extraordinary herd.

### The Why of Cream Ripening.

Cream ripening is one of those farm operations that is entirely dependent upon the mysterious microbe. Everyone knows that cream should be kept cool until just before it is churned, and then warmed up so as to sour it, but why should it be kept cool, and what makes it go sour? The microbe demands it. When milk is drawn from the cow there are comparatively few bacteria in it, but these organisms being everywhere present in the air, soon gain access to the milk, and find it just suited for their growth. Not all microbes are partial to the same conditions in milk. The question of temperature is a constant source of contention with them. The species that gives ripe cream its clean acid taste, and butter its buttery flavor, thrive best at from 55° to 68° F. Above this temperature germs that produce a putrid flavor multiply, and down in the forties a bitter flavor-producing species prosper. Along about 50° or 55° F. there is comparative inactivity, hence the cream can be kept at this temperature for some time, and when it is desired to make it sour so that the butter will have a pleasant flavor, the temperature is raised so that the flavor-producing bacteria can develop. During this rise in temperature the cream is kept stirred, so that there will be an even temperature and an even growth of bacteria.

In bringing the cream to a higher temperature, there is always the danger of some species developing that cause objectionable flavors in the butter, hence the value of a starter. A good starter consists of some good skim milk, heated to about 150° F. for twenty minutes, then cooled quickly as possible to about 70° F. A little of mother starter, sold in packages like yeast cakes, is then added to this, and the whole is covered and set away for a few hours. The mother starter furnishes germs that produce desirable flavors and sourness, so that only the necessary bacteria are present. This starter is added to the cream when it is brought out to be warmed up, and seeds it with germs of the desirable kind, which having a start develop fast, and so predominate in the cream and counteract the effects of other species. Sometimes no mother starter is used, and in many cases buttermilk makes a good starter, in both cases success depending largely upon surroundings and the skill of the manipulator. Nearly all flavors are due to the development of some kind of bacteria, which in the process of growth produce by-products which cause flavor. To control these germs so as to make the desirable species predominate, is much the same as driving up the cows so that the old brindle will be ahead. Familiarity with the herd and a knowledge of the characteristics of each individual is essential for this, and so also in the managing of bacteria in cream to produce the desirable species.

### Finding the Leaks.

An acquaintance of mine had one hundred and two cows on his dairy farm. The farm was not paying, and he asked me if I could find where the trouble lay and point out a remedy. After a careful examination of his farm and equipment, I told him I doubted if all of his cows were paying him a profit.

He was surprised, and said that though the cows varied in quality they were all good cows. The test, however, which consisted in milking each cow separately until her milking qualities were fully ascertained, disclosed the fact that eleven out of the one hundred and two were being kept at a loss, while several others were barely self-supporting!

The weeding out of these worthless animals made it possible to dispense with the services of one of the farm hands, and a further test proved that the cows would give just as much milk and keep in better health on a considerably less expensive ration—a thing their owner should have known long before.—[Saturday Evening Post.

### Spring Cleaning in Stables.

Everyone knows that nasty stably smell that is peculiar to all poorly ventilated and dirty stables. It is not pleasant, it is not healthy, and it frequently remains with the milk until it is made into butter. Like many another disagreeable feature of farming, it is too often regarded as inseparable from the surroundings. That it is not so, is attested in many well-regulated stables. At one of the experiment stations recently a company of dairymen banqueted in the cow stable, and no one suffered from the inconvenience of bad odors so often found in such places. Cleanliness in stables is one of the lessons we seem to have forgotten. Expensiveness of labor has not made it possible to maintain the scrupulous cleanliness that is to be found in some dairy sections, but certain it is that much improvement could and should be made upon the conditions existing in the average stable. At least once during the summer the cobwebs and dust should be swept from the ceiling and walls, and the whole stable thoroughly cleaned and white-washed. Whitewash not alone gives the walls a clean appearance, but it destroys lice and injurious bacteria, and fills the smaller cracks and openings, thus tending to prevent drafts. A stable cleaning of this kind requires but little time, and insures more comfort during milking throughout the whole year, and when associated with this cleaning gypsum or dry earth is used on the floors as an absorbent much of the disagreeable odor common in stables is driven off.

### Feeding Grain on Grass.

The question is sometimes asked if it pays to feed cows grain when on the grass, and this question opens the whole field of discussion on the profitable feeding of cows. This question cannot be answered universally, on account of varying conditions, such as the price of grain, the market value of the product, the individuality of the cow, etc., but a clear understanding of the principles of feeding for the highest production may help to settle the difficulty. In the first place cows eat to live, but some are more expensive livers than others, hence a difference in the amount of feed required by different cows. The first use a cow makes of her food, then, is to sustain life, and if she eats more than is necessary for this purpose she either converts its elements into fat or milk; we are discussing now the cow that produces milk. Looking at the matter in this light, it would appear that we should endeavor to get cows to eat the maximum amount of feed rather than try to see how little they require to live upon, and our saving should be made by feeding an excess to increase profits, rather than by underfeeding to make a saving of the feed. If we consider the cow a milk-making machine, which requires a certain amount of feed to maintain itself, and which converts the excess of this amount into milk, we would be much more inclined to liberal feeding; but with this liberal feeding should go a culling out, as some cows, like some men, appear to live to eat. Dairying is not a mechanical business, and close study of its problems invariably increases its profits.

### Prof. Robertson Honored by Queen's.

Queen's University, Kingston, made no mistake in bestowing the honorary degree of LL. D. on Prof. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying. For over fifteen years Prof. Robertson has exerted himself in a public capacity in the interests of the Canadian farmer and dairyman. He has principally devoted himself with very marked success to improving the methods of farmers in producing farm crops, to better the quality of farm products, in finding and developing markets for our surplus products, and in providing suitable means whereby perishable products may quickly reach these markets with the least possible deterioration and at small expense. For the past two years he has devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the methods of education in our rural schools by the introduction of nature study and manual training. Although yet in its infancy, this promises to be as great a success as his other lines of work.

### Big Quarantine Threatened.

Denver, Colo., May 12.—The most extensive quarantine of cattle in the West for many years will be in effect within a few days, as the result of the prevalence of the mange. Six or eight other States and Territories will come under the same rule before the end of the week. Cattle from the Mexican border to Canada will come under these regulations, and practically all of the territory from the Rockies to the Missouri River will be affected.



### 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.*

#### Winter Education for Boys in Rural Schools.

In all school districts are to be found boys eager and anxious for further knowledge, who, because their labor is needed on the farm, are only able to attend school for a few months during the winter, and to the earnest, thoughtful teacher their condition appeals most strongly, for she sees their parents making extra exertions and bearing extra burdens in order that their boys may have the advantages of even a few months' schooling each year; but what is she to do with a large number of classes? It is quite apparent that if these boys are placed in the class to which their former standing entitles them, the best results will not be attainable, because their classmates will be invariably much smaller, and, perhaps, better grounded, and as a consequence the boy becomes discouraged; and, again, the boy is there for a study of the subjects which will return the largest harvest and will be of the greatest practical use for him.

Unfortunately, our school courses have been shaped to meet city conditions, and would meet the requirements of the country if the boys and girls were all going to be clerks or enter business, but at least ninety-five per cent. will remain on the farm, and for them the course of study prescribed is not that which will be most useful to them. Certainly the basis is all right, but of the business of farming but little is taught, and it is concerning the farm that the boys who come in winter should learn many things and be brought into closer touch with nature and led to see the inexhaustible scope which their brains may have on the farm.

He should receive a good business training. By this I do not mean that he is to be prepared to "keep books," but a training which will give him an understanding of business transactions, and how and why such transactions are brought about. No farmer's son can afford to do without a certain amount of this so-called business training, for the reason that everyone is directly or indirectly concerned in business. A simple purchase in a country shop is just as much a business transaction as the largest transference of stocks ever put through, and oftentimes has for him just as much at stake. Like any other class of education, this consists of many different branches, each of which is more or less disconnected, but all uniting to form the great art of business. For example, one person may be connected with a produce business, another with a trust company, and still another with real estate, and while all of these are more or less different, the underlying principles are the same, and farming is a business where this knowledge if applied will result advantageously many times over.

Not one farmer in ten has the least conception of his expenditure or of his receipts. He does not know what it costs to produce a single article on the farm, or what it costs him to live. He sows the grain, reaps it, feeds the hogs, milks the cows, never thinking what any of it costs, or whether it is paying him or not. How often we hear a farmer declaring that farming doesn't pay, when in reality he knows nothing about it; he is simply guessing. A farmer cannot tell what he is earning from his farm unless he keeps accounts, and it is just this feeling of uncertainty that deprives him of almost all stimulus to enterprise or economy.

What then shall be our winter course for the boys? First, I would have the teacher specialize along lines which would pertain more to the art of farming than the strictly verbal studies.

I would place arithmetic in the forefront of the course; arithmetic that is practical. Problems that are met with in every-day life will prove more attractive than intricate clock questions, cube root and jogged fractions. A knowledge of discounts, freights, commissions, and the weights of ordinary articles of trade will be of more service to him than a hazy conception of the difference between bank discount and true discount.

Mental arithmetic should find a prominent place in the course; it promotes clear, accurate, rapid thinking, and the ability to grasp the salient factors and disregard those which are not essential.

Another subject which should receive consideration is composition. A man is more frequently judged by his writing and composition than by his testimonials. He should know the essentials of composition, how to write a short, crisp business letter, draw a receipt, write a check and endorse one, make out an account in a business-like manner.

If he is to perform the duties of citizenship in

an intelligent manner, his history and geography lessons will take the form of lessons on the benefits of trade and commerce. The conditions which determine the location and size of cities, the possibilities and limitations of a country, and the principles of government; an enthusiastic review of current events, and the questions of the day, will lead him to think on subjects outside of the ordinary routine of the farm, and enable him to form judgments of his own on the vital questions which should interest every thinking man.

Lastly, he should be shown the advantages of close observation, clear expression, the ability to say accurately what he means, and mean just what he says. These months, though few, may be the means of strengthening his character and arousing in him a strong desire for something better.

Winnipeg.

S. T. N.

### Apiary.

#### Hives for Farmers.

As this subject is always a debatable one, even among beekeepers who have been in the business for some time, and as it is largely a question of individual opinion, would say at the start that it is not my object in writing these notes to try and persuade any beekeepers to change from the size of hive they are now using. However, as at this time of the year some prospective apiarists may be thinking of making up some hives for the coming season, a few hints from one who has had some experience with different sizes and styles of hives and frames may be of interest to such. Certain it is that had the writer been a little better

stroth were being used. Thus feeding is avoided, not a very pleasant job at best, especially in the hands of the farmer, who is always busy with the fall work at the time bees need this attention.

In our locality bees in 8-frame L. hives when run for extracted honey, very seldom have more than from five to ten pounds of honey in the brood chamber at the close of the honey season. Bees in larger hives in this locality at least always winter the best. Farmers around us, who the past fifteen or twenty years have been keeping bees off and on, are nearly all "out of business," with the exception of a few who have been using very large hives. To be sure, in the hands of specialists, not likely there would be this difference. However, we are not considering the question from that standpoint. Last, but not least, in my experience the bees in the large hives always give us much greater returns for labor expended. I admit that with proper attention at the right time, including such manipulations as hoisting brood up into the upper stories, etc., my yields from the smaller hives might be greater. But experience proves that in the height of the honey flow, when we are so busy we don't know what to do first, much of the work that should be done is not done, by reason of circumstances over which we have no control.

Let me illustrate: By reason of buying bees from different parties, unfortunately, I have hives of different sizes, varying from the 8-frame L. to the 10 and 12 frame Quinby. As all will recollect, last season was an exceptional one for excessive swarming. Not being able to get the necessary help at the proper time, could not give the bees in the smaller hives the extra attention required. As a result, they swarmed excessively quite early in the season.

Those in the larger hives were given plenty of surplus room and let alone; in fact, the brood chambers were not looked into from the time the queens were clipped until winter preparation. Only about twenty-five per cent. swarmed. Instead of being demoralized with the swarming fever, the whole forces of the colonies were concentrated in storing honey.

While the smaller hives did not average over 75 pounds per colony, those in the larger hives (that did not swarm) doubled that yield. One colony in particular stored 350 pounds of clover honey, besides some fifteen or twenty pounds gathered in fruit bloom and fed to more needy colonies later on.

In the production of comb honey, I suppose there is no doubt but that in

the hands of the large producers a small hive is preferable. However, for the farmer who wishes to produce some comb honey for his own use, would still advise the use of the large hive, but instead of using the comb honey supers commonly in vogue, would use the old style wide frames, i.e., have the sections fitted in ordinary extracting frames (with wide end and top bars) and then use them in an ordinary extracting super. Have seen some very choice honey produced in this way, and for the busy man who wishes a little comb honey, I think the plan par excellence. If asked for a definite statement as to what I consider a large hive, would say, nothing smaller than a 12-frame Langstroth or 10-frame Quinby. The latter frame, which is two inches deeper than the L., is my preference, and if I were starting in the business, it is the size I would use exclusively.

Much more might be said pro and con as to the merits of different sizes of hives, including as well single walled or packed hives, but as space will not permit, these matters must be laid aside for the present at least.

J. L. BYER.

#### Preventing Robbing During Extracting.

At the meeting of the Northern Michigan Beekeepers' Association, held last March, the question of how to prevent robbing during extracting time was pretty fully discussed. The conclusion arrived at was to put the empty combs back in the hives at night if the bees begin robbing. By putting empty combs dripping with honey back into the hive in the daytime, all the bees in the yard turn their attention to the care of these combs, and during the operation the robbers "get



ONE OF MINNEDOSA'S SCHOOLS.

A well-disciplined little army of scholars who are now storing up facts and building character for the coming years.

informed along this line when he first started to keep a few bees, a great deal of bother and worry might have been avoided.

Broadly speaking, hives can be classified as large and small. Each kind has, of course, its champions, and there is no doubt that in the hands of the specialist, with suitable management, each can be used with satisfaction.

Presuming that the majority of the beekeeping readers of the "Advocate" are engaged in the pursuit as a side issue and not as a specialty, I will state what I consider the most profitable size of hive for such to use, and at the same time briefly give my reasons for such preference.

First and paramount, bees in large hives (especially if run for extracted honey) can be managed with far less work, a very important item to the farmer who always has plenty to do.

In the spring they will not need attention so early in the season, as there is almost sure to be more stores than in a small hive, consequently less danger of starvation. There is more room for brood-rearing, and as the queen is not cramped for room to deposit eggs, swarming will not likely occur too early in the season, say in fruit bloom, a time of the year when the colony should be kept intact if possible. With large hives, swarming will be greatly reduced. If abundant storage room is given in time, the great majority will not swarm at all. These that do swarm will throw out "whoppers," for in my experience large hives invariably mean very populous colonies. In the fall there will be more likelihood of the bees having more honey in the brood chamber for winter stores than would be the case if a hive as small as the 8-frame Lang-



in" their best work, and after learning the trick will follow around wherever extracting is going on. Another advantage of putting the empties back at night is that it does not interfere with work during daytime, and in the morning things can go right ahead.

#### Introducing New Queen.

T. K. Massey, of Tophit, W. Va., tells of a plan of introducing a new queen, which he says is sure to work. He says to take two frames of hatching brood and put them on an upper story, which is set on top of the hive—that is to get the new queen, but separated from it with a thin board. The queen is let loose upon the hatching bees, and the upper story closed up. A day or two later the old queen can be destroyed and the bees shaken off the frames, and these placed in the upper story. A single sheet of paper in which are made small pin-holes is then slipped in place of the thin board. When the bees below find themselves queenless they will at once become restless, and will work their way through the paper to the upper story, where they will find a queen with their brood and laying normally, and having the same scent as the combs.

### Poultry.

#### Helpful Hints on Poultry Raising.

Will all who read my letters kindly remember always that in attending to my poultry I have to economize my time and labor, but I still aim at obtaining good results.

To succeed, we must have plenty of room. My henhouse is 48x18 feet; half of it was originally a pig house. My henhouse proper is divided by wire netting into three divisions, which I find most convenient. One division answers for a hospital, another for sitting hens, or if you want to set eggs from a few special hens, it is easy to separate them. In the addition (the pig house) I have had a cement floor put down and six windows put in, and double ones at that; they are placed low to the floor, and face the east and south. I also have wire windows and wire doors for summer use. This house I use for my hens in winter, but I give them the run of the whole building in daytime; but I turn it into a hatching house in spring, and put all my young birds into it at night, as it is rat proof. The hens soon get accustomed to laying in their old quarters. On account of using an incubator, I set very few hens. I set duck, goose and turkey eggs under them. I find it a capital plan to scatter a quart or two of wheat among the straw in the chicken-house at dusk, and also put in fresh water, so that the chickens can commence to scratch for their breakfast as early as they like in the morning. We can't let the chickens out too early. As soon as I start the men at their breakfast I take the "johnnycake" and water to the chickens, and toss all the sitting hens off and out of doors, and give them some grain and leave them to their own devices for half an hour or so, when they generally go in alone, and my son sees they are in their right nests and partially covers them, and then lets out the laying hens.

A few words about mites. I wrote to the "Advocate" praising Mr. Gilbert's method of getting rid of them, "corrosive sublimate," but I am afraid I will have to take it back. I am not free yet. I noticed them again this spring. I intend following my neighbor's advice this time. Save your washing water; put it in the pig boiler; bring it to the boil, and add salt and a pail of ashes and apply freely. I did it ten days ago, and as yet have not noticed their return. The "corrosive" does not kill the eggs; the "lye" water does. TRIX.

#### Growing Birds.

From now on the object is not to keep the young stock fat, but to keep them growing. For this purpose some grains are more suitable than others, barley, wheat and oats making up the list. At no time should all the grain be fed that the birds will eat, and plenty of grit and exercise is necessary to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food. Green food and meat scraps are also essential to the best growth, with clean water always plentiful. When at about maturity a change in treatment can be made, when less exercise and more fattening foods will be in order, but it is only a waste and poor policy to keep any class of young stock on fattening foods while they are getting their growth. Of course it is not advisable to run to the opposite extreme, but just keep the stock growing and their bones well covered and then finish off before going to market.

#### Chick from a Year-old Egg.

An English exchange publishes a letter from a Mr. Dare to Mr. K. B. Bagshot, De La Bere, in which the writer says: "I have just hatched a chicken from an egg which I preserved in your waterglass twelve months ago. I put the egg in the solution on the 15th April, 1902, and I set the egg on the 16th April of this year, and the chick was hatched last week—a nice bird and quite strong. I have had it photographed, and if you care to see it I will send you a copy."

## Horticulture and Forestry.

#### Fruit Prospects.

At the Brandon Experimental Farm the Siberian crabs are again looking well. Last year several of the trees had to be propped, owing to the heavy crop of fruit. The Martha seedlings, which fruited last year for the first time, are also in promising condition. The Transcendent crab is another stand-by, having proved hardy for years. Considerable top-grafting was done in the early spring of 1902 with very satisfactory results, the grafts being alive now to the terminal buds in almost every case. Such varieties as the Duchess, Wealthy, Pride and Transcendent were grafted on stocks of *Pyrus baccata*. Last season's growth averaged from two to two and a half feet. Early grafting is desirable; in fact, as soon as the wax can be worked in the open air is the best time. Considerable root-grafting was also done with Tonka and Wealthy varieties on *Pyrus baccata* roots. This spring, again, the same procedure was followed, and indications at time of writing are favorable for healthy unions in almost every case.

In plums, a variety called the "Brandon Ruby" did remarkably well last year, and promises to be suitable for our climate. In currants the Crandell or Missouri Tree currant is, perhaps, the most suitable of black varieties for Manitoba. The bush is thoroughly hardy, producing in profusion large berries (about twice the size of the ordinary black currant), of good flavor, which makes an excellent preserve. Owing to the shyness of fruiting of some of the black varieties at the Brandon Experimental Farm, they recommend this variety for more general use in Manitoba; it has the disadvantage, however, of ripening unevenly. In red currants the Red Cherry and Pomona are the two heaviest fruited, and both stand the winters well. In whites, the White Dutch, perhaps, is the best all-round currant, as tested at the Brandon Farm. Gooseberries have not done extra well yet; the Houghton, Columbus and Red Jacket are fair yielders. Last year the raspberry crop was poor, but that has been proven to be largely owing to the unfavorable location, and a new plantation is being started. All made good growth last season, and when winter approached half of each variety was laid down and covered, the balance being left standing in order to make comparisons of the two methods of wintering. Of the 38 varieties tested, 16 wintered well uncovered, 6 fairly well, 4 were cut back half, and 12 cut to the ground. A few of the 16 varieties that came out best are: Hilborn, Philadelphia, Dr. Reider, Marlboro, Golden Queen, Royal, Clark, and Large Red.

#### The Russian Poplar.

It is to be regretted that the Russian poplar, one of our fastest growing, and, heretofore, most satisfactory trees, is now showing signs of degeneration at the Brandon Experimental Farm. The limbs are affected with canker, which, first appearing as an excrescence, gradually rots the limb to such an extent that severe wind storms are breaking quite a number of the branches.

## Questions and Answers.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Our purpose is to give help in real difficulties; therefore, we reserve the right to discard enquiries not of general interest, or which appear to be asked out of mere curiosity.

3rd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith, though the name is not necessarily for publication.

4th.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

### Veterinary.

[Answered by our Veterinary Editor.]

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

#### KNUCKLING.

I have a horse, eight years old, which went lame last July in the right hind foot, and has been lame ever since. The lameness seems to be in the knuckle, as this part goes in and out sometimes when he walks, but not always. When he stays in the stable a few days he seems to get a little better, and while he is out working he hardly shows it, but when you take him out of the stable after standing all night he is as lame as ever; his leg has never swelled yet. Could you please tell me what is the matter with and how to treat him?  
H. D.

Indian Ford, Man.

Ans.—Knuckling or throwing forward of the fetlock joint is very rarely an indication that the trouble is in connection with that joint, but is usually a symptom of disease in some other part of the leg or foot, as in the bursa of the perforans tendon as it passes over the fetlock, sprain of the back tendons, bruises of the heels, or anything that makes the horse rest the heels or back part of the leg. Before prescribing for a cure, it is quite necessary to find out its nature and location; this, from your description, I am unable to do, and would, therefore, advise you to engage the personal services of a competent veterinarian.

#### SWELLED KNEE.

I have a horse that has had a swelled knee since last July. It is stiff, but does not seem sore when touched. I blistered it this spring, but it did not seem to do any good. The swelling broke about a week ago; some matter ran out, but the swelling has not gone down. Please prescribe.  
C. B.

Crewe, Man.

Ans.—The swelling having suppurated and broke, would indicate that possibly some foreign body has entered and lodged in the part. If it is still discharging, would advise you to explore with a probe, and if any extraneous substance, such as a thorn, splinter, etc., is detected, have it removed, and syringe the part twice daily with creolin, one part; water, thirty parts; and healing will soon take place, and the swelling will gradually disappear. If no foreign substance is found, syringe the part once a day with the following lotion: Corrosive sublimate, one dram; muriatic acid, two drams; water, one pint. When healed, apply blister: Binioidide of mercury, one and a half drams; vaseline, one ounce; mix. Rub well in with fingers for five minutes. Repeat blister in three weeks.



FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON.

Sowing maple seed for future wind-breaks. Over 1,000,000 grown on the farm last year.





APRIL FOALS.

On Bennie Bræ's ranch, near Castleberry, Man. The colt on the left was less than a day old when photographed.

**BARBED-WIRE WOUND.**

I have an eight-year-old mare that got her front foot over the wire fence last July, and it is not healed up yet. There is no proud flesh, but when she stands in the stable it will scab over, apparently, and look like an ordinary scar. When she is worked or in the pasture it will run a little. It smells badly, and there is a little lameness, sometimes worse than usual. The hoof is not cut. I used carbolic acid water on it at first, but it was neglected later on. Please give me your advice. F. H. D. Lacombe, Alta.

Ans.—You have stated that the hoof is not cut, but you have omitted to mention the location of the wound. Wounds from wire are often difficult to heal, and this one being an "old sore" makes the matter still worse. Would advise you to search with probe and find if there is a cavity in the tissues beneath the skin, and if such is found, syringe it thoroughly once a day until healed, with the following lotion: Peroxide of hydrogen, eight ounces; water, four ounces; mix.

**FATALITY IN COWS.**

I lost two cows after delivery. The fetuses were dead, and parturition was two weeks before full term. The cows were sick a day, and then I got a man to deliver. He said that I had not had them attended to soon enough, and that there was inflammation of the genital organs. They died two hours after delivery. W. C.

Ans.—It is hard to say what caused the death of the fetuses. The cows doubtless were injured in some way, as by fighting, slipping, being run by dogs, etc., etc. Whatever the cause, it doubtless operated in exciting inflammation, as stated by the obstetrician you employed. You do not state whether this man was a veterinarian. If not, he may by unskillful operation have injured the parts. It is probable if you had employed a competent obstetrician in the early stages the cows would have lived, but when delivery is delayed too long after labor pains commence it usually results in the loss of both dam and offspring. Prompt and skillful assistance is necessary in these cases. The obstetrician is often blamed when he has done all that it is possible to do.

**LAME COLT.**

Colt, four weeks old, strong when born, began to wobble in its hind legs a week ago, and in three days it could not stand. It lies on its side all the time, except when trying to rise. S. H.

Ans.—It is probable the colt will be either dead or better before you see this. If not, examine its legs, and if there be swelling, heat and tenderness in any of the joints, with a puffiness that indicates the presence of matter, you may conclude that it has joint ill, and you had better destroy it, as although you may succeed by careful nursing in saving its life, it will be a cripple. If no symptoms of this kind are present, endeavor to ascertain where the soreness is, and apply camphorated liniment and nurse it well. I think it would be wise for you to call your veterinarian.

**DRY, HARD HOOFS.**

Six-year-old mare has hard, dry hoofs, and they do not grow fast. Would blistering and a run on pasture be beneficial? G. C. D.

Ans.—The best treatment you can adopt is that which you suggest. Blister around the coronet once every month. You will have to tie her up for 48 hours each time you blister, and allow her to run on pasture the rest of the time, applying a little sweet oil or vaseline every day or two.

**BOG SPAVINS AND RINGBONES.**

Colt sprained his hind legs in the winter and bog spavins appeared. He was very stiff. He also has a ringbone on each fore pastern. I have blistered both ailments and the bogs disappeared, but the other morning I found them as bad as ever. Give me a speedy and permanent cure for both ailments. H. A.

Ans.—Where congenital predisposition to puffiness of the hock exists, as it apparently does in your colt, it is not possible to guarantee a cure. Repeated blistering, or the application of pressure and cold water, is the most approved treatment. Trusses made especially for the purpose can be purchased from dealers in veterinary instruments, but I have found repeated blistering the better. When once a disease like this exists in a joint there is always a liability of its recurrence. Get your veterinarian to fire and blister the ringbones. As blistering has already failed to effect a cure, there is little use in repeating it without firing. Of course no treatment will remove the enlargements; when lameness ceases we consider a cure has been effected.

**Miscellaneous.**

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

**MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.**

Please let me know how to procure the following information:

1. Natural history of Manitoba, telling how to catch, tame and feed, and how to preserve when dead, insects, reptiles, birds, and all kinds of animals?
2. Botany of Manitoba, treating of all kinds of plants, and how to preserve them.
3. Minerals of Manitoba, treated in a way to suit a beginner.
4. Name some good book on photography for a beginner.
5. Name work on collecting curios, such as coins, stamps, shells, crockery, autographs, and all such things. SUBSCRIBER.

Portage la Prairie.  
 Ans.—1. There is no text-book or other work dealing fully and exclusively with the natural history of Manitoba. A very good work for a student in the elementary stages of natural his-

tory is, "The Naturalist's Library," compiled from the works of all the more popular authorities. Also "Bird Lover in the West," by C. T. Miller; "The Art of Taxidermy," by John Rowley, contains information on collecting and preserving insects, birds and wild animals, along with the art of preserving furs and skins. "Taxidermy," by Paul N. Hasluek, is a splendid little book, dealing with the stuffing and mounting of birds, animals and fishes. Price 50 cents. It may be ordered through this office.

2. You should get "Manitoba Edition of Spotton's Botany," which is used in our schools, and "How to Know the Wild Flowers," by Mrs. W. S. Dana.

3. There is no text-book yet published on the mineralogy of Manitoba or Western America, and all geologists are guided by the geological reports furnished by the Government survey parties.

4. "Picture-taking and picture-making," to be got at Duffin & Co.'s, Winnipeg, price 50 cents, is one of the best books for amateurs.

5. We know of no single work dealing with such a number of miscellaneous subjects as that enumerated in your question.

[Ed. Note.—We would suggest to our correspondent that it would be much to his interest to become a member of the "Manitoba Historical Society." This society collects all information on natural history and all scientific subjects pertaining to the Province, and distributes free in pamphlet form amongst the members the periodical reports of their proceedings. The society's library is in the City Hall, Winnipeg.]

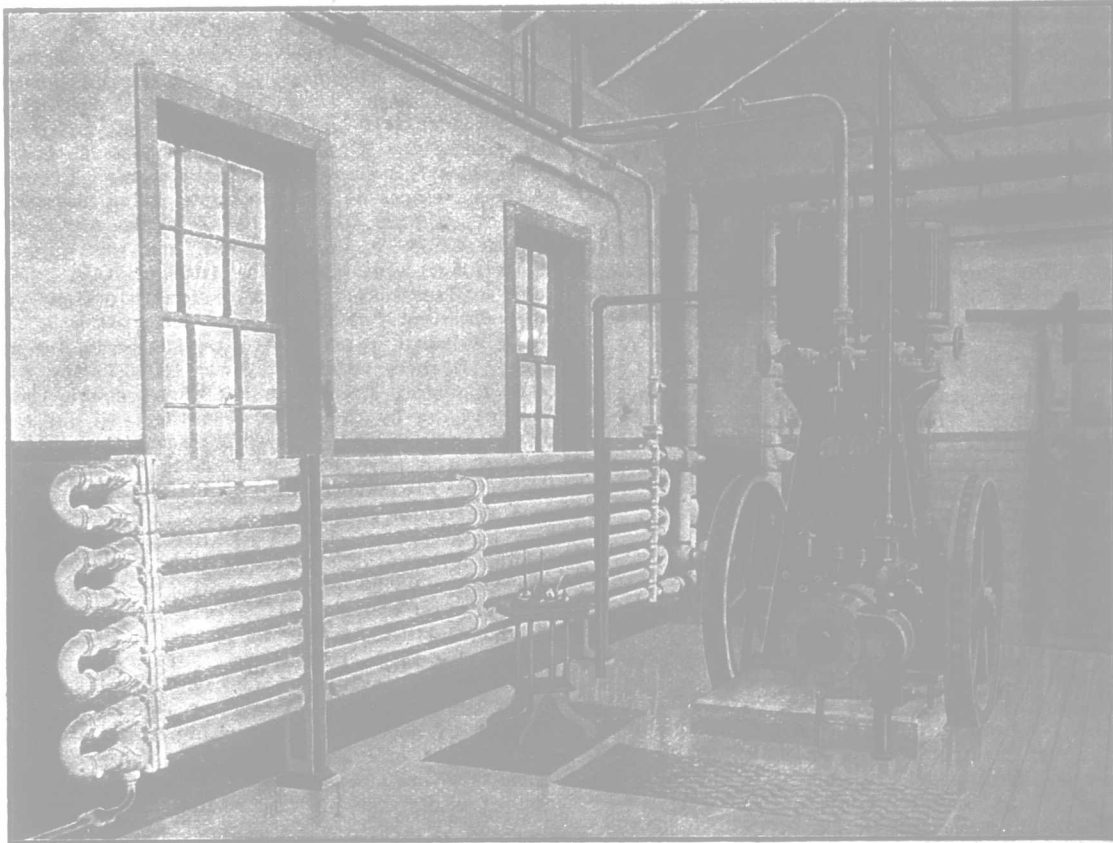
**STAGGERS AND DIARRHŒA IN FOWLS.**

1. We had nine chickens hatched on the 23rd of March, and as it was unusually cold for the season we kept them in a box in the house, and fed them on hard-boiled eggs, rolled oatmeal, and bread crumbs, with lots of sand and ashes for dusting and grit. They took fits or staggers, and within 20 days they were all dead. The next lot came out, and as it was warmer, I let them out; seven of them are alive and doing well. Was the loss of the first lot due to indigestion, or was it want of exercise?

2. A hen took diarrhœa which continued for two weeks. She discharged sulphur-colored evacuations. Nothing seemed to stop it in the way of change of diet. T. A. Assa.

Ans.—1. We believe the primary disease in the chickens was indigestion, caused by too close confinement in a high temperature. The ultimate cause of death was probably epilepsy, into which the former disease was aggravated by the same cause, and, possibly, over-feeding.

2. Diarrhœa continuing for two weeks was quite sufficient to cause death. The cause might be any of the following: Coarse, uncooked, unvaried, or sour food, or chills. Lime or baking-soda in the drinking water is a good preventive and corrective, and in persistent cases one-half teaspoonful of carbolic acid to a quart of water is a regular germ killer and usually effects a cure.



MODERN REFRIGERATING PLANT.

(See Gossip, page 530b.)



## UNFULFILLMENT OF AGREEMENT.

Can the Live-Stock Insurance Company compel one to pay them one or two years' assessments when they did not do according to their agreement? They insured our stock in May, 1901, the premium to be payable in the fall. They, however, demanded payment of the premium in June, just one month after issuing the policy, when we were told that if payment was not made within thirty days the policy would become void and ineffective. Hereupon we returned the policy, but they kept on sending notices of assessments, and they have continued to do so up till the present time. Now they threaten to sue us for two years' assessments. They claim our policy was only in force for about seventy days. They won't pay claims that are good with paid-up policies. One man with a paid-up policy lost a horse worth \$150, and all the company would offer him was \$30 or nothing. When they meet with a loss they won't pay anything, and they won't answer any letters on the subject.

Boissevain, Man. J. C. R.  
 Ans.—The company cannot act outside their agreement.

## BRICK-MAKING.

1. Where can I have clay tested for brick-making?
2. What size and capacity of brick-machine would employ the power of a 20 h.-p. "Case" traction engine?
3. How many men are required to operate the same?
4. How much wood is required to bake 1,000 bricks?

Broadview, Assa.  
 Ans.—1. You can have clay tested at the usual cost of making bricks, by shipping to Mr. William Alsip, of St. Boniface Brick Works, Winnipeg. Office address: 2 Gomer Street, Winnipeg.

2. A 20-h.-p. engine would drive a machine capable of turning out 32,000 bricks in a day of ten hours.
3. The operating requires one man for every thousand bricks made in a day; i.e., you would require 32 men.
4. One-half cord of tamarack to the thousand bricks is about the amount of wood required for baking. If softer wood should be used more is required, but the cost is about the same.

## PIGS BORN DEAD.

Two of my sows last winter were fed, during their gestation period, chiefly upon dry barley meal. This spring when they farrowed about half of the pigs were born dead. Can you tell me the cause? The sows were both fat. They had lots of exercise.

Indian Ford, Man. H. DELF.  
 Ans.—Barley meal is, perhaps, the best of all cereals for feeding pigs, and yet it is by no means an ideal ration for a pregnant sow. During the period of gestation, the sow requires food that will fully develop the embryo pigs and also maintain her normal health, and for this purpose a little barley could profitably form part of the ration, provided bran or roots or some such food formed a large proportion. An exclusive barley diet, through its heat-producing and fat-forming qualities, would have the tendency to weaken all concerned, and is occasionally considered responsible for an abnormal proportion of stillborn pigs. Bran or roots, with meal ration sufficient to keep the sow in an average state of flesh (neither fat or lean), pays best. Oats or wheat chop or a mixture of both will give better results than barley, especially when there is a scarcity of roots and bran. Seeing that your sows received sufficient exercise, we believe that the liberal barley ration was accountable for so many dead pigs.

## HABITS OF GEESE.

What are the habits of geese one year old and upwards? Do they lay and sit in their second year? Do they drop their eggs anywhere, like ducks? How many eggs do they usually lay each year?

Medicine Hat, Assa. T. A.  
 Ans.—All geese, as a rule, reach a full year of age before laying. They do not drop their eggs anywhere like ducks, but lay in nests as hens. They seldom lay more than they can cover before becoming broody, and not often do they begin laying a second time.

## SOILING CROP FOR PIGS.

Please let me know what is considered a good green food for pigs that are kept penned. How is rape, and how many pounds of seed required per acre?

Myrtle, Man. W. T. H.  
 Ans.—Vetches, peas and corn are all good, and, in fact, a mixture of the three would make a splendid pig feed, but would require to be sown at different periods, or else a portion would become overly mature before fed. Variety helps increased gains, and thus lessens cost of production. Rape is also good, and has the advantage that it remains green much longer and withstands the frost. From two to three pounds of seed per acre will be found sufficient.

## Field Notes.

## Post Office Pranks.

## LEFT-HANDED CONSOLATION FOR RURAL RATE-PAYERS.

The "Farmer's Advocate" has repeatedly drawn attention to the unsatisfactory delivery of the mails in the rural districts, and if it be any consolation to Western farmers to know that their fellows of the city are victims of the same disease they may be interested in the following facts. It is just a year since we arrived in the Prairie City, and from first to last the vagaries of the post office have afforded matter for study—and for malediction. At first, we were willing to make allowance for mistakes with newcomers, and even, to a certain extent, for imperfect organization in a city not yet arrived at its first jubilee. But things have not improved with time, and it appears to be not unreasonable to draw public attention to a fact which one would think must be patent to all. Irregularity in the arrival of foreign mail, to a reasonable extent, one can, and must, put up with, but when it takes the form of a pastime with the officials it is getting beyond a joke. It would be possible to give many examples, but your space is too valuable. Let the following suffice. We are in the habit of getting Old Country newspapers, etc., sent every week by different individuals, but sent with praiseworthy regularity, yet it is no unusual thing to get the papers of two several weeks on two successive days; nay, we sometimes get week number two before week number one! To show that they can sometimes surprise one in another way, we received on 28th April a newspaper

## Have You a Friend

living in the States, in the East, or in Great Britain, who desires to better his position in life and who is interested in the agricultural resources of Western Canada? If so, send us his name and address, and we will be pleased to send a copy of the handsome Exhibition Number of the "Farmer's Advocate," issued on July 6th, 1903, absolutely free. A postal card will do it. Write to-day to

CIRCULATION DEPT.,  
 FARMER'S ADVOCATE,  
 WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

published and posted on April 18th, but on the 4th of this month we received five letters (all from the same town as the paper of 18th April) postmarked respectively 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st and 22nd April. All were delivered at one time, and on not one could the date of the Winnipeg postmark be made out. They were evidently stamped with a hand stamp. I enclose one of the envelopes as a fair sample, being the one dated 14th April, and which I had expected for more than a week before it was delivered, and was quite aware it had been sent about the 12th or 14th. Without some explanation it is difficult for an ordinary mortal to understand how it takes a letter twenty days to reach us when we can get a newspaper in one-half the time. If these letters were not lying in the Winnipeg office for more than a week, where could they be? You will see by the dates that they did not all come by the same mail. When we discuss the matter with citizens who have been resident in the city for many years, we are surprised to find that all this is taken as a matter of course, and it puzzles one to understand how business men of such a "live" and go-ahead city should for one day tolerate such a state of things. The street boxes present another subject for study. On our first settling, it appeared nothing short of providential to have a letter-box just at our front door. We know better now. If you express to the postman, or your neighbor, your doubts about the mails being collected at regular times you are coolly advised to make sure by posting your letters at the general post office, which is good advice, but does not appeal to one's sense of justice late on a stormy night and at a distance of more than a mile from the said g. p. o.

Now you farmers who only get your mail within ten miles of your home at intervals of a week have got something to comfort you!! L. S. L.  
 Winnipeg, 11th May, 1903.

## Montana's Misfortunes.

The well-worn proverb that "misfortunes never come singly" is receiving verification in the present calamitous conditions prevailing in Montana. While one section of the country is under three feet of snow, another is eaten up by locusts. These calamities are aggravated by the presence of a pest of grasshoppers from the Rocky Mountains, which are eating up all the grass over a large area. There is nothing left to eat in the interior sections, and cattle have had to be removed outward to obtain pasture. Word has been received by Professor A. C. Collier, of the Agricultural College, that the area overrun by these pests is forty miles square, and is situated east of Forsythe.

## A Prosperous Farmer Speaks.

Among the progressive ranchers of Southern Alberta is ranked Mr. Wm. Adams, of Davisburg, near the High River Bridge. Mr. Adams at one time was butcher for Her Majesty Queen Victoria's tables, since when he has lived in various parts of the United States, but finally settled on his present location. He has a nice bunch of five hundred sheep, and supplies a number of Calgary's leading hotels with fresh mutton and lamb. This season he will complete four miles of fence, which is being built in such a manner that no coyotes or wolves can get through it to the sheep. He also keeps a number of good horses and cattle. In conversation with an "Advocate" man, Mr. Adams said he would not be without the "Advocate" under any consideration, and his opinion is that this is the best all-round farm and stock paper in Canada. He is especially well pleased with the Western edition as a journal for the rancher and farmer of the West.

## Bow River Irrigation.

Arrangements are being completed for the proposed Bow River canal by the C. P. R., and several engineering parties will be at once put on the land to complete the surveys. The object of the present survey parties is to make a final location of the main canal and reservoirs, and to obtain information that will enable the company to separate the irrigable lands from the grazing areas. These developments cannot fail to be of great beneficial importance to the country in which they will be carried on. There are a large number of applications now in the company's hands for land, and on the completion of the irrigation works they will be in a position to allot the irrigable land among the applicants. The settling of the large areas to be operated on will mean a great development and largely increased prosperity in Southern Alberta.

## The Prussian Crop.

The crop report of Prussia, made up to April 15th, shows conditions to be worse than in 1902. In the scale of 1 for perfect and 5 for very poor, winter wheat is reported at 3 3-10, as against 2 3-10 in 1902, and winter rye 3, against 2 3-10. Much damage is reported from mice, snails and frost. Seventeen per cent. of the wheat acreage must be plowed under. Seeding of winter grains was delayed four weeks through excessive rains in the summer, which prevented maturing of the previous crops. The total grain acreage needing to be plowed under cannot be determined accurately before the May report, but much of the wheat looks exceedingly unpromising. Few reports indicate a satisfactory condition. Much of the rye is reported to be yellow.

## Migration of Catholics from Minnesota.

The advantages of Canadian farms are reaching all classes. A wholesale migration of German Catholics from Minnesota commenced about the end of April and is still steadily proceeding. During the next four or five months 10,000 people belonging to the party will have settled in Saskatchewan, about half way between Yorkton and Saskatoon. Five thousand homesteads are expected to be taken up, and a tract of 120,000 acres has been bought en bloc from the Saskatchewan Land Company. The land is said to be very good, and has been bought at a price of \$8.00 an acre. The tract stretches along the Quill Lakes, Fishing Lakes, Sheho Lake on the south to Lake Leonore on the north, and westward towards the Rat Lake, with the northern part about forty miles south of the Saskatchewan. The settlers have a reputation for industry, and they are bringing to their new homes a full equipment for commencing work. The transaction amounts to nearly one million dollars, and represents almost the entire holdings of the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Company in that vicinity.

The land has been bought in the name of the German American Land Company, and the Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Company are the vendors.

## Poisonous Plants.

Stockmen are well aware that poisonous plants exist in some parts of the Territories, which are more or less injurious to stock. In order to foster a desire to obtain knowledge on the subject among school children, Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist, has offered a prize of five dollars to be competed for by pupils in standards four and five. The competition will consist of essays dealing with the names, appearance, growth and effects of the plants, and special credit will be given for all observations respecting remedies. The essays should be sent in before the first of August, accompanied with a certificate from the teacher that the essay is the unaided work of the pupil.





THE SHELL RIVER, MANITOBA.

View taken at 8 o'clock in the evening. The hamlet of Assissippi borders the river on the left side, close to the bridge.

**A Trip in the Shell River District.**

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" recently spent a few days in the district north of Russell Station. Russell is the terminus of a spur line on the Yorkton branch of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, and, like most terminal railway towns in the West, has a vast territory of country to draw upon. Although grain-growing is not carried on in this locality quite so extensively as in some of the most favored sections of the older settled parts, yet large areas are cultivated and big yields of wheat yearly find a market at Russell. North of Russell, along the Assissippi road, the soil has that rich, heavy appearance which tells the experienced farmer at a glance that wheat after wheat can be grown with a good measure of success. It is true there are a few sloughs and a little scrub, but these are advantages when viewed from a mixed farmer's standpoint, and many of the farmers of that neighborhood follow mixed farming. Shelter and water go hand in hand with successful stock-raising, and these appear in about right proportions in the district between Russell and Assissippi. The latter is a rather pretty hamlet, nestling in the river valley on the north bank of the Shell River where the main road from Russell to Tumbell crosses the river. In this issue will be seen a view of the bridge, which was taken at eight o'clock in the evening. Assissippi is about midway between Russell and Tumbell, some twelve miles from each. The country between Assissippi and Tumbell is somewhat of a light nature, and, although well adapted for stock-raising or mixed farming, is not so suitable for continuous grain crops without returning plant food in some form to the land, and the best plan is to raise cattle and systematically feed the soil with the manure. Tumbell is some thirty miles from a railroad station, and owing to that, at present, little wheat, comparatively speaking, is grown, but that day is about over, as work is being pushed on the new extension which report says will pass within ten or twelve miles of Tumbell.

A few miles from Tumbell post office, in the valley and on the east side of the Assiniboine River, Mr. Jas. Mitchell, of Hermitage Farm, keeps a nice bunch of Shorthorns and high-class Shorthorn grades.

At present Mr. Mitchell has about 125 head, which is less than he often keeps, but owing to the flooding last year of the river flats his hay cut was light, and this forced him to sell more than he otherwise would. A bunch of his cattle, photographed as they were feeding on the slope last April, appears in this issue. At the Binscarth dispersion sale, several choice animals were purchased and added to this herd, and these, along with a careful selection of bulls, has been the means of establishing a strong herd. The Shorthorn grades of this district are exceptionally good ones, showing the wisdom of the breeders in their first selections and also their continued wisdom in the choice of sires.

R. J. Albright, who lives on the opposite side of Assiniboine River, has an exceptionally fine herd, chiefly grades, of such high quality as to be worthy of admiration by any Shorthorn fancier. W. J. Anderson & Sons, neighbors of his, also keep a fine extensive herd of cattle, both Shorthorns and grades. They also have a flock of sheep that are a credit to the neighborhood. J. Dugan, who keeps the Castleavery post office, also owns a lot of stock. At present, he has over 100 head of cattle, a few of them pure-bred Shorthorns and the balance high-class Shorthorn grades. In addition he has some twenty horses and a few sheep. In driving past his place, a few fine, healthy-looking young pine trees, grown from seed, were very noticeable. They certainly are thrifty looking, and are beginning to reach that size which fits them for a shelter belt. More trees would be a grand improvement in open prairie sections, and we feel sure that

now when such good results have been obtained in so many cases that this necessary, although somewhat neglected, feature of home improvement will be more thoughtfully attended, and if such be done it is certain that comfort and beauty will far exceed the outlay, and thus amply repay for all labor.

Further northward, on the same side of the river, is located the ranch of Bennie Bros., breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle.

Considerable of the land in the Castleavery district is a little inclined to be gravelly, yet by no means all. The district is yet sparsely settled, but that is chiefly owing to the distance from a railroad, and is fast becoming a condition of the past, for land-seekers are very numerous. While waiting at Messrs. Bennie Bros.' a pair of land-seekers with their team came to the river bank to get across. As may be seen in another column of this issue, the camera again got in its work and snapped the outfit when Jennie, the mule, was about half way across on a ferry owned by Bennie Bros. Dick, her mate, can also be seen standing on the far bank.

Shellmouth is the name of a little village between Castleavery and Russell. It is on the east side of the Assiniboine, and near its junction with the Shell River. From Shellmouth to Russell, some twelve miles, the land is somewhat rolling, yet, on the whole, good wheat land, and the nearer the location is to the elevators, naturally, a larger proportion of the area is under cultivation. Near the elevators, much wheat and little cattle is the rule; far from the elevators, the reverse holds good, as the farmer prefers driving stock to market rather than hauling wheat.

**Sore Shoulders in Horses.**

Horses susceptible to sore shoulders should have their shoulders washed three times a day when sweating much, with alum water or with half an ounce of tannic acid in half a gallon of water. The collar should be set to dry in the sun, and brushed dry each time.

Prevention is better than cure in all cases, and in the case of sore shoulders it is eminently so. Should an open sore appear, however, after having toughened the part with either of the above solutions, apply an ointment composed as follows: one drachm of iodiform and two drachms of tannic acid rubbed up in an ounce of lard.

**Mr. Peer's Sale of Jerseys.**

At the auction sale on May 12th, at Hoboken, N. J., of 83 head of imported Jersey cattle offered by Mr. Frank Sherman Peer, of Ithaca, N. Y., the nine-year-old bull, Golden Fern's Lad, fell to the bid of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa., at \$2,250. The two-year-old bull, Brookhill Fox, owing to a temporary swelling in his throat, brought only \$1,000, which was considered a great sacrifice. He was taken by Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo. Owing to Mr. Peer's illness, the cows were not in good selling condition, and the prices realized for them were disappointing. The highest price for a female was \$475 for Mayday's Lilly, four years old, purchased by A. R. Flower, Watertown, N. Y. Pilot's Legacy sold for \$425 to Mr. Flower. Twenty bulls and bull calves brought an average of \$220, sixty-three females an average of \$132, and the eighty-three head,

all told, an average of \$153. Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., were among the list of purchasers, securing seven head, including the imported cows, Pretty Rose Duplex, inbred to Golden Lad, Count Wolseley, Sultanne, and the noted cow, Distinction F.; also Golden Fern's Heritage and yearling heifers, Miss Reality, by Nuriel's Golden Lad, and Crusoe's Belle; also, the two imported bull calves, Haliburton's Prince and Narcissus.

**Fair Dates.**

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

Winnipeg, Man.	July 20 to 25
Edmonton, Alta.	June 30 to July 2
Glenboro, Man.	July 1
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	July 3
Calgary, Alta.	July 7 to 10
Yorkton, Assa.	July 14 and 15
Portage la Prairie, Man.	July 15 to 17
Shoal Lake, Man.	July 16
Morden, Man.	July 16 and 17
Minnedosa, Man.	July 17 and 18
Brandon, Man.	July 28 to 31
Moosomin, Assa.	August 4
Killarney, Man.	August 4 to 6
Melita, Man.	August 5 and 6
Central Assn., Fort Qu'Appelle.	August 5 and 6
Neepawa, Man.	August 5 and 6
Wolseley, Assa.	August 7
Regina, Assa.	August 11 and 12
Broadview, Assa.	August 13
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	August 18 and 14
Wapella, Assa.	August 14
Lacombe, Alta.	August 20

**The Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul and Winnipeg Railway.**

It is said in St. Paul, Minn., that the Minneapolis, Superior, St. Paul & Winnipeg Railway Company have succeeded in raising the necessary capital of \$12,500,000. The road is to run from St. Paul to Duluth. A few miles above Anoka a northern line will connect with the Canadian Northern on the Canadian line at Beaudette. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Canadian Northern, and a line of Great Lake steamers will be instituted.

**Plowing Matches.**

Plowing matches have already been held at a few places throughout the country. Those who are interested in matches yet to be held, which are not mentioned below, will kindly forward the date to this office for publication.

Bird's Hill, Man., at H. C. Cook's farm, June 11th.

Blyth, Man., June 19th.

Brandon Provincial, Experimental Farm, July 8th.

**Another Land Deal.**

Mr. F. E. Kynaston, of Minneapolis, and a United States syndicate have purchased about 1,000,000 acres of land in the Carrot River district, through which the Canadian Northern Railroad runs. The price paid was \$2.75 per acre.



LAND-SEEKERS CROSSING THE ASSINIBOINE.

Jennie, the mule on the raft, and Dick, her mate, on the far shore, near Castleavery, Man.



### Arrange for Ventilation.

In making the change from the frame or log stables to those in a stone basement, the question of ventilation is almost invariably overlooked. The supply of fresh air in the old stables being generally too liberal, the new ones are built with the object of minimizing the supply, with the result that the inside of the stable in time becomes not only foul, but unhealthy. Germs of disease and of injurious flavors in milk easily accumulate in poorly-ventilated stables, and the spores of rot in roots will also hang about the root-house unless carried out in currents of fresh air. But perhaps the great argument for better ventilation lies in the fact that it discourages the development of tuberculosis, which is everywhere becoming so prevalent under artificial conditions. Fresh air with plenty of exercise to develop a rugged constitution is the most rational and natural way to combat this disease, and nothing is so favorable to its development as a close, ill-ventilated stable.

Plans of stable ventilation have been published from time to time, so that those who have decided to install a thorough system will have made the necessary arrangements, but there are scores who are building this season and who have not made provision for any system. The extra expense in many instances no doubt removes the possibility of anything that is considered elaborate or complete, but at least a fairly satisfactory and inexpensive system might be installed.

A good arrangement for such cases is to use the ordinary drain tile for inlets near the floor on every side of the stable. This is most important, as in windy weather the fresh air will only enter on that side from which the air is blowing. In many instances where the barn is built into a bank, it is impossible to get connection with the outside near the floor on one or more sides. In such cases the tile may be inserted near the top of the wall, where they will be of more service than if none were used. As an outlet for foul air, a few openings in the ceiling with shafts leading to the roof are quite satisfactory, but when put up in the center of the roof these shafts would interfere with the unloading track, so should be located at the ends of the building, running to the ridge of the roof. Some have found four-inch tiles on the top of the basement walls, with provision for closing them in extreme weather, quite satisfactory. Whatever the arrangement, let there be some provision made in the new stable for ventilation.

### Ad. Brought Good Results.

Mr. James Austin, of Hannah, North Dakota, writes as follows, under date of May 20th: "My ad. in your valuable paper is bringing me some good customers from your country. I am at present busy sowing flax and barley. I shall have 700 acres sown by June 1st. We had grand rains here last week, and the prospects of a bumper crop never were more promising. I have in 400 acres of wheat, which looks very well.

"I expect to ship a carload of stock to your fair in July, principally Percheron horses and Chester White hogs."

### New British Minister of Agriculture.

London, May 13.—The Earl of Onslow, formerly Governor of New Zealand, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to the late Hon. R. W. Hanbury. He was born in 1853, was educated at Oxford, was Under Secretary for the Colonies 1887-1888, was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade 1888-1889, was Governor of New Zealand 1888-1892, and Under Secretary for India 1895-1900. He owns about 13,500 acres, and his principal seat at Clendon Park, Gullford, Surrey. Lord Onslow is also a member of the London County Council, and has been a Provincial Grand Master of the Surrey Freemasons since 1895.

### Penny Postage Extending.

On May 20th, Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, received a communication from Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, consenting to the penny rate per half ounce applying to all letters posted in Canada for Australia; that is, the six Australian States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania. This arrangement will accordingly go into effect on Victoria Day, Monday, the 25th, and that historical day will see the completion, so far as Canada is concerned, of the penny-rate system, one penny per half ounce prepaying letters from Canada to all parts of the British Empire. This event marks the completion of Sir William's efforts, commencing in 1897, to establish a penny letter rate between Canada and every part of the British Empire, New Zealand having previously come into line.

### Trade with Japan.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has returned from attending the Osaka Exposition in Japan. He was delighted with his trip, and states that there are three commodities for which an exceptional market is now open in the east, namely, flour, pulp and lumber. The market for paper, he says, is excellent. The supply is now being secured from Europe, and there is no reason why Canada should not capture this trade. He was gratified by the Canadian exhibit, which was the center of admiring crowds throughout the Exhibition, and which was selected for special distinction just before he sailed in being awarded the prize for the best assorted display of the entire exhibit. The demonstrations in bread-making from Canadian flour were a great success, the results being far ahead of those with Oregon flour. With the



THESSALON.

Winner of the King's Plate, Woodbine race course, Toronto, May 23rd, 1903.  
PROPERTY OF N. DYMENT, ESQ., BARRIE, ONT.

exploration of certain trade treaties now in existence, Hon. Mr. Fisher sees a great opportunity for the development of Canadian trade with Japan.

### Plowing Matches Encouraged.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina are taking a practical interest in establishing plowing matches. They have issued circulars suggesting rules which may be changed to suit the agricultural districts in which the plowing matches may be held. The means suggested for raising funds are to obtain grants from district agricultural societies and donations from local merchants and implement agents. Anyone wishing for information on the subject may obtain the same by writing to the Superintendent of Territorial Agricultural Societies, Regina, N.-W. T.

## Markets.

### Chicago Markets.

Chicago, June 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market, 10c. to 15c. higher; good to prime steers, \$4.90 to \$5.10; poor to medium, \$4 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.75; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.60; heifers, \$2.40 to \$4.80; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.80; bulls, \$2.25 to \$1.25; calves, \$2 to \$6.60. Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; market steady; mixed and butchers, \$5.80 to \$6.15; good to choice heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.35; rough heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.10; light, \$5.60 to \$5.95; bulk of sales, \$5.95 to \$6.15. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, \$4.50 to \$5; fair to choice mixed, \$3.50 to \$4.25; native lambs, \$1 to \$7.

### Winnipeg Markets.

Cattle.—The market remains fairly strong, yet without any perceptible change in price since our last report. Steers of best quality are bringing 4½c.; butchers' ordinary, 3½c. to 4c. Milch cows are in good demand; prices unchanged.

Horses.—The demand for work horses continues strong, railroad contractors purchasing freely, and still unsupplied. The farm trade has eased off considerably, yet up to the present without making any noticeable change in price. Good drivers are scarce, high prices being paid for choice animals.

Hogs.—The hog market is slightly weaker than when last reported, prices having dropped a quarter cent; considerable business, however, is being transacted at 6¼c., which is the present price for choice lots.

Sheep.—Practically unchanged, with a nominal market, the best quality selling for 5c. Spring lambs are coming in rather more freely, and the quality is improving.

### DRESSED MEATS.

Beef.—Brisk demand, with unchanged prices since last quoted.

Mutton.—The demand for a good quality of mutton and prime lamb far exceeds the present supply; prices, consequently, are firm, yet without advance since last quoted.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter.—Good demand, with fair supply, rules at present. City creamery, 23c.; choice dairy, from 17c. upwards.

Cheese.—Last quotations still rule. Present indications hint that the supply in store is not large.

### POULTRY AND EGGS.

Poultry.—The local supply is practically exhausted; consequently, as the prices are high, considerable importing is being done. Live chickens per pair, 80c. to 85c.; dressed chickens, 19c. per pound; ducks and geese, 10c.; and turkeys, 18c.

Eggs.—No change since last reported.

### GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat.—As usual, the wheat market has fluctuated considerably since our last report; at one time the fear of a shortage in supply caused quite a flutter, but later reports offset this, stating that an unprecedented Argentine surplus was expected. Interest in the speculative wheat market has received a decided impetus during the past week, and a number of sharp changes have been noted. Prices have several times reached the high level of last January, and from present indications the end is not yet. At present the greatest interest is being centered in July and September shipments. Local prices are stronger than when last reported, No. 1 hard being quoted 78½c., and other grades follow accordingly.

Oats.—Demand steady for local consumption, contractors being the heavy buyers. In order to secure immediate supplies, a slight advance has been offered. No. 1 white in car lots, 33c.; No. 2 white, 31½c.; inferior, 29c.

Barley.—Practically no variation in price; offerings light. Best shipping grades, 38c. in car lots. Feed grades, as low at 30c.; all intermediate prices paid according to quality.

Flax.—No change in price since last reported; very little being offered.

Mill feed.—Supply somewhat limited to meet the present demand, yet no increase in price since last reported.

Hay.—The supply is meeting all requirements, yet the market is by no means over-stocked. No change in price since our last issue appeared.

Flour.—Demand holds steady, with no change in price.

### Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 1.—About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 700 calves and 350 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End abattoir to-day. There was a good attendance of buyers, and trade was fair, with prices about the same as on last Monday, but higher than on last Thursday's market. Prime beefs sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; medium cattle at 3½c. to 4½c., and the common stock at 2½c. to 3½c. per pound. Calves sold at from \$1.50 to \$10 each. Sheep sold at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb.; lambs sold at \$2.75 to \$6 each, very few bringing over \$1.25. Fat hogs sold at 6c. to 6½c. per lb., weighed off the cars.

### British Live Stock Markets.

Liverpool, June 1.—(Special.)—Market is weaker. Canadian cattle selling at 5½d.

London, June 1.—(Special.)—Canadian cattle, 5½d.; Canadian sheep, 6d.





"Say well" is good, but "Do well" is better;  
 "Do well" seems spirit and "Say well" but letter;  
 If "Say well" and "Do well" were bound, in one frame,  
 Then all were done, all were won, and gotten were  
 gain."

**Travelling Notes.**

My "Travelling Notes" this time are going to be chiefly extracts from the letters of a cousin from Australia, a young lady doctor, who, coming to London in company with her sister, passed on thence to Madrid, to attend the International Medical Congress, which is being held there this year, and at which thousands of doctors from all parts of the world have assembled.

The pleasant foregathering of eight of us, colonial cousins from Australia and Canada, in London at the beginning of April was very jolly. We spent a month together under one roof, where our kind landlady made us most comfortable. Here, as a "by the way," I would venture to advise any of my readers coming to England who may desire a home-like boarding house at most reasonable charges in London, to correspond with Mrs. Pyle, 18 Norfolk Square, Lancaster Gate W. We have laughed and talked and danced and sung in the house, and gone out in two's or half-a-dozen together, to all sorts of places, upon the ever old round of sight-seeing, which is always interesting and always fatiguing, rather too much so for Mollie, or she would have begun this little series long before this. Now, how am I to enumerate the things we have done and seen during these last five weeks? It has all been delightful. The season is just "on," London is very full, and as the King wishes it to be very gay in the social world, so will it surely be from start to finish; the result of which, while it does not affect wayfarers, such as we are, to any appreciable extent, must be for the good of trade generally, a consideration the King never loses sight of. We have taken a furnished flat for six weeks, and my next letter will tell you how we managed it. We are looking forward with pleasure to having a nest of our very own in the heart of this great city, and being able to invite our friends to come and see us. I must not write more now, as I want to give some notes from my companion traveller, whose acquaintance I first made in Canada when she, in company with her dear father, now passed away, and two others, took a trip round the world. I met her again in Australia, when I enjoyed with them that ever memorable holiday of which some of my old notes of travel have already told you. Once more we meet again, this time in the mother country. In the interval my friend has steadily pursued her studies until, as a full-fledged doctor, she is privileged to attend the International Congress at Madrid.

Let me introduce my correspondent to you as "Eleanor," only prefacing my extracts from her letters by saying that they were not written with a view to publication, although I am not at all afraid of condign punishment being meted out to me because I desire to share with the dear readers of the Home Department the very real interest they have afforded myself:

"My dear Mollie,—You will have received my post card from Paris before this reaches you, so you will know at any rate that I was safely on my journey so far. Now we have arrived at Biarritz, but not without several adventures which afterwards, however, only add charm to the tale. My fellow passengers, of whom you saw a number at Charing Cross, have so far all proved to be very nice and very friendly. The old doctor with the long, white beard, whom you called "Grandpa," is exceedingly kind, and always secures a porter at the stations for me, to see after my luggage, etc. We had a delightfully smooth passage across the Channel; several French families on board, and the boys wearing long capes with hoods to them, which made a great contrast to the English boys in short coats. Capes among men and boys in Paris apparently are very fashionable. We had no trouble with the customs at Bordeaux; having declared we had no tea and tobacco we were allowed to pass, but we had very little time to have a lunch. We stood at the counter some time before we were served with ham sandwiches made by cutting long rolls in two lengthwise, and two bottles of the

mild wine of the country. Armed with these we took seats in a carriage with Mrs. H. and Mrs. M., rather a curious couple, but kind hearted; in fact we chummed at once, drank out of their silver mug and helped them with their biscuits and roll. The journey to Paris was picturesque, very much like English country, only less cultivated than that of Kent. Much more water lies about; women are seen working in the fields and teams of oxen at the plow. We arrived at Paris at 6.05, and had dinner at the railway station hotel, a very good dinner, consisting of a greenish colored soup that tasted better than it looked (for spinach color is not appetizing), fried fish, veal, hot roast chicken, with lettuce salad (curious mixture to an English palate), and cherry tart. We were to meet the conductor at 8.30, outside the dining-hall, and all go in cabs to the other station across Paris. We descended to the platform a little before the time, and "Grandpa," not seeing the conductor, said he would go back and look for him. Shortly after he left, the conductor came from the opposite direction, and asked us to accompany him through the "Sortie" "Ansgang." He sent a porter after our missing friend, but after that we saw no more of him that night. We waited outside in the busses till nearly 9 p.m., the conductor returning twice in pursuit, but at last we had to leave without him. Mrs. H. and I felt awfully to blame because we had been with him, and he had left us to find the conductor. All the way she, poor soul, who is evidently of a somewhat pessimistic disposition, was drawing up vivid pictures of the old man robbed and even killed in the heart of Paris. We had a long wait at the beautiful Orleans station. There we kept a lookout for our missing friend, but he not turning up, we took charge of all his luggage for him, with the result that our compartment looked like a luggage van for a short time, until some of it being removed to other carriages, the rest could be arranged in some order. We had six passengers too, but I had a good corner, and the most room. As nobody would allow me to relinquish it, I succeeded in getting at last a few snatches of sleep. Mrs. H. woke up to find she had been sleeping with the carriage window open all night, and then ensued a discourse on the condition of her chest and a history of how the different members of her family died of consumption. The same tale was repeated to any willing listener afterwards, so that she might now be called "The lady with the chest." At Bordeaux, where we got coffee, I caused her considerable consternation by remaining in the carriage fixing up my rugs while the carriages were shunted. Her gesticulations to the French porters were too funny for words. Our carriages were taken off, and while we were having coffee the luggage was taken away, so when we returned there were no carriages and no luggage, and in endeavoring to find the latter a Dr. Irwin and I nearly missed the train. It was moving off, and we called out to the guard, and he said "trop tard, trop tard"; however, I clambered up into the van, followed by the other medico, and we rode in the van among crates of cabbages and bicycles for about an hour, till we stopped at a station long enough to change to a carriage. I forgot to tell you when I sat down to breakfast the lost "Grandpa" was there beside me. He had caught the train after all at another station, and had taken a cab across to it. We were glad to see him safe and sound. Our next excitement was finding our missing luggage. It turned up at last, scattered in various carriages, where we stirred up the occupants at various points along the route. It really is remarkable that so far nothing has been lost, considering the lax ways of these foreigners.

Eleanor writes drolly of the lady in "Tartan green dress not much above her ankles, the skirt having a tendency to part from the bodice"; of the man "in knee breeches and fancy ribbed stockings, patent shoes with buckles," who was perpetually drawing a reference book and pencil out of the leather bag strapped to his shoulders, and of "the crusty old Froggy in the corner, who objected to the window being opened, and who, driven to exasperation finally by the increasing luggage, offered 10 centimes to the porter to take one bag to the vanguard. This failing, he retired altogether; the carriage could not hold both. We reached Biarritz a little before one o'clock, and were allotted rooms almost at once. The afternoon was lovely and warm, so that we could see Biarritz at its best, with its fine beach, its good rocks, its pleasant walks and good seats. Life at the hotel promises to be a very interesting study, for there are plenty of visitors of many sorts and kinds. I have been talking to a doctor, a delegate to the congress, who represents the Asylum Board in London. He is a fine old man, with such a sweet, refined lady as his wife. But it is time my letter should come to a full stop for the present."

MOLLIE.

"Mollie" desires heartily to thank "W. S.," Regina, a reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," for his kind contribution of 10s., which has been forwarded by her to the fund raised on purpose to meet the destitution in the east end of London, with the request that it be especially applied ac-

ording to the wishes of the donor. Mollie would like to state that when she made mention in the "Farmer's Advocate" of the suffering in old London, she did so, not with any expectation of obtaining contributions, but rather to emphasize to Canadians the blessedness of their lot in a land where nobody with ordinary industry could ever suffer as those were suffering about whom she wrote.

**The Coming-out Party.**

BY PRISCILLA LEONARD.

Dame Nature gave a party—a coming-out affair—  
 She sent her invitations by the whispering winds of  
 spring:  
 "Come, one and all; put on your best, and for a  
 dance prepare,  
 For all the birds have promised their gayest tunes  
 to bring!"

O'er field and wood and hillside the joyous message  
 flew;  
 Miss Pussy Willow heard it first, "Of course I'll  
 come," she said;  
 And, shivering just a little (for cold the north wind  
 blew),  
 She donned her furry, fluffy cloak, and started out  
 ahead.

Close after her the Violets, a varied, laughing throng,  
 In purple, yellow, lavender and white, came trooping  
 on.  
 "Oh, wait for me!" Miss Bloodroot cried, "I'm com-  
 ing right along;  
 I hear the robins singing, and all the snow is gone!"

Next Miss Anemone peeped out, between her feathery  
 leaves,  
 And joined the fair Arbutus, whose cheeks of pink-  
 and-white  
 Blushed rosy 'neath her dingy cloak—"I hope no one  
 perceives,"  
 She cried, "how very shabby I am—a perfect sight!"

"No matter," cried the jolly young Marsh-Marigold,  
 "my dear,  
 You'll be a belle in spite of it!" and, swaggering  
 and gay,  
 His golden-yellow velvet coat he donned in haste.  
 "Look here!"  
 He called out to the Trilliums, "don't make me  
 wait all day."

Wake-robins laughed to hear him, "You needn't hurry  
 so,  
 There's time enough, Miss Columbine; don't listen  
 to his talk!"  
 But little Miss Spring-Beauty feared she was late and  
 slow,  
 And hurried till each striped star quite trembled on  
 its stalk.

"Come! come!" the spring wind whispered; "Come!"  
 sang the robins, too.  
 Oh, what a merry party beneath the smiling sun!  
 They danced within the balmy air; they sipped the  
 perfumed dew,  
 And no one was a wall-flower—no, not a single one!

**An Old Farmer's Slate.**

"A farmer," says the Rural New Yorker, "does not always think of what is needful and may be done when leisure times occur. I recall to mind a large and successful farmer, who at his death left his affairs in a prosperous condition, and his premises in complete order. His neighbors often wondered at the ease with which he conducted his operations. He never hurried, but the right thing was always done at the right time, and his work never lagged. The improvement he made was in odd spells when the routine of regular farm-work was broken by rainy weather, or after finishing the work on a crop and while waiting for another to get to the proper stage.

"He kept a large slate hanging in the kitchen, where all his workmen could see it, and whenever a job occurred to him he noted it on the slate. For instance, some of his entries ran thus: 'Make a gate for the brook lot.' 'Clean out the ditch in the wheat-field.' 'Lay a new floor on the scaffold over the barn floor.' 'Bury the large stone in the middle lot.' 'Get some trees to mill for making garden-fence pickets.' 'Plant shade-trees along the roadside.' 'Dig the alders out of the wild mustard that came up where the threshing machine stood in the field last year.'

"In this way his slate was filled, and if a leisure half-day occurred his men all had plenty of work, and if the master happened to be absent, the slate told the workmen what to do. After a time it was his custom to lay out the day's work on a slate each evening previous, and when a job was finished the record was erased. To get the slate clean was the ambition of the workmen."

Such a slate as this would be a useful thing on every farm and in every home. Suppose you try it, and write down wants, needs, jobs and plans, and then clear the slate when you can.



## The Children's Corner.

### Puppies.

Do you see how jealous poor old Tabby is? And she has good reason for her doleful looks, for little Minnie used to love her better than any of the live things about the farm. Many a fine romp they had together, and many a nice saucerful of cream did Minnie beg from her busy mother to give her pet. But one sad day—at least Tabby thought it a sad day—they were wandering about as usual, when Minnie spied some dear little puppies in a corner of the stable. From that time she forgot her old love, and cared for nothing but her darling puppies. When they opened their eyes she was wild with delight, and she spent nearly all her time playing with them. No wonder poor pussy is sad, for she knows quite well that Minnie would have loved her sweet little kittens just as well as she does the puppies, but one day they all disappeared. Both Tabby and Minnie were very unhappy for several days, but they soon got over their trouble—as cats and children generally do. I once read the story of a cat who was nearly broken-hearted about the loss of her kittens. The children tried to comfort her, and were very angry with Bridget, for they felt sure she had drowned the poor little helpless things. Harry was determined to find the bodies so that he might have a proper funeral, for his garden was arranged as a cemetery for dead animals and birds. After hunting round the garden they found the drowned kittens under a rubbish heap in the back lane. Puss was frantic over the miserable little bodies, and began to lick them, mewing all the time in a heartrending way that made little Mabel cry in sympathy. She cuddled the cold, dragged bodies, trying her best to warm them, but it was no use. Then the children carried them into the kitchen and held them up to the fire, but all their nine lives had gone, so Harry put them into a neat box and the next day there was a grand funeral, with all the children as mourners. Mabel carried the poor mother, who was dressed up in a black shawl for the occasion.

A day or two afterwards the children were in the parlor when the door was pushed open and the cat came in, dragging a little blind puppy. Puss and her foundling were wet and dragged, so the children felt sure she must have gone into the water to drag it out. Annie said, "You know how she hates to get her feet wet; she must have thought it was one of her kittens. We mustn't let Bridget touch it." "I'd just like to see her try!" said Charlie, clenching his fist and looking very fierce.

Pussy and the orphan she had adopted were soon tucked away in a comfortable box near the fire, and all the children praised and petted them both. How they watched for the blind eyes to open, and how they argued about a name for their new pet. Grace said he ought to be called Neptune, because he had come out of the water, but he was too small for such a grand name.

"Hallo! here's the very thing!" said Harry one day, looking up from an old spelling-book which he had been studying. "'Waif'—what do you think of that for a name? It means something cast adrift, a foundling." They all agreed that their interesting pet couldn't have a better name; and before long Waif would scamper up when his name was called. Puss seemed rather puzzled with her queer child's ways. One day she brought him a live mouse to play with, and he killed it at once. She was so angry that she spit at him and then scratched his nose.

Once a big dog started to fight with Waif and his faithful foster-mother rushed bravely to his help. The big dog worried her dreadfully, and the children felt sure she would die. Waif had not always been a good, obedient child, but he was very devoted to his mother now. He even dug up his favorite bones, which he had buried in the garden, and dragged them into the house to her. One day he stole an egg from the hen-house and brought it to her, but she could not eat it. Just before the poor old cat died she gave a loving purr as if she were calling a kitten. Waif crept close to her, for he knew she was calling him. Even Bridget was sorry for him and said, "I do believe the poor little crathur of a dog is sobbing." Of course Harry put up a fine headstone in his cemetery, where the faithful creature was buried. The inscription was painted on it in red paint:

"Here lies the Best Cat  
That Ever was Known,  
And the Faithfullest."

All the children thought that Waif ought to have died too, but he soon recovered his cheerfulness. One day he adopted a cat friend and brought her home with him, and they soon became great chums. I read that story when I was a child myself, and I don't know whether it really happened or not, but it might have happened.

Cousin DOROTHY.

### A Boy's Letter.

Dear Editor,—Seeing many letters from boy farmers, I too decided to write one for the young folks' corner. I am 12 years old, and have always lived on a farm. We have seven horses, five cows and five calves, besides many fowls. I have a dog, his name is Greely. He is a bad dog, with a sore leg, and not very good for cattle. I feed the cattle and horses, also cut some wood before starting for school. I have one mile to go, and I have not missed a single day during all the year. I am fond of learning, so like going to school. We are all French at our school, teacher included. Her name is Mrs. A. B. Daneault. We have in the week two days learning French and three days English. On English days we talk English all day long. My teacher says that I have a very good pronunciation for English; I like speaking it very much. I would be pleased to see my letter in print. My best wishes for success to your good paper.

Selkirk, E. D., Man.

ETIENNE ROSS.

The Brooklyn Eagle knows a youth who combs his hair pompadour, which his father considers an affectation. "Young man," he said, "you look like a fool." Before the boy could reply, an old friend of the family came in, and pleasantly commented, "It is startling how much you resemble your father." "So he has just been telling me," answered the youth. The old gentleman looked hard at him for a minute, and then conceded, "Well, I guess, after all, your fool notions of hair-dressing haven't affected your brain yet."



PUPPIES.

### On Some Trivial Differences.

I am sometimes asked to tell what strikes me most amongst the little things, the incidentals of daily life, as being different in England from Canada. This is a difficult question to answer when there is so little of real difference to note. Moreover, even in this dear little mother country, where people cannot get very far away from one another, even if they desired to do so, there are quite as many differences between the "little ways" of one county and another as there are between England herself and her colonies overseas, so how can I do otherwise than merely generalize, or give an experience, from which a deduction may be drawn? For instance, a short time ago, when sunning myself—really sunning myself, though it was early in February—upon one of the seats hospitably provided upon its delightful esplanade by the authorities of Teignmouth, the following little colloquy reached my ears: "Father," said a little chap of seven or eight years old, in a rather dismal, whiney kind of voice, "may I run back and fetch my ball? It's on the little shelf just by my bed." "Yes," replied the father, "you may, and if you cannot get it yourself, ring the bell and ask the maid to get it for you." I caught myself smiling at the thought of what the reply of a Canadian father would more probably have been: "Yes, my son, you may have your ball if you get it yourself. If not, you must do without it." But perhaps we have fewer bells and fewer domestics in Canada, and that may make all the difference.

When first I came to Teignmouth I used to be somewhat amused watching the large number of apparently young men who, with jaunty air and in faultless knickerbocker attire, walked up and down the sea-front, or were to be met along the roads leading out into the country. Some of them, it is true, were young, and in their case it was not "distance" only which "lent enchantment to the view" which my unaccustomed eyes

had of them, but the others were just old fogies like myself, and it was only their beststocked or begaitered legs which gave them that youthful aspect. I never am quite sure whether it is a young man, an old young man or a young old man who is drawing nigh until he is close enough to show, if he has any, the wrinkles upon his face or the white hair peeping out under his close-fitting cloth cap. Now, that is hardly worth noting, is it? And knickerbocker suits are no novelty in Canada, either; but I doubt if a man of three score and upwards would like to saunter through the streets of our larger cities so attired, however ready he might be to avail himself of whatever comfort it may be supposed to afford in outlying districts, where convenience takes the precedence of style.

I imagine that hardly any Canadian on coming to England fails to notice the softer tones of the English voice, not only amongst the more educated and cultured classes, but amongst those less privileged. Behind the counters of almost any shop, from the dressmaker, the milliner, the saleswoman, of even quite small establishments, one hears a gentler intonation than our ears are accustomed to across the water. I think a very short stay in England explains away a great many of our Canadian prejudices. How often have we heard sarcastic allusions to the "English accent," simply because the speaker has only heard it as an affectation and not as a reality, and does not understand that nearly every county has its idioms, its accentuations, and that it is

only a certain amount of culture which levels all the differences and softens all the asperities which must remain to rasp the ear where they have been allowed to exist unchecked. In Canada we have representatives of so many nationalities that we can hardly be said to have an accent at all, and, therefore, we are hardly competent judges of what is real and what is burlesque in any language under the sun.

Amongst other pleasant things which strike me, I am always quick to name the bright, fresh complexions of not only the young English girl, but often of the quite elderly woman, a pretty rose-tint softening the eye and toning

down the inevitable wrinkles upon the cheek of even three-score years and ten. The climate of Great Britain is, I suppose, primarily the cause of this, but the habits of life and the general environment come next. One sees the British matron and maid alike, with thick boots, waterproof, and the invariable umbrella, start out regardless of weather or temperature for a good brisk walk, shopping if the need arises, or for her daily constitutional for health's sake; but, out she goes, returning with heightened color and a fresh supply of oxygen in her lungs. If you have been sitting over the fire with your feet on the fender, roasting as to your front, and shivering as to your back, wishing for the flesh-pots of Egypt—i.e., the big furnace in the basement of your home in Canada—you will get no pity from your English friend, and you may be thankful if she does not cry out, "Oh! how stifling the room is!" and throw open the windows, both top and bottom (for there is to be no compromise about it), and drag you, "will ye, nill ye," for at least three turns round the big garden at the back of the house, if you are in the country, or around the adjacent square if you should happen to be in London or in one of its many suburbs. The moral of which is, "When one is in Rome, one must do as Rome does," a moral also of double application for England and Canada alike.

H. A. B.

### A Song of Gold.

BY BLANCHE ELIZABETH WADE.

Sing a song of buttercups, and other yellow things;  
Sing a song of butterflies that sail on golden wings;  
Sing a song of dandelions, smiling 'neath the skies;  
Sing a song of daisies white, that open golden eyes;

Sing a song of katkins yellow, dangling from the trees;  
Sing a song of marigolds that nod to greet the breeze;  
Sing a song of yellow things, but while you praise each one,

Don't forget to sing a song about the golden sun.





[The many readers of our Ingle Nook Chats will, we are sure, be sorry to hear that our gracious Hostess, who for many years has welcomed guests, both old and young, to her hospitable Ingle, has decided to say farewell to us all, having made plans which necessitate her removal to a far-away city, though she still remains in Canada. Our loving wishes follow her in her new sphere of useful work, and we wish her every success and happiness. At the same time we introduce to you all the incoming Hostess, Dame Durden, who will be glad to entertain you in her cosy corner, and who, in this her first Chat, invites you, one and all, to join her happy circle.—Editor Home Dept.]

I remember, many years ago, visiting a Sunday school, just at the time of the New Year. A noted artist had been in the schoolroom some time during the preceding week, and had left a very visible memento of his visit. This was a large drawing, placed upon the blackboard with tinted crayons, representing the passing of the old year and the coming of the new. A grate was in the background, a veritable "Ingle Nook," fire-dogs, tongs, and all. Near it stood a Hostess, who had just bid farewell to a parting guest—the old year, passing out at one door—and had turned from him to welcome the "new," entering at another.

The memory of that picture came to me this afternoon, as I sat down to write this little introductory letter to the "Guests" of the Ingle Nook. The "Nook" was there and the Hostess—only to-day it is the Hostess who is leaving, Dame Durden who is entering, and the Guests who must receive. There are regrets in bidding farewell to the Hostess, who has been so long and faithful in the arm-chair of the Ingle Nook, with the smile and the welcome for all. Her old-time Guests will miss her, and will long bear the remembrance of her kindness. She, too, will have pleasant memories of her Guests, and Dame Durden dares to hope that those who have been so kind to the "Hostess" will be kind to her too. From the page of the "Advocate" she reaches forth her hand to one and all, and issues to everyone a hearty invitation to visit still at the Nook.

Now, then, for getting acquainted. Here you are, tall, short, brown-eyed, blue-eyed, black-haired, red-haired, yellow-haired; there are so many of you that Dame Durden can surely make a guess as to what some of you look like. As for her—"aye, there's the rub!" as Shakespeare hath it—now just picture her as you choose. As for what she is like—her real self, not her looks, you know—why, probably, a little bit of her will creep into these chats once in a while. Upon her side, she wants letters from you all. You see, she wants to find out what you are like also, and how can she, if you don't write to her? The one thing to be remembered is that you must write on the topic mentioned at the end of this chat. Put some of your very best ideas upon that topic into your letter, and then Dame Durden will be able to get at a bit of the very best of you.

Now, then, I want to know how many of you are proud of being "farmers," country-born, with a home in the country. If you are, I want to shake hands with you again, for I am proud of it too, and love nowhere so well as the dear country. Why shouldn't we be proud of it? The day has gone by in which "a fellow who wasn't smart enough to be anything else" was considered clever enough to be a farmer. To-day it is recognized all over that it takes brains as well as brawn and muscle to manage a farm. This concession, more than all others, has raised farming into the ranks of the professions.

Of course, there are farmers and farmers. There are those who are unsuccessful, "slipshod," irrational in their methods; but it is a matter for thanksgiving that the number of such is lessening day by day. Just so there are poor lawyers, poor doctors, poor ministers; yet law, medicine, the ministry, lose none of their prestige thereby.

Once for all, then, let every one of us be proud of the farm and the country. Canada is an agricultural land—dear, glorious old Canada!—and we are Canadians, British subjects and Canadians!  
DAME DURDEN.

### The Quiet Hour.

#### "He Saw Them Toiling in Rowing."

"I lean upon no broken reed,  
Nor trust an untried guide.  
I know Him, and He knoweth me.  
He walketh by my side.  
I hold His hand as on we walk,  
And He still holdeth mine.  
It is a human hand I hold.  
It is a hand divine."

A few weeks ago when I began to write about the danger of "forgetting" God, I had not the least intention of beginning a series, but that subject naturally led to the question of "remembering" God in our everyday life, and now I can hardly help speaking about the other side of that mysterious communion—the all-important fact that God never forgets us. If I had intended to write a series, this would, of course, have come first, being first in reality and in importance. Let us consider to-day the solemn and yet joyful truth that God is looking at us always. When conscience accuses us we may sometimes try to hide from Him as Adam did, but we know perfectly well that the attempt is useless, for "The eyes of the Lord are in every place, beholding the evil and the good."

But the thought of God's watchfulness is not intended to fill us with terror, but rather to inspire joyful courage—"The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and His ears are open unto their cry."

Once the disciples of Christ were fighting a desperate battle against wind and sea. They were toiling alone, trying to obey their Master's orders and go to the other side of the lake. He was on a mountain apart, and they were in the midst of the sea, tossed with waves, for the wind was contrary. They seemed to make little or no progress, and must have grown more and more discouraged, for "it was now dark, and Jesus was not come to them. And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew." Still they struggled on manfully until, in the fourth watch of the night, when it was nearly morning and they had given up all hope of His help, He suddenly appeared, walking on the sea. As soon as they received Him into the ship their hard fight with winds and waves was over, for "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." What a beautiful object lesson this was, a lesson for disciples of Christ in every age. What a difference it would have made to their feelings if they had only known that He "saw them" as they toiled on. He had good reasons for keeping out of sight, but was always ready to come to

their assistance when there was any real need. Our Lord has again gone "up into a mountain apart to pray," leaving His disciples to fight against a head-wind and a heavy sea of trouble and difficulty. Still we know that they are not forgotten, "seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them," and we also know that though Himself invisible, He still sees them toiling. Someone has said that when the "Gazette of Honor" is issued after an earthly battle, many who deserve mention there may find themselves overlooked because they have chanced to "fight in the dark"—their gallant service has been overlooked. But no one who fights bravely for the Great Captain will find his name omitted when the last "Gazette of Honor" is issued. Men may think that they are fighting in the dark, that no one notices their sacrifices and efforts, but He who leads the Great Army has eyes "like a flame of fire," and never overlooks the smallest service. When the poor sick woman pushed her way through the crowd, determined to touch at least His garment, she thought herself unnoticed, but St. Mark says, "He looked round about to see her." St. Matthew, in telling the same story, says that Jesus turned Him about and "saw her." St. Luke says that the woman saw that "she was not hid." Is any trembling soul reaching after Christ and doubtful whether it be possible to touch Him? Be very sure that He sees, and is ready to give help just at the best time. Dr. Maclaren has beautifully said, "Can my poor feeble hand find a cranny anywhere through which it may reach the robe? What am I in all this great universe blazing with stars, and crowded with creatures that hang on Him, that I should be able to secure personal contact with Him. The multitude—innumerable companies from every corner of space—press upon Him and throng Him, and I, out here on the verge of the crowd, how can I get at Him? How can my little thin cry live and be distinguishable amid that mighty storm of praise that thunders round His throne?"

"Among so many, can He care?  
Can special love be everywhere?  
A myriad homes, a myriad ways,  
And God's eye over every place?"  
I asked: my soul bethought of this—  
In just that very place of His  
Where He hath put and keepeth you,  
God hath no other thing to do!"

The Great Captain is not only watching the struggle, and giving help wherever it is needed; He also directs the fight and appoints each soldier to his rightful post. Before each day's battle He says, as He did to Joshua, "As Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come." He has "now" come to give each of us our orders for the day. Let us worship as Joshua did, and say, "What saith my Lord unto His servant?" And let our obedience be prompt and soldierly as his was. When the orders were given there was no shirking, "and Joshua did so."

When Judson was once asked how he had been influenced to go to India as a missionary, he said: "I was almost disheartened. Everything looked dark, the way was not open, the field was far distant and in an unhealthy climate. I knew not what to do. All at once Christ's last command seemed to come to my heart directly from heaven. I could doubt no longer, but determined on the spot to obey it at all hazards, for the sake of pleasing the Lord Jesus Christ." And he added, confidently, "If the Lord wants you for missionaries, He will send that word home to your hearts." Then follows the solemn warning, "If He does so, you neglect it at your peril!" There is no doubt about His wanting you to do mission work of some kind, the only question is, "Where and How?" What special work, at home or abroad, has He given you to do? Does He see you "tolling," or are you drifting comfortably and aimlessly with the stream, contented with the name of Christian, but "not working very hard at it?" The Master's eye is certainly on you, and He is ready to make good use of you if you will only obey orders.

"We do not always know it when we have  
The privilege to be God's messengers,  
Nor who shall be His messengers to us."

HOPE.

## THE QUEEN OF DESSERTS.

Delicious, cooling, wholesome jelly can be quickly made from

# BLUE RIBBON JELLY POWDER

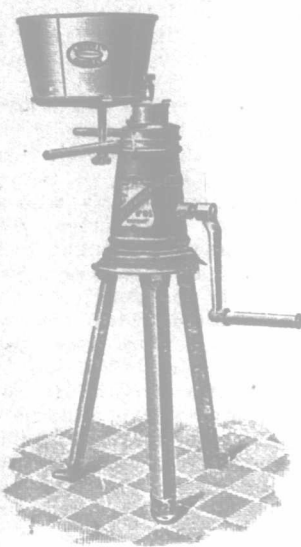
Simply dissolve in hot water and set to cool. Ten-cent packet makes plenty for small family. True fruit flavors. Takes the place of fresh fruit.

"BLUE RIBBON, please, Mr. Grocer."

*Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?*

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Is the CREAM SEPARATOR the small dairy farmer requires. WHY? Because it is SIMPLE, DURABLE, RELIABLE, and GUARANTEED by every agent and the Company.

All users speak highly of the ALEXANDRA, which has been in daily use for over thirty years in creameries and private farm dairies in all parts of the world.

"LOOK!"—Our SALES have increased 200 per cent. during the past six months.

Write for particulars of our Improved 1903 Machine.

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By Public Auction

**50 Shorthorns**

AT

**PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM**  
CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.,

At the hour of one o'clock,

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BESIDES PRIZE SHORTHORNS,

**30 PURE-BRED PIGS WILL BE OFFERED**

**One Two-year-old Clydesdale Stallion**  
AND OTHER HORSES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five months' credit given on approved notes; interest at 6 per cent.; 3 per cent. discount for cash.

Write for Catalogues to-day.

Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. for special reduced rates. Particulars on application to undersigned.

**T. C. NORRIS, M.P.P.,** Auctioneer.  
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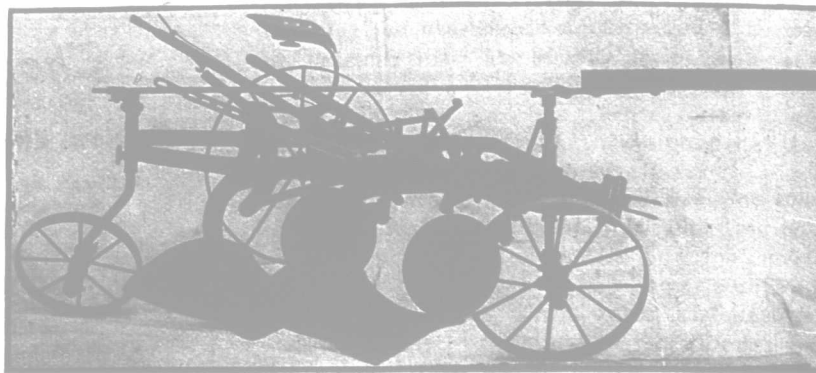
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IT'S A "PARIS"



A PLOW THAT WILL PLOW.

OUR DISC HARROWS  
ARE POPULAR, BECAUSE THEY WEAR.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

**Stewart & Metcalfe,**

Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.,  
Corner Logan and Nena Sts. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GOSSIP.

GREENWAY'S STOCK SALE.

The most important announcement that probably has ever been made in the live-stock circles of Manitoba and the West is the big sale at Greenway's Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, Man., June 25th, when fifty Shorthorn cattle of both sexes, including much of the best breeding and individuality in Canada, will come under the auctioneer's hammer. For several years, Mr. Greenway has been purchasing, regardless of price, the best bulls and cows that could be secured in Canada, until his herd has become generally recognized as having no superior within the greatest colony of the Empire. This will, therefore, be the greatest opportunity ever presented to those who wish to lay the foundation of a first-class herd, or for others who desire to improve their stock already on hand. Mr. Greenway is obliged to make this sale owing to the rapidity with which his herd is increasing, and believing that the auction sale method, as now so successfully carried on in England and the United States, is the most practical and up-to-date manner in which buyer and seller can meet, he has chosen this way.

In this sale are included some of the choicest animals in the herd, for among the splendid string being offered are such males as the Scotch-bred Sittytan Hero 7th by Sittytan Hero, dam 39th Duchess of Gloster, by Grand Master Imp. This bull, which is already well known to most of our readers, was three winner of

sweepstakes at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. At Toronto also did he get away with a share of the prize money, and at the Pan-American was only beaten by Imp. Lord Banff, sold for \$5,000. The other bulls being offered are mostly of the same rare breeding and individuality.

The list of females, of which there is a long and interesting string, are headed by Matchless 25th, which, as a yearling, was first at Toronto; as a two-year-old, second at Winnipeg, third at the Pan-American, and last year, as a three-year-old, sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon. Her sire was Imp. Royal Sailor, and her dam Matchless of Elmhurst. In individuality, she is what her showing record would indicate—an ideal of Shorthorn perfection—and the man who gets her will have something to be proud of. All down the list there are female after female that would do honor to the finest herds in America, and if the attendance and competition at Prairie Home on June 25th is not of an unusual character it will be because the Shorthorn people have not got the enthusiasm for their favorites which is deserved.

A number of pure-bred Yorkshire hogs of rare good breeding are also being offered, and, in addition, a choice two-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. to give a rate of a fare and one-third for return or a single-fare rate should one hundred tickets be sold. Visitors to the sale will receive every possible accommodation, including a free lunch. See the advertisement in this paper and write for catalogue, giving full particulars.

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



**REMEMBER :**

Free-for-all (Trot or Pace).  
Purse, \$2,500.00.  
Citizens' Purse (½ dash).  
Purse, \$1,200.00.  
2 10 Trot, 2.15 Pace.  
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2.15 Trot, 2.20 Pace.  
Purse, \$500.00.  
And 21 other Speed Events.

**Winnipeg Industrial  
Exhibition, 1903  
JULY - 20-25**

**BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER**

**\$50,000 in Prizes and Attractions.**

**STOCK-BREEDERS :**

"THE INDUSTRIAL" draws the people.  
The people buy your stock.  
Be sure and be in it.

**MANUFACTURERS :**

An exhibit of your Goods at "THE INDUSTRIAL" last year was inspected by 100,000 visitors. This year we promise 150,000.

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Winnipeg, Man.

**SPECTACULAR!**

Acrobatic feats each evening  
and afternoon.

"FROM DARKNESS TO  
DAWN," one of the lead-  
ing events, with fire-  
works each ev'g.

and a score of other numbers.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Edward Hole, of Halse Farm, Minnedosa, owns a very nice bunch of Shorthorns. His stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), sired by Sir John, and bred by J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont., is a straight-lined, deep bull, with good shoulders and well fleshed. Quite a few young bulls of the low-down, blocky type are for sale, several of them the get of Manitoba Duke. The young bull, Coronet, by Scottish Canadian (Imp.), is an extra good one. His dam, Imogene, won first in the U. P. R. class at the Winnipeg Industrial of 1900, and also was one of the gold medal herd in 1898. In females, Snow Drop, by Crimson Knight, second-prize winner in two-year-old class at Winnipeg and Brandon last year, is one of Mr. Hole's choice ones. Many of his herd have some of the best blood of the well-known Binscarth herd in their veins. Sweetheart is a large red cow of Bates blood, tracing back to Imp. Berry and White Lily. She is a splendid milker and a good breeder. Bessie 2nd, Western Belle and Lady Aberdeen are three very nice cows. The first one is of Binscarth breeding, and the other two are descended from Dr. Norton's Ontario herd. Victoria 2nd, sire Speculator, is also a very choice heifer. A number of very fine calves were also noticed. Look for Mr. Hole's ad., which appears in this issue.

S. Benson, of Neepawa, has got the large addition which was built to his barn last fall nicely painted. This added portion has been made into box stalls and used for young stock and feeding steers. Towards the end of February, he sold thirty-five fat cattle, all of which were fed loose. They averaged 1,285 pounds. Again, in March, twelve yearlings were sold that averaged 1,055 lbs. All were disposed of when the market was at its top notch, consequently good profits were made. Mr. Benson keeps Clydesdales and Standard-bred horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. The Neepawa Clydesdale syndicate, of which he is president, owns Prince Tod. This young horse is an upstanding, strongly-muscled, compact horse. He has a fine head, well-arched neck, a splendid chest, great spring of rib, a short, strong back, good quarters, strong, clean bone and fine action. In Clyde mares, a very good one is Princess Sona, sire Prince Alexander, he by the Prince of Wales. Prince Alexander's dam was Jeanie Black, by Darnley, so that this mare has blood of the choicest in her veins. She is of good Clyde character, with plenty of clean bone, and her last year's filly, one of the winning foals at Winnipeg last year, sired by Palestine, is a well-grown, neatly-made yearling, possessed of good limbs. Another good type of a Clyde mare is Margaret, bred by N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud. Damo, the Standard-bred stallion owned by Mr. Benson, was sired by Jerome Eddie, and now is eighteen years old, but does not show his age. He carries himself well and is in splendid condition. His smooth, beautiful body and fine head give him a gay and stylish appearance not at all looked for in a horse of his age. A number of his get were also seen, and they are a fine lot of youngsters, two of them just fit for the harness. Over forty horses are kept.

In Shorthorns, some twenty head are at home here, headed by James Stamford Watt, sire Barmoral, he by Royal Sallor. This bull was bred by J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont., and out of Salem Stamford, by Lynden Chief. He is now three years old, and is a very keen, thickly-made roan, of splendid handling quality, straight lines and well topped. Last year, at Winnipeg, he was one of the winners in the two-year-old class. The cows are looking well and are suckling some very good calves by J. Stamford Watt. Princess Alice and Duchess of Malford are a couple of large smooth cows sired by Brigadier Feresford. Another pair of good ones are Bertha O'Day and Lillie White, both by Bobbie O'Day. Five heifers rising two, by Victor of Halls, make a fine showing, as well as a bunch of extra fine yearlings by Red Diamond. Some fine Yorkshire sows with some good litters are kept at this same farm.

**DAIRYING PROSPERITY.**

The De Laval Cream Separators laid the foundation for the prosperity of Modern Dairying as an industry twenty years ago, and



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Have Gone Hand-in-Hand Ever Since.

It is very much better to be prosperous and happy with a De Laval Machine —Factory or Farm— than to make an uphill, handicapped fight for success with a poor, imitating machine.

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Have a few choice **STALLIONS** left that they offer at a special bargain.

New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August.  
Buying orders executed on commission.

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Mills.**

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A full  
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**FARM LABORERS.**—In addition to the experienced farm hands specially ordered from Robert Adamson, of the Immigration Department, he is bringing, about the first week in June, 100 additional experienced farm laborers. Any farmers desiring this help should send their applications at once to the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.  
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Will not cause a fire if you have been wise enough to use

**EASTLAKE**

**Steel Shingles.**

They prevent fire as surely as they resist lightning—two points in their favor that commend them to every farmer. Besides, they're so easily fitted and laid, and not expensive.

**ASK FOR THEM.**

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Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 26 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1890 (53 Vic., Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for the service rendered as such:—

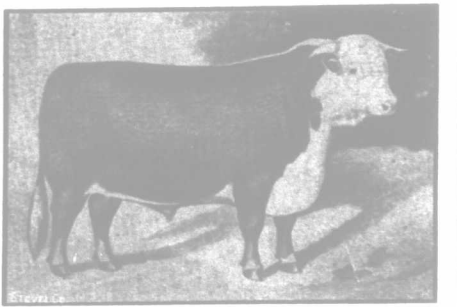
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| Ellis, H. James   | Winnipeg           |
| Fisher, J. F.     | Brandon            |
| Frank, E.         | Truro              |
| Gilley, J.        | Truro              |
| Graham, H.        | Dauphin            |
| Harrison, W.      | Cypress            |
| Hutton, J.        | Alexander          |
| Hayler, G. F.     | Birtle             |
| Henderson, W. E.  | Carberry           |
| Hillard, W. A.    | Minnedosa          |
| Hilton, G.        | Portage la Prairie |
| Huffman, W. J.    | Winnipeg           |
| Hodgins, J.       | Minnedosa          |
| Hurt, W. H. J.    | Belmont            |
| Irvine, J. J.     | Stonewall          |
| Lake, W. H.       | Stonewall          |
| Lawson, E.        | Shoal Lake         |
| Little, C.        | Winnipeg           |
| Little, W.        | Portage la Prairie |
| Livingston, A. E. | Melita             |
| McFadden, D. H.   | Emerson            |
| McGivray, C. D.   | Stearns            |
| McKay, B. H.      | Winnipeg           |
| McLaughry, R. A.  | Winnipeg           |
| McMillan, A.      | Winnipeg           |
| Martin, W. E.     | Winnipeg           |
| Milroy, J. P.     | Morris             |
| Monteith, R. A.   | Killarney          |
| Marshall, R. G.   | Oak Lake           |
| Murray, G. F.     | Winnipeg           |
| Raid, D. D.       | Hartney            |
| Roe, J. B.        | Neepawa            |
| Robinson, P. E.   | Emerson            |
| Romboush, M. E.   | Morden             |
| Rowercroft, G. V. | Birtle             |
| Rutherford, J. G. | Ottawa             |
| Shultz, W. A.     | Gladstone          |
| Smith, W. H.      | Carleton Place     |
| Smith, H. D.      | Winnipeg           |
| Snider, J. H.     | Emerson            |
| Stevenson, J. A.  | Carleton Place     |
| Svenerton, W.     | Carberry           |
| Taylor, W. R.     | Portage la Prairie |
| Thompson, B. J.   | Winnipeg           |
| Torrance, F.      | Winnipeg           |
| Waldon, T.        | Killarney          |
| Welch, J.         | Roland             |
| Westell, E. F.    | Winnipeg           |
| Whaley, H. F.     | Gresham            |
| Whitmer, M. A.    | Hamiota            |
| Williamson, A. E. | Winnipeg           |
| Young, J. M.      | Winnipeg           |

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable for prosecution.

**F. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR.**

**ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS.**

This herd has a splendid show record, and is headed by Lord Ingleside 6th, winner of Diplomas, Silver Medal and several firsts at Winnipeg and Brandon.



A carload of the choicest young Herefords brought out lately from the east. Twelve bulls and eight heifers for sale; bulls ranging from 1 to 2 years of age, heifers 2 years. This lot sired by True Briton (imp.) and Baronet (imp.). Stock bull for sale, heifers with calf to him.

**J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.**

**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, \$150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.

**A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.**

**GOSSIP.**

**THE HAMILTON SHORTHORN SALE.**

The catalogue has been issued of the great combination sale of over 50 imported and home-bred Shorthorns selected from seven prominent Ontario herds to come under the hammer, on June 9th, at Hamilton, Ont. The contributors and their respective quotas in the offering are: Hon. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, 27; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, 7; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, 3; R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, 4; W. B. Campbell, Campbellcroft, 3; James Gibb, Brooksdale, 5; and A. J. Watson, Castleberg, 2. There are in the offering 44 females, 10 of which are imported and many from imported sire and dam, and 7 young bulls, two of which are imported. The pedigrees of the combined offering show a rich infusion of the blood of the best of the Scotch families which have proved potential in moulding the modern approved type of profitable Shorthorns, and from what is known of the herds and the methods of management of the various contributors, it may be taken for granted that the cattle will be found to be up to a high standard of individual excellence and in the best of breeding condition, while the sires to which the females have been bred or have calves at foot are of high-class character and breeding, making the offering an exceptionally attractive one and one which it may be confidently anticipated will draw a large attendance of farmers and breeders from widely distant districts. The spirit of improvement of Canadian cattle is in the air these days, and it is a hopeful sign that the fruits of these times of prosperity are in part being invested in foundation stock that will raise the standard of our cattle and secure for us a first-class standing in the best markets.

Individual mention of the animals in the catalogue is impossible in the space available for this review, and we can only refer in a general way to the breeding and character of the offerings. Messrs. Edwards & Co., who are the largest contributors, are dealing liberally with the public by including in their list ten imported Scotch-bred females of first-class families, showing a strong string of noted sires in their pedigrees, while the home-bred contingent embraces representatives of such favorite families as the Marr Missies, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Lovelys, Brawith Buds and Secrets, Kinellar Rosebuds, Minas and Jilts, Kilblean Beautys and others similarly bred, while among them are a number of sons daughters of the great sire, Imp. Marquis of Zenda, a son of the grand old Brawith Bud bull, Wanderer, and of Missie 123rd, by William of Orange, and full brother to Missie 153rd, for which Mr. Edwards paid \$6,000 and which Mr. W. S. Marr considered his best Missie cow. Several of the imported heifers in this selection were prizewinners in Scotland, and many of the home-bred ones are good enough to make show animals here. The Rockland list also includes two lusty young bulls, Imp. Highland Chieftain, a red two-year-old son of the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Clifton, and Loyalty, a red yearling son of Imp. Marquis of Zenda and of Imp. Lilly, by Mataidore.

Mr. Dryden's consignment includes the excellent red-roan four-year-old cow, Adelia, with calf at foot by his chief stock bull, Prince Gloster, of the Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster tribe. Adelia is of the Sittyton Anemone family, and was sired by the prize bull, Revenue, some of whose get have sold for very high prices in the United States. Rose of Towie 4th, a red two-year-old daughter of Imp. Red Light, of the Gordon Lustre tribe, and out of Imp. Rose of Towie 3rd, of the favorite Jealousy tribe, is also included, together with the red yearling, Northern Blonde, by Prince Gloster, and in calf to the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Clipper Hero. A red five-months-old daughter of Imp. Collynie Archer, so successfully used as a sire in

the Maple Shade herd, and a red four-year-old cow, Bridal Beauty, with calf at foot by Imp. Collynie Archer, and of the good Lady Eden family, from which many prizewinners have been bred, complete this consignment.

Messrs. R. Mitchell & Son, Nelson, Ont., consign the big imported cow, Miriam, a Bruce Mayflower, a large, wide cow, one of their very best breeding cows, and safe in calf, sired by Beau Ideal, a noted sire and show bull. Princess Belinda is a red yearling, thick, short-legged, very fleshy, with a nice coat of hair, is sired by Imp. Prince William, a show bull weighing 2,700 lbs., while her dam, Belinda 2nd (imp.), is a very breedy-looking cow with a great back, being sired by Prince Horace, a Princess Royal, by the noted William of Orange. Lovely Gem 3rd, of the Cruickshank Lovely tribe, is big for her age, with only one home-bred cross in her pedigree and that one from imported sire and dam, and due to calve early to service of Imp. Greengill Victor.

(Continued on page 559.)

**Crippled and Stunted Hogs.**

The cause is indigestion brought on by overfeeding or the feeding of foods that are too rich to be readily digested. The sure cure and sure preventive is Herbageum, as witness the following from a practical man who knows whereof he speaks:

"Last spring I bought two pigs that weighed 50 lbs. each. I fed them three months to a day. Their combined weight was then 440 lbs. I did not feed them heavy, but I fed them Herbageum regularly. The buyer guessed their weight at 180 and 190 lbs.

"At present, I have a pair of pigs that I took on an account. They were badly stunted and covered with scabs; in fact, they were in such bad shape generally that I would not have taken them, even to square an account, had I not known from former experience what Herbageum would do for them. I began feeding Herbageum at once, and now they are great long, healthy pigs." Springford, Ont. **H. A. WHITE.**

**Something New Eastbound.**

Leave St. Paul at 9.30 p. m. Arrive in the heart of Chicago at 9.30 a. m. That is the new schedule of the PIONEER LIMITED, effective May 17, on the

**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.**

Other Flyers from Minneapolis at 7.50 a. m., 7 p. m. and 10.25 p. m. (the Pioneer Limited at 9 p. m.). From St. Paul at 8.30 a. m., 7.30 p. m. and 11 p. m.

**W. B. DIXON,**  
Northwestern Passenger Agent.

**365 Robert Street,**  
**ST. PAUL.**

**PLANTS, 5c.**

**Order Quick.**



Address: \_\_\_\_\_ om

**WEBSTER BROS.,** Leading Canadian Florists, **HAMILTON, CANADA.**

Here is a chance to fill your flower gardens with healthy, sturdy plants, all well-known varieties. To make sure of having enough, we grow enormous stocks of all kinds of plants, and have usually a good number of plants at the end of the season. We now make a special offer of the varieties mentioned below at a uniform price of 5c. each, to clear out—the very same plants we have been selling all season at from 10c. to 30c. each.

If you have window boxes, hanging baskets or an empty garden to fill, don't fail to send in your order at once; the result will surprise you. Your choice of the following at only 5c. each. We pay the postage. No order accepted for less than 25c.

- Phlox, 2 Basket Plants, Giant Musk,
- Abutilon, Stevia, Double Petunia,
- Heliotrope, Fuchsia, Coleus (fancy),
- Cyclamen, Geranium (new), Cordyline,
- Canna, Chrysanthemum, Peltargonium,
- Cyperus, Ivy (hardy), Tea Rose,
- Hardy Rose, Climbing Rose.

We ship plants safely all over Canada. Distance is no drawback in getting our stock.

**Joseph Rodgers & Sons** Limited,  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

**JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL,** SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK  
\* \*  
GRANTED 1882

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Poor time has its ending



Good time has its beginning

# ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works, and is guaranteed against original defect of every character. A booklet about watches will be mailed to you for the asking.  
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

### GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 558.)

A Princess Royal, bred by W. S. Marr, and half-brother to Imp. Republican, and is said by competent judges to be one of the best yearling bulls in Ontario. They also contribute the yearling bull, Imp. Greengill Archer, bred by Mr. Geo. Campbell, of Aberdeenshire, and sired by Archer's Heir, winner of numerous prizes and sold to go to South America, being one of the best sons of the famous \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer. Imp. Greengill Archer is a very thick, heavy calf of his age, with a nice back, big hind end and good deep body. He has been fancied by a great many good breeders, and looks like making a grand breeding bull, and will go into the sale in his every-day form. The fact that his owners think enough of him to have bred half a score of good cows and imported heifers to him speaks well of the estimation in which he is held.

Capt. Robson consigns three capital females which stand on their individual merit, of which the owner has reason to be proud. The roan four-year-old cow, by Imp. Blue Ribbon, is the dam of the fine show heifer, Lovely Lorne 2nd, who won first at Toronto as a calf and as a yearling, and is of the same family as Topsyman's Queen, first-prize yearling at Toronto last year. The red yearling Morning Glory 6th, is a show heifer and a prizewinner, sired by Duke Lad, a son of the Kinellar bull, Oxford (Imp.), by Vermont. The roan three-months-old heifer, Nellie Fidget, has the quality and style to make a successful show calf, and has for sire Ingram Chief, by Grand quality, and for grandsire British Chief, by Imp. Indian Chief.

Mr. Campbell consigns the roan yearling bull, Orange Duke, son of imported sire and dam. His sire, Orange Duke (Imp.), was sold at one of Mr. Flatt's sales for \$1,510. The dam, Victoria (Imp.), was by Matadore, of the Marigold family, and by Prince of Archers, by Scottish Archer. A red three-year-old cow comes from the same herd, sired by Royal James, of the Cruickshank Lovely tribe.

Mr. Gibb contributes five nicely-bred heifers, three roans and two reds, four of which are sired by the prizewinning Crimson Flower bull, Trout Creek Barmpton, and one by Maxon, by British Flag, a son of the grand old Barmpton Hero. These are all of the good Beauty Roan family, and have richly-bred top crosses.

Mr. Watson consigns two bulls, the roan three-year-old Lord Sackville, of the favorite Cruickshank Nonpareil family, with top crosses of the excellent imported Scotch-bred bulls, British Statesman, Const and Golden Crown; and the red bull calf, Under Sheriff, of the excellent Kinellar Rose of Autumn tribe, which has produced so many prizewinners in the herd of the Messrs. Russell, of Richmond Hill. The date of the sale would seem to be well chosen, farmers, as a rule, not being crowded with work. Hamilton is easy of access from all directions. The arrangements there for conducting a sale are very complete, and the public may depend upon receiving honorable treatment in keeping with the character of the contributors.

### GOSSIP.

A combination two days' sale of Short-horns at Traer, Ia., recently, was well attended, but did not bring high prices, the average on 98 head being about \$120. The cattle were in good breeding condition, but there were many young bulls and unbred heifers. Best prices were: Sweet Charity, \$245; Klondike 2nd, \$285; Golden Gem, \$295.

Geo. Wood, of Louise Bridge, Winnipeg, reports that the demand for eggs has been exceptionally good this season. His large flock are in their customary thrifty condition and have been laying well, yet many orders for eggs could not be filled. His flock consists of B. P. Rocks, White and Black Wyandottes, Single- and Rosecomb White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians and Black Langshans.

On July 1st, the well-known herd of Berkshires, the property of the Earl of Carnarvon, Highclere Castle, Newbury, Eng., will be sold without reserve. This is one of the herds from which many of the best specimens in America are descended, and this dispersion sale will afford many an opportunity of securing first-class stock. Parties so desiring may have stock selected by W. W. Chapman, of Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C., Eng.

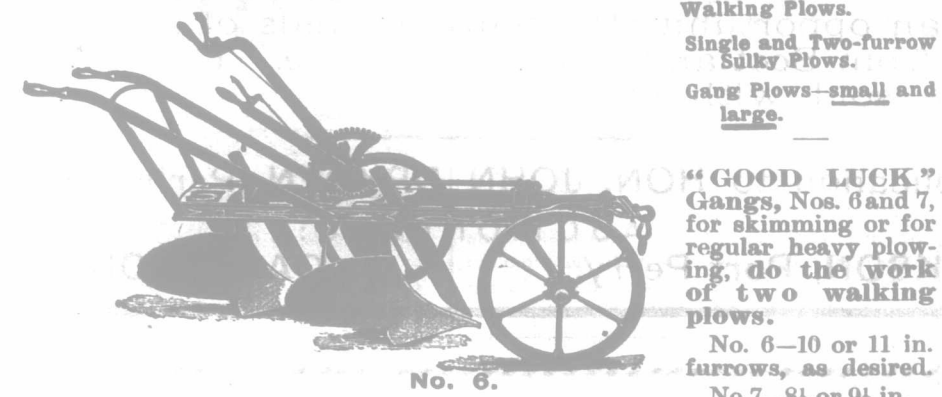
**80 RODS A DAY**

This handy little machine will weave 80 to 100 rods of wire fence in a day. Works so easy a boy can run it. Weaves up rights on any size of smooth or barb wire. Best new fence machine made. Can make meshes any size you want to turn little chicks, horses, cattle, etc.

**THE McCLOSKEY WIRE FENCE CO. LTD.**

BOX A WINDSOR ONT.

## "There are No Plows Like FLEURY'S."



Walking Plows.  
Single and Two-furrow Sulky Plows.  
Gang Plows—small and large.

**"GOOD LUCK"**  
Gangs, Nos. 6 and 7, for skimming or for regular heavy plowing, do the work of two walking plows.

No. 6—10 or 11 in. furrows, as desired.  
No. 7—8½ or 9½ in.

"Enclosed find cash for No. 6 'Good Luck' Gang. This is a splendid plow."  
D. F. YOUNG, Agincourt, Ont.

"Find enclosed payment for No. 6 Gang, bought from your agent. The Gang is all right."  
JOHN SCOTT, Zephyr, Ont.

"The No. 6 Gangs are giving the best of satisfaction. They do good work and draw light. The last plows I ordered have not reached me yet."  
A. LIVINGSTONE, Mount Forest, Ont.

"I cannot recommend your Gang Plow too highly. It is easy on team, and in turning down long weeds, leaves the land in splendid condition."  
FRANK GRAY, Wardsville, Ont.

See our nearest Agent, or write us. Further information and LITHOGRAPHIC HANGER on application.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario, Canada.**

Medals—World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

## REGULAR \$15.00 FIELD GLASSES FOR ONLY \$3.95



**POWERFUL ACHROMATIC LENSES FULL 50-MILE RANGE**

We have just been notified by one of the largest manufacturers of High Class Field Glasses in France that our special shipment of 2 doz. Glasses will arrive in Toronto June 10th. Included in this shipment is a sample lot of only 3 doz. pairs of extra fine regular \$15.00 Glasses, which we offer you for only \$3.95 (just one quarter their real value). In order to clear them out as soon as they arrive. They are genuine Achromatic, fitted with 6 lenses and are noted for their remarkable power at long range. On a clear day you can see 50 miles with them. They are richly and beautifully finished throughout; the crossbars and draw tubes being heavily nickel-plated, and the trimmings in gold and silver. The tubes are covered with the best grade of green aligator leather. Each pair of Glasses is enclosed in a beautiful satin lined aligator leather case, and in the lid protected by a satin pad is a highly polished mirror which can be used for heliograph signals and other purposes. You will notice in our illustration that these Glasses are shaped to fit close to the eyes. This feature adds wonderfully to the clearness of the view and distinguishes the glasses at once as being strictly high grade. We know that you could not buy as fine a pair of Field Glasses as we here offer you, from any wholesaler in Canada, for less than \$6.00, and a dealer would think he was selling them cheap at \$12.00. Because we have such faith in the merits of these glasses and because we know that you could not buy as fine a pair of Field Glasses for less than \$12.00, we are willing that you should see and examine them before paying us one cent. Simply drop us a Post Card with your name and address and nearest express office, and we will immediately ship a pair of these special High Grade Field Glasses for your free inspection. When they arrive at your express office, call and examine them carefully, and if perfectly satisfied that they are fully worth four times what we ask pay the Express Agent our Special Bargain Price \$3.95 and extra charge is and you will own for all practical purposes one of the finest pair of Field Glasses to be had in Canada. A Glass of this kind is worth its weight in gold to farmers, hunters, ranchmen, mariners, fishermen, prospectors, tourists or anyone requiring a very powerful instrument. We print here a few of the dozens of letters we are constantly receiving from people who have purchased Field Glasses from us: Herman Fehr, Winkler, Man., said: "I received the Field Glasses and they pleased me well. Please send me six more pairs as soon as possible." W. A. Snyder, Lyndon, Alta., "I received the Glasses and am highly pleased with them. They are far better than I could buy here for three times the price." John Gleason, Kingston Ont., said: "I received the Field Glasses all right and I consider them remarkably good for the low price I paid. I can see objects miles away very distinctly." Please remember there are only 3 doz. of the Special Glasses coming and we expect to have orders for every one by the time they arrive, June 10th. We have another lot of 6 doz. Glasses coming in the same shipment. They are similar to our Special Glass at \$3.95, but the lenses are not quite so good, the lids of the cases do not contain mirrors, and the tubes are covered with tan aligator leather. This Glass we could sell you for \$3.55, and, if you would prefer it to our Special Glass at \$3.95, please be very careful to mention so when you write. If you do not live near an express office send \$3.55 or \$3.95, according to the Glass you order, and 25c. to pay postage, and we will forward the Glasses by mail postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery and perfect satisfaction and will refund money if asked for. Do not delay in ordering. You will never get another bargain as good as this. Address very plainly, JOHNSTON & CO., DEPT. 3340, TORONTO, Ontario

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### A SHAMPOO

with pure soap and water is as essential to the health of the hair as the bath is to that of the skin.

It removes dandruff and dust, cures disease of the scalp and prevents baldness. If you care for your hair, use FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE-TAR SOAP.

This happy combination of pure Glycerine, Pine Tar and Pure Soap not only cleanses the scalp, but feeds and tones the hair follicles and keeps the hair beautifully soft and silky. It is the superior soap for all toilet purposes on account of its cleansing and healing properties. Its price is just FIVE CENTS. Ask your druggist or grocer.

MADE ONLY BY  
**The N. K. Fairbank Company**  
Chicago - New York - Boston - St. Louis  
Makers of Oval Fairy Soap

### ELKHORN STOCK FARM.

O. I. C. swine, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. 25 April pigs for sale; quality unsurpassed. B. P. Rock sows for sale, \$1.00 setting, 2 for \$2.50.  
A. E. THOMPSON, Wakeport, Man.  
Ninga, C. P. R., shipping station.

### MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

We are now offering a choice lot of young YORKSHIRE boars and sows, to be delivered at six weeks to two months old. Some snaps for those looking for bargains in registered Yorkshires. Write at once to  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS,**  
ROSSER, MAN.

### HOMER BANK FARM

**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

Are still at the front. Two young boars fit for service and early spring pigs from choice sows for sale. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices.  
**JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

### FOR PURE-BRED

**O. I. C. and YORKSHIRE SWINE**

Write Jas. Austin, Hannah, N. Dakota, Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Manitoba.

**T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Manitoba,**  
Breeder of prize Tamworths. Both sexes, young and old, for sale. On Glenboro branch of C. P. R.

**Pure Tamworth Swine**—March, April and May litters. Banded Rock fowl for sale. Eggs per setting, \$1.50.  
**A. T. BARTLEYMAN,**  
Wapella, Assa., N.-W. T.

**Tamworths for Sale**—Stock boars: General Buller, winner of first every time shown at Winnipeg, and Portage King. Pigs of both sexes and all ages, the younger ones sired by General Buller.  
**L. A. BRADLEY,**  
Box 134, Portage in Prairie.

### Improved Yorkshire Swine

A few young boars and sow for sale; can be registered. Apply to  
**YORK SHAW,**  
Midnapore, Alberta.

### YORKSHIRES!

The Best Bacon Breed.  
If in need of any, write us (stamps accepted). We will send full particulars re breeding, price, etc. Nothing to ship now. Address:  
**KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.**

### GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.  
APPLY TO  
**T. M. CAMPBELL,**  
"HOPE FARM,"  
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.



IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF  
**Scotch = bred Shorthorns**  
 at Hamilton Stock-yards Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont.,

ON  
 Tuesday,  
**JUNE 9th,**  
 1903,  
**56 HEAD**  
 High-class  
 Shorthorns



CONTRIBUTED BY  
**HON. W. C. EDWARDS**  
 Rockland;  
**HON. JOHN DRYDEN,**  
 Brooklin;  
**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,**  
 Ilderton,  
 AND OTHER PROM-  
 INENT BREEDERS.

This offer affords an opportunity to secure animals of the choicest breeding, many of them being imported from Scotland at great expense. The cattle will be found in good condition, and will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues on application to **HON. JOHN DRYDEN,** Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

AUCTIONEERS:  
**GEO. JACKSON,** Port Perry. **CAPT. ROBSON,** Ilderton.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE  
 OF IMPORTED  
**LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES**

AT THE STOCK-YARDS SALE PAVILION, AT HAMILTON, ONT., ON

**THURSDAY,**  
**70 Head 70**

20 BOARS, ranging from 6 to 15 months. 50 SOWS, mostly in pig to choice English sires. All selected from leading British herds. The most valuable consignment ever imported to America, including many first-class show animals.



**JUNE 25, '03**  
**Britain's Best**

Never was so good an opportunity offered to procure first-class show and breeding stock at the purchaser's own price, as sale will be absolutely unreserved. First-class hotel accommodation at Stock-yards Hotel. Catalogues ready May 5th; will be mailed on application.

**S. FRANK SMITH,**  
 CLAPPISON'S CORNERS,  
**THOS. INGRAM,**  
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AUCTIONEERS.

**D. C. FLATT & SON,**  
 MILLGROVE, ONT.

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FOR OVER **100 YEARS** 1801-1903

IT HAS BEEN

**"OGILVIES, MILLERS"**

STARTED ON A SMALL SCALE—TO-DAY  
**THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE  
 BRITISH EMPIRE.**

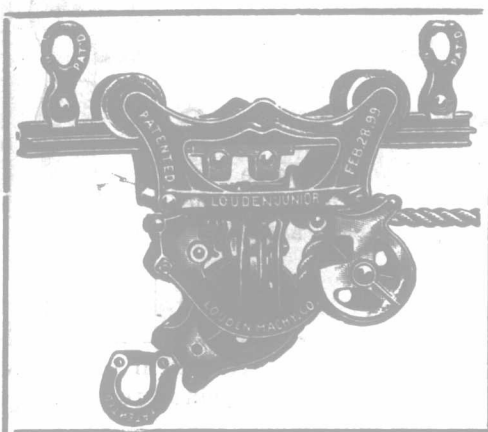
**OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR**

IS SUPPLIED REGULARLY TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.  
 IS IT TO YOURS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

**IT'S THE VERY BEST FLOUR THERE IS.**

TRY IT.

**Do Not Buy an Old-style, Out-of-date Hay Carrier**



WHEN YOU CAN  
**Buy the Latest Improved  
 LOUDEN**

Worth three times as much. Always works easy and never misses. Will fill your barn FULL, and never bind on the track nor break the fork pulley. Twice as strong and durable as ordinary carriers.

**15 Different Styles to Choose From**  
 We make them to run on steel, wood, rod or cable track.

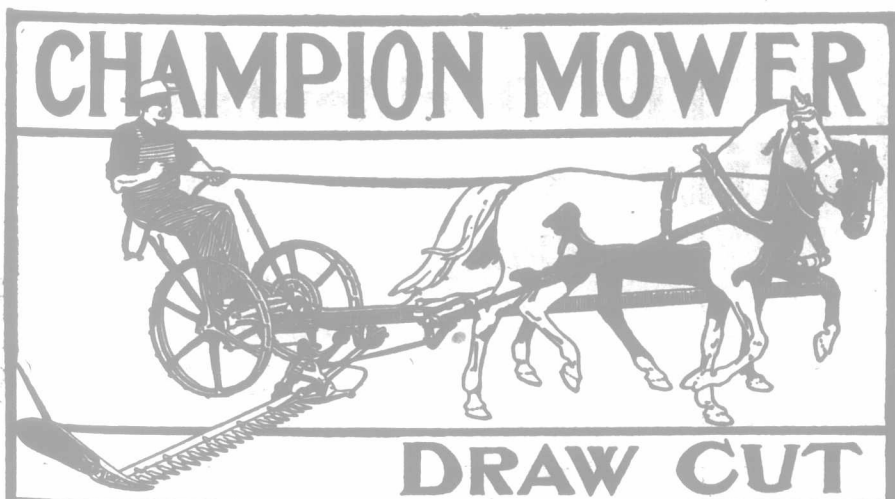
We make the best line of Barn-door Hangers on the market. Write for catalogues and circulars.

**Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE**  
 ON  
**Friday, June 19th, 1903,**  
 Six Miles from New Hamburg and Tavistock, G. T. E.  
**AN EXTRA CHOICE FARM**

of 110 acres; deep, rich soil, thoroughly tile drained; good buildings and water; 12 acres good timber; all kinds of fruit trees; convenient to church, school and post office. Title indisputable. Also pure-bred **YORKSIRE HOGS, HORSES, GRADE CATTLE, and IMPLEMENTS.** Proprietor retiring from farming on account of failing health. For particulars, write

**FRED. C. SMITH, PROP.** or **D. RUDY** (Tavistock, Ont.),  
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**CHAMPION MOWER**

**DRAW CUT**

**DRAWING** the finger bar of a mower from a point ahead instead of pushing it from behind gives the wheels more traction and the machine more power. This is the reason for the great cutting power of the Champion, just as it was the reason for the great cutting power of the old rear cut mowers. The Champion is front cut, but it is also draw cut, and combines the cutting power and durability of the old rear cut mowers with the safety and convenience of the modern front cuts. The Champion draws the finger bar entirely—it does not push it in the least, and in this important particular is not equalled by any other. The Champion has other valuable improvements, among them a simple and effective lining device for the finger bar, and a superb pitman having new and improved ball and socket connections both to the knife and to the fly wheel. No cramping or binding is possible with the Champion pitman, while provision is made for taking up wear and lost motion, preventing pounding and breakage. The fly wheel pin is at all times surrounded by oil, which cannot be thrown out and wasted by the revolution of the fly wheel, thus preventing heating and wear at this important and heretofore troublesome point on a mower. Write for catalog describing this wonderful modern mower, also Champion hay rakes and binders. Handsome calendar free if requested.  
**CHAMPION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO.**

**GOSSIP.**

"In the Blackface sheep flock of Mr. Allan Gilmour, of West Loch Tarbert," says the Scottish Farmer, "is a six-year-old ewe which had a lamb on 14th April, and on 3rd May she had a second one. Both are crosses, and came at the proper time. Cases of superfecundation are of rare enough occurrence to be worthy of being chronicled. The Blackface breed seems to be getting a notoriety for prolificacy of late."

At G. H. Hoxie's sale of Herefords, on May 14th, H. Benalack, of Winnipeg, is reported as having bought three bulls and one cow. Only one bull sold for more than Mr. Benalack paid for Defiance, sired by Boniface, and the cow, Ethel 2nd, by Buccleuch, cost the Winnipegger \$205. Fair Boy and John Hooker, by Stewart of Shadeland 3rd and Judge Wilton, respectively, the other two bulls that came to Manitoba, are both yearlings, and it took the three figures to write their cost.

At Yellow Springs, O., May 19th, the sale of 34 of E. S. Kelly's Shorthorns brought together 1,500 people and realized \$18,925, average \$409. Best prices were: Imp. Fair Morn, \$850; Imp. Flower Girl, \$825; Imp. Nettle 5th, \$820; Imp. Heather Blossom, \$705; Imp. Camellia, \$700; Imp. Madame Verdi, \$600; Mina Leaf, \$600; Imp. Dalmeny Missie 3rd, \$530; Imp. Jessie 2nd, \$525; Imp. Fancy 7th, \$510. At Osborne, O., C. L. Gerlaugh sold 30 Shorthorns for \$11,055, average \$368.50. Top price was \$1,100 for bull, Bapton Coronet.

Affairs among the Percheron Horse Breeders of America have now become somewhat settled by the dissolution of the injunction issued against the new association some time ago. It will be remembered that a number of the breeders of Percherons became dissatisfied with the management of the Percheron records, and established a new association for the purpose of giving this matter better attention, but were restrained in their action by an injunction secured by the original association. This new association is at liberty now to go ahead and do a pure-bred registry business, and is managed by a most capable staff of Percheron breeders.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**THE MANITOBA WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Limited, Brandon, Man.**—All that is wanted in the line of pumps and windmills can be procured from this company. All the branches dealt in are handled capably and with true mechanical skill. Pumps and sections are always in stock to suit all depths of wells, worked either by hand or wind power. The company has been in business for only two years, and the growth and expansion of their trade during that time is ample proof of the attention paid and the skill and energy applied to the business. Catalogues will be sent on receipt of post card addressed to Manitoba Pump and Windmill Co., Limited, Box 301, Brandon, Man.

**J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., RACINE, WISCONSIN.**—This enterprising company have removed to a new warehouse, which is being rapidly completed, on Notre Dame street. The new premises are very fine and commodious, being 180 x 100 feet. The fast-growing trade in threshing outfits in the West is noticeable on every hand, and the J. I. Case Co. continue to receive a large share of the ever-increasing number of orders. Hence the necessity for increasing their accommodation in Winnipeg. The company are well known as manufacturers of first-class, easy and smooth-running threshing outfits, with true-running mechanism in every detail. Case machines are to be seen in all farming districts during threshing season, and no manufacturers in this line excel them in the matter of high finish and artistic design in general get-up. Read their ad. on another page.

**The Most Prudent Farmer**

cannot prevent hailstorms damaging or destroying his growing crops, but prudence prompts him to do the best he can to protect himself, and he

**INSURES**

them, selecting to carry his risk a company capably and efficiently managed and giving the requisite security to its Policy-holders. Investigation along these lines will result in him insuring in the

**Central Canada Insurance Co'y.**

**JOS. CORNELL, Manager,**  
 Brandon, Man.

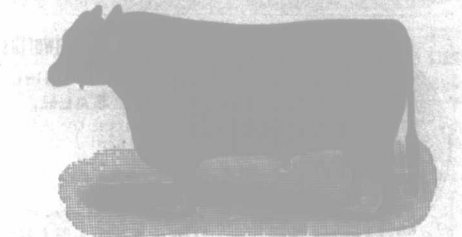


"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular.

**CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS,**  
 and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc.  
 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

**HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.**

**Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,  
 Clydesdale Horses.**



**SIRE IN SERVICE.**—Beauty's Eclipse 26474, sire of the steer Advance, that sold for \$2,145; Allenhurst King 2nd 32420, a son of Valiant Knight 2nd, that won three first prizes at the Chicago Internationals; and Eric M 50989, a son of Gay Lad and half-brother to the undefeated Rosegay.

**12 YOUNG BULLS** from this fashionable blood, at farmers' prices. Come and see or WRITE

**JOHN A. CAMPBELL,**  
 UTICA, MINNESOTA.

Everything Guaranteed.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.**

One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke—7900—, bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward—10522—.  
**F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.**

**D. FRASER & SONS,**  
 EMERSON, MAN.

Breeders and Importers of Durham Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep; Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China Pigs.

**HEREFORD BULLS AND FARM FOR SALE.**

Bulls one year old, all bred in the West. Farm 2 miles west of Brandon, consists of 800 acres—640 fenced, 300 acres in wheat and 40 in oats. New house, stable and granary. For sale at a bargain; easy terms. **SUNTER SMITH,** Box 274, Hereford Place, BRANDON, Man.

**THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS**

Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 5 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 half-swe. from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. **O'Neill Bros., Southgate, Ont.,** Lucan Station, G. T. E. Hilderton Station, L., H. & B.

**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.**





The discomfort of saw-edged linen is almost equal to the drudgery of the method that causes it.

Celluloid Starch does not fray your linen because it thoroughly penetrates the fabric and produces sufficient stiffness without the wear of the rubbing required by common cooked starch.

Your grocer has it—or can get it.

**Celluloid Starch**  
Never Sticks Requires no Cooking.

The Brantford Starch Works Limited Brantford, Canada.

**CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares**



**SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.**

All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.

**J. E. SMITH,**  
SMITHFIELD AVE.,  
Brandon, Manitoba.

**Shorthorns and Tamworths**  
Cows, Heifers, Bull, **FOR SALE.**  
Mostly sired by Aberdeen 2nd and Banks o' Don (imp.). Young Tamworth sows and 2 spring litters.  
Brome grass seed.  
**W. CHALMERS,**  
Hayfield, Man.

**Scotch Shorthorns.**

Special offering for this month: Three splendid young bulls, all sds. They will be sold at very moderate prices considering their breeding and quality. Winnipeg, 6 miles; Bergen Station, 14 miles. Visitors welcome and met by appointment. **H. O. YEAST,** Mount Royal, Man.

**CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.**

Shorthorns and Clydesdales  
For sale, stock bull, President, a Winnipeg winner; a thick, low-set, smooth animal. Also young stock of both sexes, mostly of the Lambella family. Some sired by the well-known Caltheas, balance by President.  
**MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Maulton, Man.**  
F. A. Brown, Manager. Box 1.

**PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.**  
**FOR SALE—40 Shorthorns, young heifers and bulls, from Caltheas. Good show animals. Some exceedingly good Clydesdale fillies and mares. All at reasonable prices.**

**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.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Wm. King, of Fork River, Man., has recently sold to Mr. G. Campbell, of Gilbert Plains, Man., four cows and three calves, all pure-bred Shorthorns.

Mr. J. Hodgson, of Fox Warren, Man., has the nucleus of a good Shorthorn herd. Top Gallant, by Masterpiece, dam Duchess Jane 16th, by Caltheas, is his stock bull. He possesses abundance of length, is very low in the flanks, strong in constitution, and a good handler. The young stock are a very smooth thrifty lot, the calves of which were sired by Top Gallant and the yearlings by Woodroffe Chief. A number of very good heifers and several cows complete the bunch.

J. F. Leavens & Sons, of Sunnyside Grange, Fox Warren, Man., keep a small herd of Galloways and quite a number of good Galloway grades. Their present stock bull is Dorner 19041, sire McLellan, dam Dorothy 2nd of Hope. He is a good type of the hardy, shaggy breed, strong in constitution, short of limb and free from roughness. Hannah Jane 15711, sire MacCheyne, dam Hannah J. C. R., is a thickly-made cow of good size. She has a fine heifer calf at foot. Lady Deverell 2nd is another good breeder, sired by Marshall of Hope, dam Karoo. Two fine young bulls, thickly made and possessed of good handling qualities, were sold recently to go on Mr. Lane's ranch at Lamerton, Alta. One, by name Lord Dundonald, was sired by Mackenzie of Lochkit, dam Lady Deverell 2nd; the other, General Hannibal, was sired by Mogul of Waver-tree, dam Hannah Jane.

At Truman's Stud Stables, Brandon, Man., the following sales have recently been made: The dark gray Percheron, Mouvean, went to a syndicate at Elgin, Man. The three-year-old Percheron, Favost, was sold to Hamilton Bros., Olds, Alta. He is a colt that will mature into a big one. The Shire, Gore's Boast, a nice black two-year-old, sired by Stroxtom Tom, the London champion, 1902 and 1903, has been sold to D. C. Corbett, Didsbury, Alta. Messrs. Harkness, Shipman, Sutherland and Walker, of Prince Albert, bought the light gray Percheron, Champagne. He possesses good action and breeding and is one of the best imported from France. Appearances indicate that he will prove a success in his new home in the West. The nice, smooth, blocky Shire, Brown Prince, has been taken by a German syndicate at Balgonie, and their choice is to be commended, for he is a horse of high merit. The Shire, Langwood Traitor, goes out to the Pipestone country.

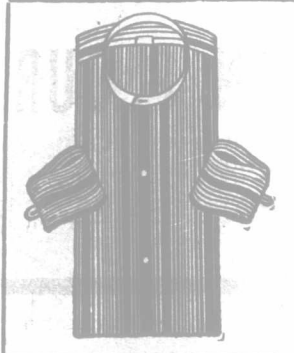
Walter Card, of Neepawa, keeps a very nice little bunch of Shorthorns, and also the well-known imported Shire horse, Provost, sired by Regent II., dam Bertha, by Carbon. Provost, bred by Ed. Jones, Welshpool, Eng., is a low-set, blocky horse, with short back, abundance of muscle and full, smooth quarters.

In Shorthorns, Charlie's Heir = 36922= heads the herd. He was sired by Prince Charlie, dam Murchison Lass, by Royal Prince Arthur. Glendale Queen, one of the matrons, is a large cow of blocky type, and a good breeder. She was sired by Brigadier Beresford, dam Duchess of Langford, by Eramosa. Primrose, a three-year-old heifer, won first prize at Neepawa as calf and yearling. She was sired by Smithfield Leader, dam Red Riding Hood, by Rockwood. Already she is suckling her second calf, which is a very fine young heifer. Primrose is certainly a very fine breeder, and gives evidence of being a valuable cow. Snowdrop, sire Smithfield Leader, dam Glendale Queen, by Brigadier Beresford, is also another of the kind valued. Primrose 2nd, sire Charlie's Heir, dam Primrose, by Smithfield Leader, is a very fine, low-set yearling.

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

**Three Exceptionally Good Values**  
IN  
**MEN'S UP-TO-DATE FURNISHINGS**

Clothing that are correct in Material, Pattern, Workmanship, Fit and Finish. As for values, we invite comparison with Furnishings costing half as much again.



**Men's Fine Neglige Shirts,** made from imported Scotch Zephyr; laundried neck and wrist bands; detached link cuffs; full size bodies; medium and dark stripes—a manufacturer's overmakes of high class goods, secured at a heavy discount, shared with our Mail Order friends—sizes 14 to 17 inch neck measure. Price 69c or

Prepaid to any address in Canada for **.79**

**Men's Fine Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear,** shirts and drawers, pearl buttons and overlapped seams, close ribbed cuffs, French neck. These come in light fancy stripes, sizes 34 to 42 inches chest measure, per garment 38c or

Prepaid to any address in Canada for **.46**

**Men's Silk Neckties,** four-in-hand, knot and large flowing end shapes; satin lined; best finish throughout; medium and dark fancy patterns; superior goods and the top notch of style, each 19c or—

Prepaid to your address, for **.21**

All Mail Orders filled promptly. Money will be refunded if you are not satisfied these furnishings are worth at least half as much again as we are asking you to pay. Write at once, addressing your orders to

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

**A. NAISMITH,** President.  
**R. M. MATHESON,** Vice-President.  
**A. F. KEMPTON,** Sec'y and Manager.  
**C. D. KERR,** Treasurer.

Authorized Capital - - - - \$500,000.00

**The Occidental**  
**Fire Insurance**  
Company.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man. Full Government Deposit. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

**HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.**  
HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11th and 12th.

**80 STRAIGHT SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS.**

Including the whole of last year's importation of yearling heifers. Catalogues ready July 1st. Six choice young bulls by Scottish Beau, Joy of Morning and Scottish Hero, for private sale at attractive prices. Send for catalogue.

**M. H. COCHRANE,** HILLHURST, STATION, P. Q.

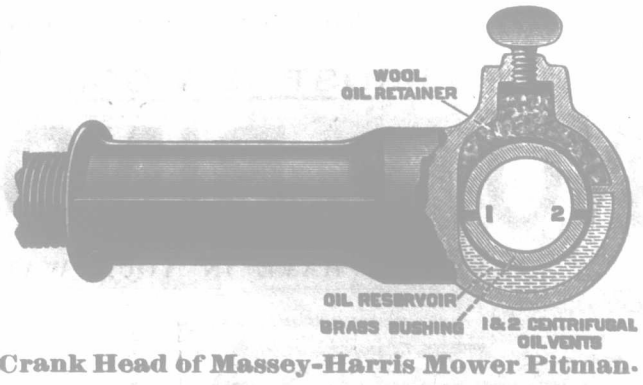


# STRUCK OIL!

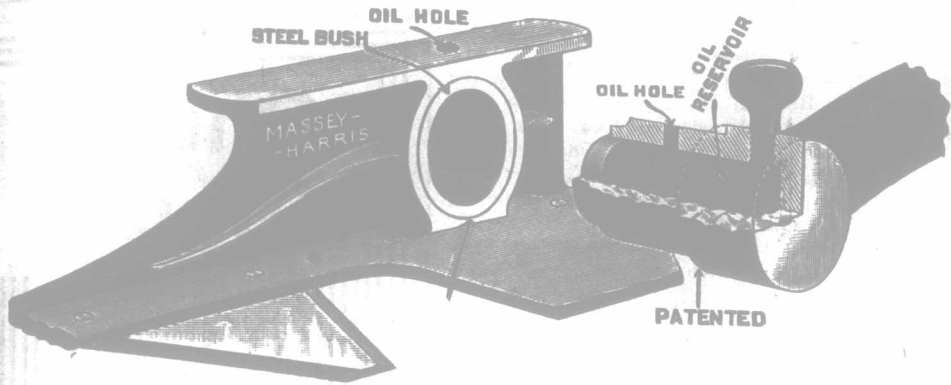
The man who owns a 1903

## MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER

has certainly done so.



Crank Head of Massey-Harris Mower Pitman.



**THE PITMAN** has a good-sized OIL CHAMBER at either end of it.

The reservoirs will hold sufficient for many hours' cutting.

This splendid arrangement greatly lessens the wear on the knife heels.

The oil is thrown up out of the reservoir at the knife heel end by the natural action of the Pitman.

When Pitman is not in operation, the oil is not expended.

This device is covered by patents in Canada, Europe and Australia.



**MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD. MANITOBA BRANCH: WINNIPEG.**

**GOSSIP.**

**FIVE LAMBS AT A BIRTH.**

The Scottish Farmer has recently chronicled the fact of several Blackface ewes dropping four lambs apiece, but a hill ewe in Glenlyon has outdistanced all competitors. Last year this ewe dropped four lambs, but, not content with this, she has this season five youngsters romping at her side.

**POPLAR GROVE STOCK FARM.**

Among the men who are helping to bring Cavalier County, North Dakota, to the front as a stock-growing section is Rev. Jas. Austin, of Hannah. For several years Mr. Austin has been making a specialty of breeding pure-bred stock, and he is rapidly demonstrating that it pays to raise good stock. At the outset he determined to have the best animals in the several classes that his money would buy, and to maintain his herd in the highest standard of perfection. As a result, there is not in the State a finer lot of pure-bred stock than may be found at his Poplar Grove Stock Farm. His magnificent Percheron stallion, Victor, has taken first prize wherever exhibited, and is acknowledged the finest animal in this section. His Shorthorns are of the purest strains, and are not surpassed in the Northwest. His herd won first and sweepstakes prizes at the last Walsh County Fair. Mr. Austin has some very fine Improved Chester White and Yorkshire swine, and has recently added new blood from the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. Among his other specialties are Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and Scotch Collie dogs. Mr. Austin finds the demand for his improved stock so large that he is unable to supply all the calls, but he is constantly making additions of the best animals he can buy. He has close access also to the best herds in Manitoba, including ex-Premier Greenway's superb stock. Poplar Grove Stock Farm is located on Rush Lake, where there is always an abundance of grass and water.—[Northern Review.

**Shorthorns for Sale**—Two well-bred young bulls 20 and 11 months old. Large, growthy individuals, of choice quality and low-set type. **GEO. ALLISON, Burbank.** Six miles north of Elkhorn.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**

Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minorcas. For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchinbrain (imp.) (3302)=1661=, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked. **WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.**

**PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.**



**COTSWOLD SHORTHORN, BERKSHIRE.** FOR SALE: Bulls, heifers and cows of good quality; also a nice lot of hogs and sows, all ages. A few Cotswolds at reasonable prices. Write or come and see them. **F. W. BROWN, Proprietor.** Portage la Prairie, Man.

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General—30389=, Lord Stanley 43rd=35731=, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

**GEO. RANKIN & SONS HAMIOTA, MAN.**

**GLENROSS FARM.**

**SHORTHORNS** for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.

**A. & J. MORRISON,** Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.

**THORNDALE STOCK FARM**

138 Shorthorns in Herd. FOR SALE: Foyal Judge =29260=, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages. **JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.**

**TRADE NOTES.**

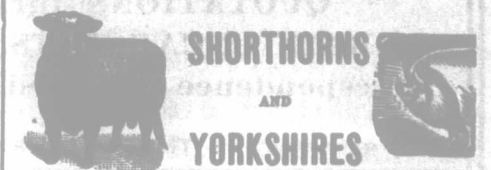
**SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS.**—S. L. Barrowclough, 228 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, have on hand a large stock of second-hand musical instruments. We sometimes associate with the designation, second-hand, an article in a more or less dilapidated state of decay. A careful examination of the pianos and organs in Mr. Barrowclough's establishment will completely dispel this idea so far as his business is concerned. The visitor will find them really first-class instruments, many of them almost new, and all in a good state of repair. The prices are reasonably low in the case of every instrument, and intending purchasers who, in the meantime, want a second-hand instrument should not miss the opportunity of paying Mr. Barrowclough's establishment a visit.

**THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Facts, according to the Scots' poet, Burns, "are stubborn chiefs that winna ding," and one fact in the records of this company, proving its popularity and steady increase in business, is that the increase for the month of April last is over \$190,000. The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. is the largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. The head office is in the lovely little Manitoba town of Wawanesa, and the business is under the able and energetic management of Mr. A. F. Kempton, to whose well-directed efforts is due in large measure the company's growing success. The business is owned and operated by the farmers, and the profits go to benefit mutually the policy-holders. The premiums are not required to be paid in advance, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. For full particulars we may call our readers' attention to the advertisement of the company, which appears in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate."

**LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**

Stock Bull, Sir Colin Campbell (imp.), winner of 2nd place at the Winnipeg Industrial, 1902; also Royal Campbell, rising 2, another Winnipeg winner, and two bull calves under 1 year—the low-set & growthy kind—sired by Sir Colin. **R. McLennan, Holmfield.**

**Oak Grove Farm.**



**SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES**  
One choice young bull by Masterpiece, he by Grand Sweep (imp.); a few heifers by the same bull; also some by Village Hero and Knuckle Duster (imp.). Some young sows of spring litters, and an extra choice lot of W. P. Rock cockerels. One pure-bred Billy goat (Angora). I am offering bargains in heifers. Correspondence solicited.

**JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.**

**FORESTHOME FARM**

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks  
FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of hogs fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes. An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fellows. All at reasonable prices.

Carman, C. P. R.; Roland, C. N. R.  
**ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P. O.**

**MARCHMONT HERD**

**Scotch-bred Shorthorns**

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrier 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, (7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O. Tel. 10046.**

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

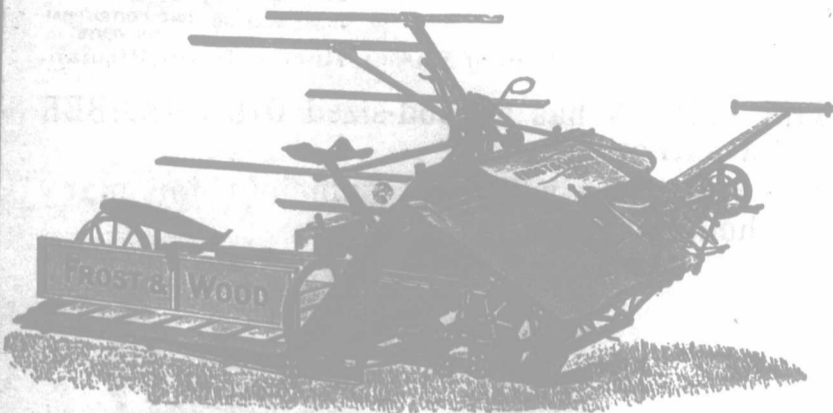


YOU CAN HAVE THE SAME CONFIDENCE IN THE

**FROST & WOOD**

# NO. 3 BINDER

THAT YOU HAVE IN YOUR WATCH.



You can **TRUST** the No. 3 to cut the most tangled crop.  
You can **DEPEND** on the No. 3 to work right through the harvest.  
You can **RECOMMEND** the No. 3 to your neighbors.

### WHY? -- BECAUSE:

It is strongly and carefully made. It works easily and efficiently.  
It is correctly designed and handsomely finished.

*The Frost & Wood Company*  
LIMITED

Head Office & Works:  
**SMITH'S  
FALLS,  
ONTARIO.**

BRANCH OFFICES:  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Montreal, Que. Quebec, Que.  
London, Ont. St. John, N. B. Truro, N. S.

## E. O'REILLY

GRAIN DEALER WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUOTATIONS furnished ON ALL kinds  
of GRAIN in CAR LOTS. Prompt adjustments.  
Correspondence solicited.

REFERENCES: THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

## PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



**CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, Ayrshires, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.**  
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summer Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Tassale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.  
**THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR.**  
Address all communications Crystal City, Man.  
on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

THE BLOOD OF TOPSMAN Breeds on.  
JNO. G. BARRON is offering for sale

## 10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =. Also for sale, three following noted Shorthorns:—  
1. **Topsmans Duke** = 29045 =—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.  
2. **Sir Arthur Grant** = 30503 =—Two years old, and out of Jenny Lind IV.; got by Nobleman (Imp.) = 28871 =.  
3. **Nobleman (Imp.)** = 28871 =.  
Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them.  
You will always be made welcome at

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM,** JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR,  
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry.

### GOSSIP.

THE HAMILTON SALE OF IMPORTED YORKSHIRES.

Mr. D. C. Flatt writes from the quarantine station at Quebec that the important importation of 75 head of selected Yorkshire hogs advertised to be sold by his firm at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 25th, were safely landed in good condition, and are by far the best bunch of Yorkshires he ever saw or ever expects to see together; at least one-half of them good enough to make show animals. They have been carefully selected from seven of the leading herds of Great Britain by Mr. Geo. Sinclair, factor for the Earl of Rosebery, whose Dalmech Park herd of Yorkshires ranks high among the best in Britain, the majority of the consignment being selected from this herd, in which quality and breed character are prominent features. This importation makes up over 200 Yorkshires which the Messrs. Flatt have received from Mr. Sinclair in the last year, and they have been delighted with his selections, which have been invariably of the type and quality suitable for the requirements of the trade and markets of this country, having good length, strong fleshy backs, deep and well-sprung ribs, a good quality of bone and hair, and withal thrifty, good feeders and early-maturing. The introduction of fresh blood through this class cannot fail, as it has not failed to improve the quality and vigor of the herds in this country into which it has found its way.

The popularity of the Yorkshires in Canada has grown rapidly in the last ten years, and they have taken a leading place in the principal competitions for ideal export bacon hogs, while their prolificacy in breeding large litters and mothering them well has made the Yorkshire sow the closest competitor of the dairy cow as a profitable factor in the economy of farming. Indeed, if judiciously managed, the sow will make such a showing of profit that the cow is not in the race with her, though they work so well together that they should never be divorced, for the sow and the cow are the sheet anchor of farming and the financial salvation of the average farmer.

That the popularity of the Yorkshire on this side of the sea is not confined to Canada is evidenced by the rapidly-increasing demand for them in the United States, where, owing to close interbreeding and exclusive corn feeding, the fecundity of their swine has diminished to such an extent that twins are the best that many of the sows produce, and that breeders are looking anxiously for a change of breed to lead them out of the wilderness of barrenness and bone degeneracy into which they have fallen, and are finding in the Yorkshires the Moses they need, a breed having the required qualities of vigor of constitution, strength of bone, length of body, and, withal, exceedingly prolific. The fact that the firm of Flatt & Son alone have, in the last thirteen months, shipped from their Summerhill herd over 200 head to the States on mail orders shows which way the wind is blowing, and as Canada is the natural breeding ground for the supply of seed stock for that greatest of hog-producing countries, the prospect is pregnant with prosperity for the breeders of this country who will place themselves in a position to profit by the immense demand which is springing up for this class of hogs. The nearness of our country to theirs, the readiness with which they can visit us and the complete facilities for shipping with dispatch and safety is entirely in our favor, and these circumstances have only to be taken advantage of to insure a very profitable and satisfactory source of trade, as Americans are liberal buyers and haggle not about prices when they find what suits them, and in these prosperous times they can well afford to be liberal. What is needed is that Canadian breeders wake up to the importance of the opportunities presenting themselves for profitable trade, and prepare to profit by strengthening their herds by the introduction of the best blood available, and by a judicious system of handling their hogs to keep up the character

(Continued on page 565.)

**The Books are Free**

## Spavin Lump Jaw

You can cure Bone Spavin, Bog or Blood Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint or any blemish hard or soft, Fistula, Foll Evil, Sweeney or Knee-Sprung, also Lump Jaw in cattle, with very little trouble or cost. Our two booklets tell you how and prove that you can do it, and we will guarantee you success in every case. Over 14,000 farmers and stockmen are doing it our way. If you have a case to cure write us and we will send you the books free.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
68 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

## Churn, Churn!

Windsor salt lightens the task of churning butter. Every flake of it dissolves quickly—you'll find no gritty particles in the butter, because Windsor Salt is all Salt.

**Windsor Salt.**

Best grocers sell it.

## Stallion Owners!

You want insurance on your high priced animals.

We have just what you want.

No uncertainty as to the quality of the goods.

Let us get together and do some business.

Full particulars as to rates, etc., furnished on request, by our local agents or our head office. The

**Central Canada Insurance COMPANY.**

Brandon, Manitoba.

**CLYDESDALES**

Two stallions (imp) almost 3 years old, carrying the blood of Darnley, Lord Erskine and Prince of Wales. Al-o-l (imp) mare, 5 yrs. old, a Scotch prizewinner of like breeding.

**JOHN MORROW,**  
Darlingford.

## CLYDESDALES

Young Stallions and Mares from imported and home-bred stock for sale. Also well-bred draft teams.

**Trayner Bros.**  
REGINA.


## John Gardhouse, Highfield P. O., Ont.

Breeder of **SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS.** Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circos, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis = 32082 = (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3 1/2 miles from Weston station, G.T.E. and C.P.R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto.

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



**WHAT THE NATIONAL WILL DO.**



**NATIONAL**

It will increase the yield of butter about 1 lb. per week, and about 30 to 60 lbs. per year, and will pay 8% on its cost price annually with one cow, and pay for itself in one year with 12 to 15 cows.

It will be placed on trial beside any other Cream Separator and prove to be superior in construction for convenience, easy operating, cleaning, close-kimming, quality of cream and butter, style, fine finish and lasting service.

The only Cream Separator having its bowl and all parts made and finished in one shop in Canada under the supervision of the best Cream Separator experts obtainable.

The bowl is not filled with innumerable complicated parts to adjust and wash every time it is used. It has no stable-tainted, enamelled casing into which the milk and cream is discharged, that requires hot water at the barn to wash it every time it is used.

The National is designed for convenience and to overcome every objectionable feature found in other Cream Separators. A sample machine sent for a free trial to prove all that is claimed for the National.

NATIONAL No. 1A.  
Capacity, 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL No. 1  
Capacity, 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
NATIONAL B.  
Capacity, 250 lbs. per hour.

Give the National a trial. Send for particulars to any of the following general agencies:

The CREAMERY SUPPLY CO., Guelph, for South-western Ontario.  
The T. C. ROGERS CO., Guelph, for Ontario North and East.  
JOS. A. MERRICK, Winnipeg, Man., for Manitoba and N.-W. T.  
JOHN A. ROBERTSON, 108 Union Avenue, Montreal, Quebec.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, LIMITED.**  
GUELPH, ONT.

**FOR SALE:**  
**DRAFT HORSES**  
OF ALL AGES.

OWING to lack of range, we have decided to cut our herd of draft horses down to one-half and sell 2,000 head at greatly reduced prices. This great selection of mares, geldings and growthy youngsters of all ages represents the results of seventeen years of judicious mating to strictly high-class Percheron, English Shire, Clydesdale and Hackney sires. We can furnish high-grade brood mares and fillies with foal to imported and home-bred registered stallions, and have always on hand a large and first-class selection of registered and high-grade Percheron and English Shire stallions, also registered mares and fillies of same breeds. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**LITTLE MISSOURI HORSE COMPANY,**  
W. G. CLARK, SUPT.      GLADSTONE, NORTH DAKOTA.

**Horses, Horses, Horses**



Drivers, work horses and brood mares; a choice, smooth lot to select from. All passed by a veterinary surgeon. You can get a pair of dandies for \$350.

**Range Percherons**

200 head. The same as we sold last year, many of which are now used as fire horses in some of America's leading cities. Will be on hand on June 5th at our stables.

Call and see us if possible; if not, write. We can save you money if you require either

**HORSES, BUGGIES or HARNESS.**

**TROTTER & TROTTER,**

Three Blocks East of Station.

**BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

**Craigie Mains Clydesdale Stud.**

A. & G. Mutch, Proprietors.

Leading Western Clydesdale breeders. Numerous prize-winners on hand. Prince Stanley 2143 for sale. Present stock horse, sure foal-getter. Stud colts and fillies of select breeding for sale; also first-class teams.

**BROME GRASS SEED**, in 500-lb. lots or over, 8 cents per lb., sacked. Cash to accompany order.

**A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, ASSINIBOIA**

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

**GOSSIP.**

(Continued from page 564.)

of Canadian stock to a high standard. The best will always find a market at paying prices, and the motto of every Canadian farmer should be "the best is none too good."

Since writing the above, the sale catalogue has been received. It presents a splendid showing of judicious combinations of the best prizewinning blood in Great Britain. The almost endless list of winnings, both on side of sires and dams, recorded is, at first sight, somewhat bewildering, but on analysis it speaks volumes for the character of the stock from which these hogs have been bred, and stamps the importation with the signet seal of the aristocracy of the breed.

Messrs. R. Hunter & Sons, Lachine Rapids, Que., on May 9th shipped from Glasgow to Quebec, 22 head of Ayrshire cattle, seven of which are bulls, selected from the herds of Messrs. Montgomerie, Reid and Wardrop, Baird and Sloan.

At a draft sale of Jerseys from the Coombe Lodge herd, Essex, England, last month, the 47 head disposed of made an average of £21 17s. or \$110 each. The highest price was 32 guineas, \$168.

Mr. H. K. Fairbairn, Rose Cottage Farm, Thedford, Ont., breeder of Short-horn cattle, writes, under date May 26th: "I have sold my twenty-months-old bull to Mr. L. W. Paisley, of British Columbia, for three figures. Mr. Paisley is to be congratulated on his purchase of so fine an animal. This is five bulls that have left the Rose Cottage herd for B. C."

At the sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. J. T. Hobbs, Malseyhampton, England, on April 30th, forty females made an average of £50, and ten bulls an average of £41 10s. The fifty head sold averaged £48 7s. The highest price was 91 guineas, for the cow, Fanny 94th.

A notable sale of Yorkshire swine was the disposal by auction last month of 123 head, of all ages, from the herd of Mr. Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, Yorkshire, at an average of seven guineas. The top price of the sale, 45 guineas, \$275, was paid by Captain Heaton for the aged sow, Miss Hollingsworth 118th. Owing to the existence of restrictions against the importation of pigs from the district to Ireland, where the Yorkshires are very popular, a number of Irish breeders who had made arrangements to be present were debarred from attending, otherwise the result would doubtless have been a much more marked success.

**BUTTER TESTS**

Accepted for Publication by the American Jersey Cattle Club, Selected from a List of Fifteen Cows Accepted May 14, 1903.

Portia of Prospect 138783: Butter, 22 lbs. 8 oz.; milk, 345 lbs. 13 oz. Test made from February 24th to March 2nd, 1903; age, 4 years 4 months. Property of W. H. Silverthorn, Painesville, Ohio.

Angela H. of St. Lambert 153506: Butter, 15 lbs. 1 oz.; milk, 189 lbs. 6 oz. Test made from February 2nd to 8th, 1903; age, 3 years 10 months. Property of Frank W. Hart, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bonnie Altetta 154999: Butter, 16 lbs. 3 1/2 oz.; milk, 221 lbs. 11 oz. Test made from February 27th to March 5th, 1903; age, 4 years 4 months. Property of Frank W. Hart.

Exile's Kalmia 111647: Butter, 18 lbs. 15 oz.; milk, 237 lbs. 8 oz. Test made from March 6th to 12th, 1903; age, 7 years 9 months. Property of Frank W. Hart.

Exile's Pomona 111106: Butter, 17 lbs.; milk, 182 lbs. 7 oz. Test made from January 6th to 12th, 1903; age, 8 years 2 months. Property of Frank W. Hart.

**HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

*The genuine without the signature of*  
*The Lawrence Williams Co.*  
*Sole Importers & Proprietors for the*  
**U.S.A. CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.**

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blight. Every bottle 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 enclosed for free descriptive circulars.

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES**

**AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.**



**R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.**

Importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Carrick, 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires of both sexes, and poultry.

**GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,**

**Clydesdale Horses,**

has now on hand for sale 2 three-year-olds, 2 two-year-olds and 1 yearling stallion (all imported), carrying the blood of Baron's Pride, Mar's of Ayr, Darnley and Prince of Wales, combining size, style, quality and action. Also 1 five-year-old mare, with filly foal. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick, on **GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.**

**RED RIBBON STUD**

Largest Importers and Breeders of  
**Shire Horses**

in the Dominion,  
including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England, and winning more prizes at Industrial and other large shows than all others combined.

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over \$0 to choose from.

**MORRIS & WELLINGTON,**  
Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

After a Brush  
you will find  
**ABSORBINE**

quick to remove the inflammation from any bruise or strain. No blister. ABSORBINE removes any soft bunch in a pleasing manner. \$2.00 per bottle, of regular dealers or delivered.

**W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.**  
**LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal,**  
Agents for Canada.

**Horse Insurance.**

You can insure your horse against Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord and all forms of Lameness, by using  
**Tuttle's Elixir.**

The safe plan is always to have a supply on hand.  
Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**  
—a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.

**TUTTLE'S FAMILY KIDDER** 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—some genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.  
**LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents,**  
Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



**"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"**

of Delicious **"SALADA"** Ceylon Tea (Black, Mixed or Natural Green) will be sent to any person filling in this coupon and sending it to us with a two-cent stamp for postage. (Write plainly and mention Black, Mixed or Natural Green.)

Name.....

Address.....

"Farmer's Advocate." Address "SALADA" TEA CO., TORONTO. -om

**JOHN BRIGHT, MYRTLE, ONTARIO,**  
BREEDER OF  
**Clydesdales and Shorthorns,**



Is now offering for sale 8 stallions, sired by such horses as Prince Patrick (imp.), Erskine's Pride (imp.), Sir Erskine (imp.), Royal Laurence (imp.). Also a number of mares and fillies. Shorthorns of all ages, of such families as Miss Ramsden, Clementina, Strawberry, Crimson Flower, Village Girl, Stamford, Rachel, etc. -om

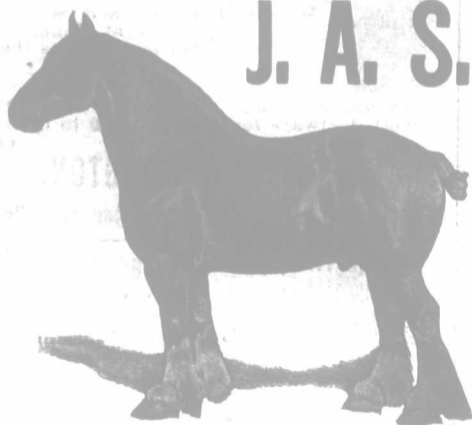
Myrtle Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.  
Farm connected by long-distance telephone.

**BELGIAN**  
**STALLIONS and MARES**

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER.  
THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

The up-to-date drafter, big and medium weight, dark colors, short, straight back, no hair on legs, immense rumps, pony-built body. Not a shaggy lump of fat. A Klondyke in your stable. Honest value for honest money. Write, or, better, come to

**BARON DE CHAMPOUIS, Importer,**  
DANVILLE, QUEBEC. -om



**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.

**2,000 HORSES**

FOR SALE:

All weights, with prices to suit customers. Special rates on car-load lots. You will find it worth your while to write at once for prices to

**J. H. SPENCER, Medicine Hat, Northwest Territory.**

Ranch only 15 miles from Medicine Hat, and 8 miles from point of shipment, Stair, Assn. Our entire bunch can be seen between 15th May and 15th June.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town in Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Say that you saw it in the "Advocate."

**Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Manitoba,**

**Have a Few Choice Stallions Left**

They offer at a special bargain. New importation of prizewinners of the various breeds will arrive in August. Buying orders executed on commission.

**TRADE NOTES.**

**FOR STOCKMEN.**—Every stock-raiser and dairyman should write T. Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont., for folder giving description of the Common-sense Calf-feeder, an article which is of the greatest value to those raising calves. It is an article that has been tried and tested, and is being used by many of the largest dairymen and stock-raisers of America. This folder also gives a description of the celebrated remedies, "Cow Ease," for curing caked bag; cow-pox or spider in the teat, and "Arabian Gall Cure," a scientific remedy for galls, sores, scratches and grease heels.

**A GROWING INDUSTRY.**—Mr. M. W. Savage, manufacturer of International Stock Food, recently purchased the Minneapolis Exposition property for the purpose of housing his immense factory and office equipment and staff. Forty thousand dollars will be expended in fitting the building up, and when finished there will be 600,000 square feet of floor space. The auditorium will be retained to provide a large hall for conventions and other big gatherings.

The first floor will be retained for the accommodation of large horse, stock, poultry and automobile shows. With the exception of the printing establishment, this floor will be free from wall to wall. The manufacturing business will be confined to the two floors of the present art gallery building attached to the exposition.

On the second floor will be the largest office in the Northwest. In dimensions it will be 50 by 300 feet. The large force of stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers will be housed in a room which for light and air will not be surpassed in the country. It will be built on the river side of the building, with the entire west wall formed of glass windows.

Mr. Savage will seize this opportunity to develop social or industrial betterment plans, which he has had in mind for some time. The factory now has a force of 300 employees. Of this number, at least 200 are girls, 110 of whom are in the office. It is expected that with the natural growth of the business, the women employees will number eventually about 500. To provide entertainment for this large number along the lines advocated by the Institute for Social Service of New York, Mr. Savage will devote considerable space in his new building.

During the summer or outdoor months, the park on the river front of the building, with its grass and flower plots and with its magnificent view of the river and falls, will be a place of recreation. In addition, there will be provided artistically arranged reading, rest, gymnastic rooms and lunch rooms. The lunch rooms will be made thoroughly up-to-date, with the latest accessories for the comfort of employees who bring their meals or secure them at the factory. Another plan in mind is to arrange entertainments for the employees, perhaps during the noon hour or in the evenings. These will take the form of concerts, popular lectures and the like.

**GOSSIP.**

At an auction sale of Hackneys and harness horses at Stow, England, last month, five geldings sold at prices ranging from 100 guineas to 135 guineas each, and the 54 lots sold averaged £57 13s. Of the Hackneys, the top price was 155 guineas, for Santa Cruz, a good 16 hands 1 inch, five-year-old brown stallion, bought to go to the Hebrides.

Two choicely-bred young Shorthorn bulls and some yearling and two-year-old heifers, sired by imported Scotch-bred bulls, are advertised for sale elsewhere in this paper by Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont. They should be worth looking after.

"You say," tittered the fiancee of the vegetarian, that you could fairly eat me. Now, isn't that contrary to the tenets of your belief?"

"Not at all," asserted the vegetarian.

"But if you ate me—"

"I should simply be eating a peach."

No use talking, the neat diet isn't the only thing that makes the mind active—

Judge.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE**

the old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works thousands of cures annually. Cures without a bluish, as it does not blister.



Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.

Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1909.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of mine four years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so bad that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only gave the Kendall's Spavin Cure half a chance, and it only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very slim treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.

Very truly yours, GEO. S. HARRIS.  
Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

**Thorncliffe Stock Farm**

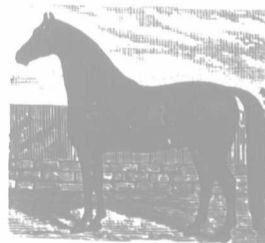
ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at

**THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.**

**DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE**



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Wind-galls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering.

This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by DR. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSTOWN ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

**BAWDEN & McDONELL Exeter, Ont.**

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**



are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in

England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian-bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action.

**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. -om



**DEATH TO HEAVES** Guaranteed  
**NEWTON'S** Heave, Cough, Spasmodic and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers: Mail or Ex. paid. Newton's Heave Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio. Druggists supplied by Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto and Montreal.

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



## Dick's Blood Purifier

Is the best Tonic for  
**Horses and Cattle**



It puts cows in perfect health, and increases the flow of milk.  
DICK'S gives horses a smooth glossy coat, and puts life and spirit into them.  
Try a package with any run-down animal you may have and you will be convinced.  
**50 cents a package.**  
LEEMING, MILES & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL

## Imp. Clydesdales and Shorthorns

**Messrs. Smith & Richardson,**  
COLUMBUS, ONT.,



Importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, are now offering 14 stallions, 9 of them imported, including brothers of the world-renowned Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Royal Cairn; also 13 mares bred from imported stock. Shorthorns, imported and home-bred, all ages. Stations: Oshawa & Brooklin, G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.  
Long-distance Telephone, Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklin.

## International Importing Barn, Sarnia, Ontario.

**J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.**

IMPORTER OF

**Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.**



My third importation within the last fourteen months arrived Sept. 4th.

select every one myself, and it is conceded both in Europe and America that I do get the best ones that cross the Atlantic to America. My stallions are sired by the leading sires of Scotland; ages from two to four years. The Jacks are direct from Spain, and registered, two to four years old, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 hands high. I pay cash for my stock. I buy where I can get the best. Write for particulars. Will save you money.  
Mention this paper when you write.

**H. H. COLISTER, Manager and Salesman.**

**ROBERT BEITH,**  
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

**Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses**

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior

## ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.

IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES.  
SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale.  
Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph.  
J. M. GARDFHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

## CLYDESDALES

A Specialty.

Another important importation of stallions and mares may be looked for in August. Intending purchasers will do well to see our horses, as we import the best. Quality, with sufficient size, is our motto.

**WM. COLQUHOUN,** Mitchell P. O. and Station (G.T.R.), Ont.

### GOSSIP.

Sirloin of Beef.—King Charles I., being greatly pleased with a roast loin of beef set before him, declared it "good enough to be knighted." It has ever since been called Sir Loin.

At an auction sale of Holstein cattle at Milwaukee, Wis., on May 6th, from the herd of A. N. McGeoch, the three-year-old cow, Duchess Ormsby 2nd's Hengerveld De Kol, brought \$1,400, falling to the bid of Frank B. Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis. She holds the world's record for heifers with first calf, having 19.02 lbs. butter in seven days to her credit at the age of two years one month and twenty-nine days. The first bid on this heifer was \$500, and she went up on \$100 bids till she reached \$1,200, and then by lesser amounts. The six-year-old bull, Gem Pietertje Hengerveld Paul De Kol, sold for \$900 to the same buyer, and four of his daughters made an average of \$464. The 67 head sold averaged \$213. A good sale.

### DAIRY TEST AT ST. LOUIS.

There will be three classes provided for the cows entered for the dairy test at the St. Louis Exposition next year, viz., Class A., consisting of twenty-five cows; Class B., fifteen cows, and Class C., ten cows. For the latter class, only cows of the Devon, Brown Swiss, Red Polled and Dutch Belted breeds will be eligible. The cows and their milking will be in the Live Stock Department, and the milk when drawn will go to Chief Taylor, of the Agricultural Department, under whose supervision it will be made into butter and cheese, and exact records kept of each cow's performance and product.

### A MODEL DAIRY HERD.

Such is the Ayrshire herd of W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., being of true up-to-date dairy type and good performers at the fall. Daisy 1st of Auchenbrain, one of the first imported cows in the herd, now in her 14th year, gave, last year, over 12,000 lbs. of milk in less than ten months; a matronly-looking cow with enormous, well-shaped udder and prominent milk veins, milking as high as 65 lbs. per diem. Kirsty of Auchenbrain, imported at same time as Daisy, and equally as good a cow, is of the same breeding as the Kirsty cow which did so well in the Pan-American test. The stock bull, Royal Peter of St. Anns (imported in dam), is of correct dairy type, has fine silky hair, soft mellow skin, smooth shoulders, large barrel, ribs well placed, and while trim and smooth is free from all appearance of beefiness. A bunch of young heifers, the offspring of Royal Peter and out of imported cows, show unusual udder development, and should make great milk cows. A heifer calf and a yearling out of Daisy 1st, by the same sire, show their descent from Ayrshire aristocracy. Spotty, a recently-purchased cow, gave over 11,000 lbs. of milk in 368 days, making 550 lbs. of butter. Her calf by Royal Peter is one of the best we have seen, and would make a capital show animal. Bessy 3rd of Neidpath milked continuously until within a month of her fourth calf, and was then with difficulty dried off. Although milking since last October, is still giving 30 lbs. per diem. A young daughter of hers, milking since July last, and due to calve in August, gives her daily 24 lbs. yet, which is a very good showing for so young an animal. A row of yearling and two-year-old heifers, in calf or to be bred soon, are coming on well and show unusual udder development, well-placed, clean, waxy teats, in good breeding condition. Just suitable for B. C. dairy farms, or would make ideal family cows. A couple of young yearling bulls by Laird of Thorncliffe, one out of the Kirsty cow, are now ready for service, and would prove invaluable to anyone desiring to improve their dairy herd; also bull calves, all from good milking strains and of true dairy type and breeding. A visit of inspection to this up-to-date herd will satisfy the wishes of the most fastidious dairyman. Just watch the price of cheese, and appreciate the value of a good dairy animal.

## New Hope in the Spring.

New Vigor, New Energy and New Health When the Worn-out System is Built Up By the Use of

## Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To the weak, worn-out, broken-down person, spring is especially trying, and the use of some restorative preparation becomes absolutely necessary.

With the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food spring can be made the time of new hope, of new vitality, of new confidence and of restored health and strength.

Gradually, but certainly, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food increases the quantity and improves the quality of the blood, nourishes the nerves back to health and vigor, and through the blood and nerves carries new vitality to every part of the body.

This great food cure brings health to the broken-down, energy to the worn-out, strength to the weak, sleep to the sleepless, and health and happiness to the sick and despondent.

The headaches disappear, the appetite improves, digestion becomes perfect, food is properly assimilated, the nervous system is revitalized, and instead of finding life a burden you learn to find new comforts in life.

As Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is only slightly laxative, you may find it advisable to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally to waken up the liver, invigorate the kidneys and regulate the action of the bowels. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

**High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.**  
8 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them.  
Shaw & Harston, P. O. box 294, Brantford, Ont.  
Breeders of Galloway cattle.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**  
For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right.  
W. HALL,  
Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

### SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.



Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also send for bred Hereford cows and heifers.  
H. D. SMITH,  
Compton, Que.

### J. Richards, Bidford, P. E. Island,

Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale.

### CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE—Four bulls, from 8 to 15 months old, by Golden Robe (got in quarantine); also a few heifers, a choice lot, and prices right. Address,  
**W. G. HOWDEN,**  
Columbus P. O.  
Myrtle, C. P. R. and G. T. R.



### SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (Imp.) 17095 (53703), dam by Royal George (Imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd.  
JOHN McFARLANE, - DUTTON, ONT.

### ROSE COTTAGE SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince—31241—, by Imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.  
**H. K. FAIRBAIN,**  
om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.



**SPECIAL** To Stock Raisers

**500 Packages Given Free.**

We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, \$3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.

Ask your dealer, or write to

**THE Day's Stock Food Co.,**  
MIMICO, ONT.

**TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS**




**JAS. SMITH,** Manager, Millgrove, Ont.  
**W. D. FLATT,** 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires**

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages.

**A. E. HOSKIN,** SPRINGVALE FARM, OSBOURGE STA. & P.O.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**

First-class Scotch Breeding.

**H. SMITH, Exeter.**

On G. T. R., 30 miles from London.

**FOUR BULLS** (red). Dry and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, on ROBERT BATTY, Glenbourne Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS,** STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF **Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee =28981= and D.uble Gold =37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.**

Present offering:—Have still on hand one bull and four heifers, and a few cows. Shropshires of both sexes and all ages.

**BELL BROS.,** Bradford P.O. and Station.

**SHORTHORNS.** Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049.

**James Caskey,** Tiverton P.O., Kincairdine Sta.

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, imp. Fitz Stephen and Freebooter. Females of all ages.

**W. G. MILLSON,** Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

**SHORTHORNS.** Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain.

**A. M. Shaver,** HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

**HAWTHORN HERD** Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

**FOR SALE:** Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good ones.

**WM. GRAINGER & SON,** Londesboro, 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, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Loyals, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Syms, etc.

**SWISS Cow Bells**

Patented Design. Made from Finest Quality Swiss Bell Metal.

We sell exclusively to the jobbing trade, but to introduce these delightfully musical toned Swiss Cow Bells more generally, offer them singly or in sets, tuned to accord. Made in 3 different sizes, with extra fine and substantial straps, or singly with or without straps. Send for circular of Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells, etc. We are the oldest Bell Makers in America.

**BEVIN BROS. MFG. CO., EAST HAMPTON, CONN.**



**OAK LANE STOCK FARM.**

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.**

**FOR SALE:** Three bulls (2 imp.) cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GOODFELLOW BROS.,** MACVILLE, ONT.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS** FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Importers and breeder of

**Scotch Shorthorns** and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

make special offering for January and February.

3 imported bulls coming 3 years old, 4 bull calves, from 5 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam.

6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire. Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.

Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head.

**JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM,** BROOKSDALE, ONT.

BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE** for sale.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON,** BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDERS OF **CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.**

Five choice young **CRUICKSHANK** bulls. Straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome.

**MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM** ESTABLISHED 1851.

**SHORTHORNS.**—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

**LEICESTERS.**—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams n-w for sale.

**A. W. SMITH,** ALMA CRAIG STA., G.T.R., MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT. 3 1/2 miles.

**Orchard Hill Shorthorns.** I am now offering 13 heifers from six months to two years, 4 bulls from 10 to 12 months old, and 7 very heavy milking cows. Here is a rare chance to get stocked with pure-bred cattle at reasonable terms.

**A. Johnston, Vandelear P. O., Markdale Sta.**

**J. & W. B. WATT** BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires**

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.

The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Fear, head the herd.

Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.

Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes.

**Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.**

**SHORTHORNS.**

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd.

**JAS. A. CHERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS:** We are offering 3 extra choice yearling bulls, all from imported sires, straight Cruickshank, with Lavender and Miss Rameden dams.

**THOS. ALLIN & BROS.,** Oshawa, Ont.

**Lakeview Shorthorns.** Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lassies, and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale.

**James Bowes, Strathairn P. O., Meaford Sta.**

**GOSSIP.**

June 23rd to 27th are the dates this year of the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which is now permanently located near London, England, and which will be held for the first time on the new grounds at Park Royal, situated between Willesden and Ealing. The Highland and Agricultural Society's Show will this year be held at Dumfries, July 21st to 24th.

**SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES.**

Evidently, Mr. H. J. Davis does not believe in having his eggs all in one basket, as he is an extensive breeder of both Shorthorns and Yorkshire pigs at his farm, about five miles from Woodstock, Ont. His imported roan two-year-old bull, Bapton Chancellor, bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis and used in the herd of W. S. Marr, is one to be proud of. Sired by Silver Plate and out of Crocus, by Captain of the Guard. He is a very thick, symmetrical bull, with good top and underline, great depth of chest, and of good size. He was bought from Mr. W. S. Marr at a long figure, but is proving himself a good investment, as his progeny are of the right kind and show him to be a bull of strong individuality. Of recent additions, Imp. Village Maid, bred by late Wm. Black, purchased from Mr. Wm. Duthie, her dam being now in his herd, is a model of general utility cow, being a large, well-built cow with well-developed udder and a deep milker. Her last year's calf, Village Maid 29th, is a sweet heifer and would be difficult to duplicate. She is also suckling a red bull calf (imp. in dam), by Cornelius, a Royal winner. Graceful Rose (from the herd of Lord Rosebery; sire Graceful Chief) and her calf by Villager (imp. in dam) are doing very well. She is a very elegant roan, of very good size and shape. Jessie 4th, bred by Mr. Watson, Aberdeenshire, of the Julia family, is a very deep milker, and has a nice calf at foot by Cornelius. Golden Rose 3rd, by Bell the Cat, full brother to Cock of the North, champion of Great Britain, is of the Cruickshank Julia family. Red Lady, by Watchman, a very large red cow, bred to Chancellor, is another good one, and Eastern Duchess 4th, bred by J. & W. Law. Sanquahar, by Diamond Jubilee, is a three-year-old heifer, suckling a roan bull calf by Motto, of the herd of Cameron, of Balnakyle. A pair of red heifers, Merry Lass 7th and 8th, by Lord Lovat, from same herd, are just what breeders are looking for and yet hard to find—a well-developed, smooth, even pair, in the pink of condition and health. Twin Princess 12th, another Cameron heifer, has for sire the sire of the highest-priced bull in Canada, of the Broadbooks family of high-selling fame. Pansy Blossom, two years old, red, by British Hero, and Marchioness 22nd, a red two-year-old by Lord Lovat, complete the list of imported cattle, a bunch of cattle which for individual merit, good breeding and size would be hard to beat. Of the home-bred stock, Strathallan Maid, a Bracelet cow, five years old, is a fine specimen of what can be done by careful selection and use of good sires. She is a credit to her owner and breeder. Barbara, out of Rosedale St. Marys (nursing a heifer calf by Chancellor), is of the heavy-boned type, suitable for N.-W. trade. Sales have been frequent during the winter, Mr. Davis having sold twenty-three head during that time. There are a number of calves by the imported bull, out of imported cows, of which space forbids particular mention.

Going on to the pigpens, we find Bloomfontein (imp.), bred by Philo Mills, Ruddington, a long, even sow, has a nice lively litter of nine by Ruddington Ensign, who has been the stock boar, but is now for sale, as he has been long enough in the herd. He is a sire of true bacon type, with smooth shoulders and full hams. Several other sows have litters doing well. Nine young sows are being bred to Dalmeny Long Sam, bred by Lord Rosebery. There are about 75 head of Yorkshires of all ages and sizes, giving a big class for purchasers to choose from. For further particulars, see advertisements.

**SHORTHORNS.**

**THORNHILL HERD, ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.**

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering:—some choice young bulls.

**REDMOND BROS.,** Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm** Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

**HERD** prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln.

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

**SHARPLES TUBULAR FARM SEPARATOR**



Just one Tubular, all the others are of the "bucket bowl" type. Plenty of the old style, bucket bowls, but only one of the Tubular style. Others have tried to imitate, but they can't get around the Tubular patents. If you want the

**Improved Tubular Separator** come to us; if you are satisfied with the old style bucket bowl, go to any of the others. Write for catalogue No. 193.

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

**PENNABANK STOCK FARM**

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding.

**Hugh Fugh, Whitevale, Ont.**


**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.**

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

**JOHN MILLER & SONS,** BROUGHAM, ONT.

CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS (IMP.)**



Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

**EDWARD ROBINSON,** MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

**Scotch Shorthorns**

Have for sale, at moderate prices, imported heifers and cows, with calves at foot or in calf to Bapton Chancellor, imp. (recently imported from Uppermill). Also Canadian-bred heifers and young cows.

**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

**Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.**

**FOR SALE:** Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Bona and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs.

**ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.**

**ARTHUR JOHNSTON,** GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young **SHORTHORN BULLS**, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 **YOUNG BULLS** of purest Scotch breeding.

10 **YEARLING** and 8 **TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.**

Pickering Station, G. T. R. Claremont Station, C. P. R.

**SHORTHORNS.**

**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.

**BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM,** 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited.

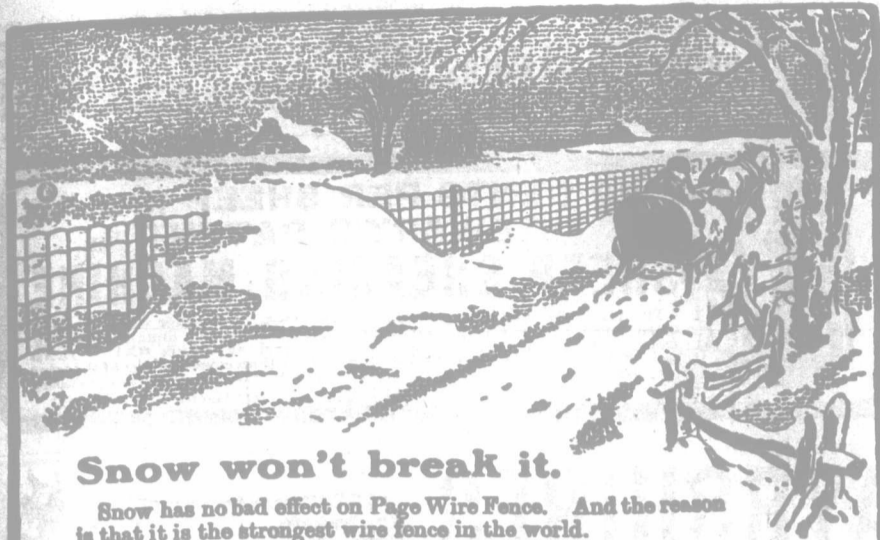
**D. H. RUSSELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**Spring Grove Stock Farm** Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

**HERD** prize and sweep stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prize-winning Lincoln.

**T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**





Snow won't break it.

Snow has no bad effect on Page Wire Fence. And the reason is that it is the strongest wire fence in the world.

Mr. A. B. POTTER, of Montgomery, Assa., writes: "Dear Sirs,—Having purchased some 'Page' 11 strand wire fence from you in 1900 for pig yards, this fence was put along some trees that caused the snow to pile up two feet over the top wire, and the fence came out in the spring O. K., only a few staples drawn. Another fence under the same conditions on a neighbor's farm was badly broken and bent. I consider the Page a good fence."

When you buy fence, why not have the best?—The Page. Used on all Canadian Railways. 60,000 miles in use. Page Gates and Poultry Netting are as good as Page Fence.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ontario. St. John, N.B. Montreal, P.Q.

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.

Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON.

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

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.

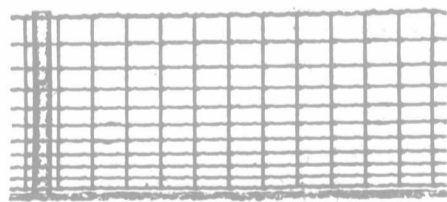
WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

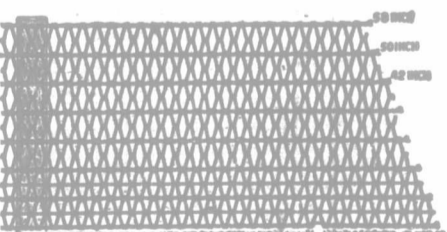


"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

Six styles. Heights, 18 inches to 58 inches.

If you can't get the celebrated AMERICAN and ELLWOOD fences from your dealer write to us and we will help you.



"ELLWOOD" FENCE.

The CANADIAN STEEL & WIRE CO. (LIMITED), HAMILTON, CANADA.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Robert Hunter, farm manager for Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec, who has been in Scotland purchasing Ayrshires for the Rapids Farm, has secured among others from Mr. R. Wm. Grieve, Kirklands, Kirkconnel, a splendid three-year-old cow for importation to Canada. This cow, which is got by a Tower bull, out of one of the best cows in Kirkland herd, has only been once shown, and this was at the open show at Cumnock last month, where she easily carried off the first prize. In Mr. Hunter's opinion, this is one of the best in-calf queys which he has taken across the water, and he expects she will give a good account of herself in Canada. And it was only by paying a long price that he could induce Mr. Grieve to part with her.

"Hobson's choice" is a proverb which is frequently used by many unacquainted with its origin. But Mr. C. E. Harper, in his new book on the Cambridge Road, throws considerable light on the subject. "Thomas Hobson," says Mr. Harper, "was the famous carrier between London and Cambridge, and died in 1631. It was from him that the phrase originated, meaning a choice that is no choice. 'Mr. Harper adds: 'The saying arose from the livery stable business carried on by Hobson at Cambridge, in addition to his carrying trade. He is, indeed, said to have been the first who made a business of letting out saddle horses. His practice, invariably followed, was to refuse to allow any horse in his stables to be taken out of its proper turn. 'That or none' was his unflinching formula when the Cambridge students, eager to pick and choose, would have selected their own fancy in horseflesh. Every customer was thus served alike, without favor."

Secretary Springer, of the American Berkshire Association, writes us as follows: "Volume 20, containing pedigrees from 60001 to 65000, will be ready in about two weeks, and Volume 21, with 5000 pedigrees, will be closed by June 1. The completion of this volume so soon after Volume 20 speaks forcibly as to the popularity of the Berkshire. Final arrangements have just been completed for enlarging the scope of the Association to include not only the collection, preservation and publication of pedigrees and records, but also the general improvement of the breed. At the same time the capital stock has been changed from 100 shares at \$100 each to 400 shares at \$25 each. Since this arrangement has been made, a number of prominent breeders have been added to the membership."

YORKSHIRES FOR CANADA.

A large demand for well-bred Large White Yorkshire pigs has sprung up in the United States and in Canada. Lately, Mr. D. C. Platt, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, placed an order for 75 head from the Dalmeny herd of the Earl of Rosebery, which makes over 200 head that Mr. Platt has taken out from the same herd within the last twelve months. This last lot was shipped May 2nd per the Messrs. Donaldson's s. s. Kastalia from Glasgow, and formed a grand lot when all together. They ranged from six months to twenty-four months old. Fifty of the number went from Dalmeny Home Farm, while the other thirty were selected from amongst the leading herds in England, viz., from the herds of Mr. John Barron, Borrowash, Derby; Mr. Albert Armitage, Cotgrave, Nottingham; Mr. D. R. Daybell, Nottingham; Mr. R. Millington Knowles, Colston Bassett; and from the Nottingham Corporation Farm. The selection and consigning were in the capable hands of Mr. George Sinclair, the Dalmeny farm manager.—[Scottish Farmer.



BABY'S OWN SOAP

prevents roughness of the skin and chapping.

Best for toilet and nursery use. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MIRA, MONTREAL.

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) -38125-7. Stock for sale.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for stock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902.

J. T. GIBSON, on DENFIELD, ONT.

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS. Non-a choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited. on E. & C. PARKINSON, Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. E.

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS. Are made up of Floras, Meadowsweet, Mary Booths and Ross Duchesses. For sale, 3 bulls, extra nice, thick animals, sired by Fergus Chief, Royal Bean and Golden Count; also a few females. on J. H. Black & Son, Allanford P. O. & Station.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Oriskany and Blue. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American handbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Gross on \$400 was in price last year and this. on W. H. BELL, Hatchburg Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

I GUARANTEE A \$500 PACKAGE OF BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. on L. F. Seileck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not a skin to come or progeny. Price, \$225 for the four. Write for particulars. on W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm, Box 552. on Chatham, Ont.

Jersey Bulls

Out of tested show cows and sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). As we have the largest herd of pure-bred Jerseys in Canada, we are able to offer great choice. Come and see or write for what you want. on B. H. BULL & SON, C.P.R. and G.T.R. stations, Brampton, Ont.

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Netherland Hamming De Kol (imp.) stock bull. Stock of all ages for sale from the great De Kol Pietertje Clothilde and Berrington strains. Home of the great cows, Edgely Mol, milk record 104 lbs. in 24 hours; Emory Beauty, the great public test winner, and many others with heavy records. SIDNEY MACKLIN, on Streetsville P. O. and station, C. P. E.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS

FOR SALE: From 4 to 7 months old, having place in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Anggie, and Trionia Prince, and all of imported females that have proven their worth at the fair. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, on Warkworth.

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

3 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. on E. W. WALKER, Union P. O. Shipping stations: Fort Ferry, G. T. E.; Myrtle, C.P.R. on

NO HUMBAG

Three in One. Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Detector. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 60 different cow marks. Extraordinary. Price \$1.50. Send \$1 for trial. If useful, send balance. Post May 6, 1902. Hog and Calf Marker only 75c. on FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

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Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

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W. W. BALLANTYNS, Stratford, Ontario, offers three

**YEARLING AYRSHIRE BULLS**  
of choice breeding, and right good individuals, at reduced prices, to make a clearance this month. Also bull calves, all ages, and heifer calves, yearlings and two-year-olds.

**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, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, 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. Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 30 miles west of Montreal.

**NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.**  
Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prize-winners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchinbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM,** Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE**  
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,  
S. P. ROOK FOWL and  
20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH  
BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.  
**J. YUILL & SONS,** Carleton Place, Ont.

**SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS**  
American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING,** Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

**Broadlea Oxfords** NUMBER 110 HEAD, all imported and from imported stock. We have for sale a number of choice flock-heads, about twenty-five ewe lambs, and a number of shearlings, on **W. H. ARKELL,** Teeswater P. O. and Sta.

**FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE**

**Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle**  
Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families.  
CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.  
Write us before buying elsewhere. Address: **F. H. NEIL,** Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT. Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., the well-known importer and breeder of high-class Clydesdales, writes that he has had excellent results from his advertisement in the "Advocate," having sold all his imported stallions, and, as stated in his advertisement, he purposes making another important importation in August; due notice of the arrival of which will be given in this paper.

**AYRSHIRES AT AYR.**

"Ayrshire milk stock," says the Scottish Farmer, "at the late Ayr Show, taken all over, was quite as good an exhibition as any seen at Ayr hitherto, and competition in all the classes was, without exception, very keen. The first class of the show was the Derby for three-year-old cows, and contained no fewer than fifty-four entries. The standard of quality in the exhibits was quite up to the usual Ayr Derby, and perhaps the principal feature of the winning animals was the general excellence of vessel and teats. The judges appeared to be going strong for the latter point all along the line, and the winners were all animals possessed of teats more of the commercial order than has been the case in recent years. Mr. Alex. Cross, of Knockdon, Maybole, had no difficulty in taking the leading position, with Lady Jane, a daughter of Prince III. of Knockdon, by far the tightest-vessel cow in the class. She has extra good teats, and carries her vessel well, her only fault being a little wideness in the fore teats. Otherwise, however, she was a popular winner, and ultimately was awarded the female championship and the herdbook awards. Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, won in aged bulls with Not Likely, for the third year in succession at this show. Mr. Jas. Robb, Old Cumnock, was second with Full Bloom. Mr. Wm. Murray, Borrowmoss, was third with Still Another, looking better than he did on his appearance at Castle-Douglas. He owes his position on this occasion to the excellence of his opponents, and to no fault of his own. A round dozen two-year-old bulls were entered, and here Mr. Jas. Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, won easily with the level, stylish, well-balanced Fizzaway, by Prince Imperial, which stood second to Gentleman John at Kilmarnock. The judges seemed to have some difficulty in awarding the second ticket. Ultimately, Mr. John N. Drummond, Bargower, Hurlford, secured the ticket, with General M'Kinlay, the third-prize taker at Kilmarnock, bred by Mr. M'Kinlay, Hillhouse. He is a good, level type of the wedge shape, so much fancied by breeders, and if a fault could be found it would be in his shortness of leg. Mr. James Kennedy, Glenhamrock, Auchinleck, was a close third with Safe Guard, a Wynholm-bred bull, which is likely to make a capital aged bull. As at present, however, outside opinion was quite in favor of the judges' decision. Bull stirks would be a record entry for Ayr, and the judges had considerable difficulty in placing the tickets. First place was, however, conceded with little difficulty to Mr. James Howie's Erin Go Bragh, from Hillhouse, which was winner at Kilmarnock. He was looking even better than on his first appearance, and gives every promise of growing into a splendid aged bull. Mr. John N. Drummond, Bargower, Hurlford, was second and third with Royal Imperial and Blooming King, respectively.

"In the competition for the male championship, Not Likely, Full Bloom and Erin Go Bragh entered the ring. Not Likely won the £50 challenge cup and the herdbook prize of £5. This being the third occasion on which Mr. Howie has won the cup, it now becomes his own. Erin Go Bragh was reserve in both cases. The female champion cup and herdbook money prize went to Mr. Cross' Derby winner, with Queen of Hillhouse as reserve, while Mr. Howatson's champion cup, value £15, in the milking competition, was awarded to Mr. Wm. Winter, Drumsale, Droangan, for Sally I."

**HILLOREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires**

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. **Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.**

**SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with STEWART'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE**  
The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine and get ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD. It will more than cover the cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book, "Hints on Shearing." It is free and will save you money.  
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**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.

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Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

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**Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip**

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

**For sheep.** Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

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Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.

Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

**No danger, safe, cheap, and effective**

Beware of imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75 cents. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

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**PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.**  
Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. **ELGIN F. PARK,** on Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

**IMP. COTSWOLD SHEEP**  
Five rams (year-olds), both sires and dams imp.; 10 ewes (year-olds), sire imp. Also this year's lambs, both sexes; Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs.

**BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTYCE, ONT.**

**Dorsets & Chesters** Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.

**R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.**  
"MAPLEVIEW FARM"

**SHROPSHIRE** FOR SALE—Shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDOUGALL,** Tiverton, Ont.

**W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.**

Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearing ram, first and second on aged ewe, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them.

**TAM WORTHES.**  
Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A. C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HOED & SON,** Parkhill P. O. and Station.

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine**

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered.

**COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.**

**WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES**

Herd headed by Longfellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin.

**W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.**

**Large English Yorkshires**

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages.

**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**  
Box 518.

**LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES.**

My importation of Yorkshires has arrived, and is rather better than I expected. Imported boars and sows now for sale at prices consistent with quality. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

**GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC CITY.**

**YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.** FOR SALE: Some choice young sows and boars, ready to breed; also Banded Rock eggs, \$1 per setting. **O. & J. CARRUTHERS,** Cobourg, Ont.

**FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins**

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

**Yorkshires**—For the next 3 months I can supply either sex, that for ideal bacon type, smooth, even finish, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. **WM. TEASDALE,** Thornhill Sta. and electric cars. Dollar P. O.



GOSSIP.

On May 20th, thirty head of Short-horns from the herd of Mr. C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborne, Ohio, were sold at auction, making an average of \$368.50. The highest price for a female, \$905, was paid for imported Julia Everett, a roan two-year-old heifer by Bapton Ensign, Mr. J. A. Gerlaugh, Harshman, Ohio, being the purchaser. The imported two-year-old bull, Bapton Coronet, brought \$1,100, and was purchased by W. G. Riley, Thorntown, Indiana.

On another page will be seen the photo of Trout Creek Hero =28132=, the thick-bodied, low-set bull shown by Robt. Page, Pine Lake, Alta., at the recent Calgary Spring Show. As a calf, he was owned by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., in which Province he won three first prizes. As a yearling, he was first at Calgary, and as a three-year-old he won the sweepstakes. Again, in 1902, he was honored by the sweepstakes, and sold for \$290 to Mr. Page, the highest price paid for a single individual. This year he was first in the aged bull class, and sold for \$235, the highest price paid for a Shorthorn. Prairie Chief =41189=, a yearling, shown in the same cut as Trout Creek Hero, was bred by Mr. Page. He is a beautiful red, possessing considerable breed character, and succeeded in winning third place in a strong class, and when brought to sale was quickly knocked down at \$125.

Hon. Wm. Beresford, Calgary, writes: "I shall be obliged if you will alter my advertisement in your paper. I have, since I first sent you the ad., sold over six thousand dollars worth of pure-bred Shorthorns. I have now just 20 head of heifers and cows for sale. They are quite the pick of all I am offering, and anyone who is wanting something nice should write me. At the recent sale here I sold thirty-eight head of bulls, cows and heifers. They went for a good price. The little Scotch bull I wrote to you about in the early part of the year was eagerly bid for, and, though only a yearling, went for one hundred and fifty-five dollars. He is by King Gloster (imp.), out of an Orange Blossom heifer. I hope soon to receive my latest purchase, Royal Edward, sired by Imp. Merryman, out of Imp. Princess Thule 3rd. He is a roan with a splendid line and front and quarters, and very low set. I fancy he will be a great sire, as he has all the beef qualities that are wanted in this country. Lady Townsend the 6th, the roan calf that I won three firsts with last fall, is in great shape for the July show here, and will take a lot of beating."

J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, has his prizewinning Clydesdales in splendid form as usual, and intends visiting Winnipeg and Brandon during show time for the purpose of making competition keen, and, incidentally, perhaps saving others from being overloaded with prizes. Prince Delectable shows up well. His well-sprung ribs gives his body a fine round appearance, which is in perfect keeping with his beautiful neck and head. He has good clean bone and abundance of that fine, silky feather which is looked upon by horsemen as a true indication of quality. He was sired by Cedric, and out of Cherry Ripe. All the mares are in fine shape. Lady Almondale and Jessie Forest are both suckling fine young colts sired by Delectable. Princess Royal, winner of sweepstakes at Winnipeg Industrial, and his mate, Adeline Macgregor, were both at work when a representative of the "Advocate" called. They are a pair of large size and true draft type, and certainly are in the pink of condition. Three two-year-old fillies were seen sporting around, one by Prince charming dam, May Macgregor, tracing back to the great Barlae Doll 344, and another sired by St. Christopher and out of a daughter of Cedric, by Cherry Ripe. The third was sired by Burnbrae, out of Lady Almondale, a noted Canadian winner, never taking less than second wherever shown. These three fillies combine fine size and good Clyde character with quality. They are a worthy trio.



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Human System. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular food of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. "Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of Failure." It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. "Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations! Be Guarded on separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Berbs and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier."

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,

Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish. Respectfully,

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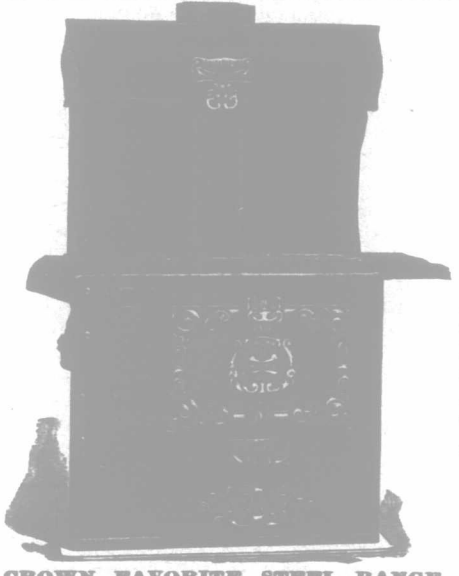
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MOOSE JAW, early in AUGUST, 1903.

Best breeding quality and large size. 1 (imp.) stallion, 3 yearling stallions, 11 mares and fillies, 5 mares in foal to (imp.) Fortune Finder, one of the largest horses of the breed. Opportunity to secure high-class, acclimatized breeding stock at your own prices. Mares of breeding age will be carefully bred this season. B. FLETCHER, V. S., Auctioneer. Write for catalogue to J. M. MACFARLANE, Box 138, MOOSE JAW, Assa.



HERE IT IS!

A High-grade Steel Range at a price that sells it. It looks well, it works well, and will keep peace in the family. There is not a weak spot in it. The Crown Favorite makes a dull store busy and a dull home cheery. Made also with hot-water reservoir. If your dealer has not got it, write for particulars to

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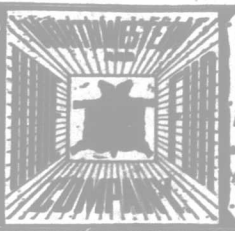
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(Patented April 24, 1900.) Ninety-five per cent. of all Waterers sold are "Improved Deweys"—strong but true. Attachable to tank pipe or barrel. The "Improved Dewey" never gets out of order; no repairs necessary; so simple a child can attach it; unquestionably the only satisfactory Waterer made. Can be used for hogs, calves, sheep and poultry. Buy now—they will pay for themselves in one month's use. Every farmer needs one or more of them, even if he does not raise more than four hogs. For sale by

ROBERT M. MOORE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

SHIP US FURS, HIDES ETC. WE SELL BEST TRAPPERS GUIDE EVER PUBLISHED. PURE STRICHNINE, SURE DEATH CAPSULES, McCALLS DECOY TRAPS—ALL KINDS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE ETC



WE GIVE MORE VALUABLE INFORMATION ON HIDES, FURS AND WOOL, THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE WORLD. NORTHWESTERN HIDE & FUR CO. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

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## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company.

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Increase  
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\$1,158,276

Alex. Nalmsmith, A. F. Kempton, C. D. Kerr,  
President. Sec-Manager. Treasurer.  
Assets over Liabilities, April 16, 1902, over \$78,800.00  
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**Farmers** Here are six reasons why it will pay you to insure your property in the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

**OWNED and OPERATED BY FARMERS  
STRICTLY CO-OPERATIVE.**

**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 insurers.

**SECOND**—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

**THIRD**—The company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

**FOURTH**—The cost of adjustment of loss claims is paid by the company, not by insured.

**FIFTH**—Insurance on live stock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

**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.

### GOSSIP.

W. W. Willoughby, of Neepawa, has one of the most complete livery stables in Canada. The building is 100 feet square and three stories high. Horses are kept on both the ground and second floors, accommodation being provided for 300. All the fittings are up-to-date, patent locks on each box stall, and iron bars above the wooden partitions, so that the stalls are well lighted. All the animals are fed from the head in patent mangers of the latest design. The walk leading from the ground floor to the second is quite wide and not overly steep. A large hoist is also provided, by means of which a horse or buggy can be raised to the second story. On the second flat, in addition to the stable department, there is a paint and repair shop; also, several rooms, nicely fitted, for the men; a harness room, light and convenient, where a stove is provided so that the harness will be kept dry; a large, commodious office, quite up-to-date, and a suite of very comfortable and beautifully-furnished dwelling rooms. The third story is the hay loft. It will hold 150 tons, and is fitted with three tracks for unloading. The roof is nearly flat, and two large tanks, with a holding capacity of sixty barrels each, are placed in the hay loft to utilize rain water. A nice large tower on the roof adds to the appearance of the building, and also gives visitors a splendid opportunity of viewing the beautiful little town of Neepawa. The building throughout is lit with electricity.

While in Regina a short time ago, a representative of the "Advocate," although hurried, enjoyed a short call at Stillwater Farm, the home of what will soon be known as the largest and best herd of Hereford cattle in Canada. To realize that Robt. Sinton, the proprietor, had not had the noble Whitefaces much more than a year is difficult for one who looks over his herd for the first time. Such, however, is the case, but enquiry revealed the fact that for many years he has been anxiously looking forward to the day when in his stables and over his fields would be seen a herd that would be worthy of admiration. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that in the selection of his foundation stock he should show the skill of an old-time breeder. As individual after individual was gone over it was truly a revelation such as the writer had only seen equalled down in the southern headquarters of this famous old English beef breed.

In selecting the matrons of this herd, Mr. Sinton realized the full significance of building upon the right foundation. Among the number are representatives from the celebrated herds of J. Smith, Hereford, England; J. Price, Pembroke, England; J. C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.; G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.; C. W. Armour, Kansas City, Mo.; and Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kas. One of his heifers, and he has them put up according to the correct Hereford type, is a granddaughter of the renowned old Coxey. There is a grand crop of calves now beginning to appear from such bulls as the mighty Britisher, champion of the breed at the Royal in England and at the Chicago International; the \$10,000 Dale; the \$9,000 Perfection; Armour's Majestic, and Java, the prince of Sunny Slope Farm in Kansas. To say that great things will be heard of this herd in future and that Western Canada may be proud of this Hereford breeder is not painting the picture any too brightly.



### Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

And everything known in music. We have the largest and best selected stock of these lines in Canada to select from. If interested, write for Catalogues. Mention Goods required.

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WILLIAM BERESFORD, PROP.

BREEDER OF

### Clydesdale Horses

AND

### Shorthorn Cattle

POST OFFICE BOX 35.

Thirty-eight head from this herd sold at the recent pure-bred sale held at Calgary at a splendid average. I have only twenty head of cows and heifers left for sale. They are all Scotch or Scotch-topped, and are the pick of those I am offering. Write at once for particulars, as they are undoubtedly the choicest of the hundred head I am selling this year.

W. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

### TRADE NOTES.

**OUR GREAT INDUSTRIAL.**—Only a few more weeks and the great Industrial Exhibition will be once again opened in Winnipeg, the Capital City of the West. The past few harvests have done great things for this country, and the management of this big exhibition have endeavored to make the show within its gates a true type of our country's resources. That they have succeeded no one can deny. We have become accustomed to hearing the story, "this year will be better than ever," but when that statement is made regarding Winnipeg Fair, 1903, it only begins to explain the situation. The prospects of a great year for Western farmers never was better, and the directors of the Industrial are determined that nothing will be left undone to have a show in keeping with the present rapid progress. As an immigration agent, the West can support nothing better.

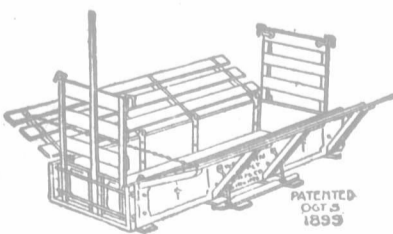
**THE PROVINCIAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.**, established in 1891 by the Manitoba Government charter, and managed by Manitoba farmers only, has more than a pressing claim to present to the grain-growers of the Prairie Province. The company in 1901 and 1902 paid \$6.00 per acre to those who had insured and were hailed out. These persons paid to the company some 18 cents per acre. The maximum charge is 25 cents per acre, and the company claim that they return all unrequired premium moneys to insure annually. As no dividends are paid to shareholders, it naturally follows that with good management this ought to be as cheap and sure a hail insurance company as could be had. The board of directors for 1903 is composed of seven progressive farmers from different sections of our Province. These men have been successful as farmers, and there is little doubt but that their past successes will extend and include the hail insurance business. The head office of this company is Strang Block, 449 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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pay for themselves in a single year.

THEY are an investment of the most gilt-edged kind, and we shall be pleased to send you a copy of our descriptive catalogue upon request.

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**FARMERS' FRIENDS:**  
The "WESTERN" combination Wagon Box, Hay, Grain and Stock Rack,  
and our Electric Steel Wheel Low-Down Trucks,  
are things every farmer should have, as they save time and labor. Write for further particulars.

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Box 787, Winnipeg, Man.

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

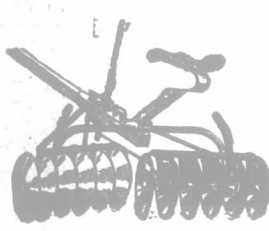


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**FOR SALE:**  
7 Scotch Collie Puppies

For price apply to  
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**BISSELL'S**



**Disk Harrow**  
For fitting up root and corn ground, for summer-fallow work, or fall wheat land, gives by far best results of any cultivator. Write for full particulars. This Disk has several limiters but no equal

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**OUR FREE TRIAL COSTS YOU NOTHING**  
**WE PAY THE FREIGHT.**

The following letter, dated May 14th, from Mr. H. A. Baldwin, Canfield, Ont., shows why we are willing to send our Windsor Separators out on trial before we receive any pay. It reads:

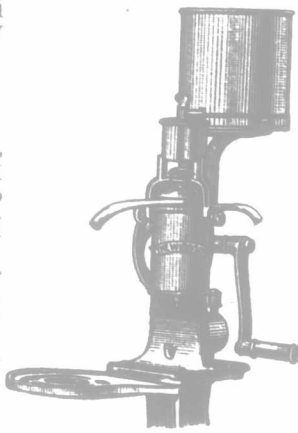
"Enclosed find two express orders, in full payment of the two No. 2 Windsor Separators sent on trial to Mr. G. Hedley and myself. We are very well pleased with them."

This is only a sample letter, such as we receive daily. If our separator is only given a trial, its work and ease of operation will do the rest. To make it an additional inducement to try our separator, we will prepay the freight to your town. Give it a week's trial, and if not satisfied, it may be returned to us, and you are not a single cent out.

Our price for our No. 1 separator, capacity 210 lbs. milk per hour, \$48.75; for the No. 2, capacity 340 lbs. milk per hour, \$57.60; and for the No. 3, capacity 560 lbs. milk per hour, \$85.00.

Send for catalogue explaining all. We send our separators out for a week on free trial.

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ALL KINDS OF LIVE

**WILD BIRDS and ANIMALS,**

particularly White Cranes, different species of Ducks, Prairie Fowl, Swans, Geese, Mink, Beaver, Mountain Sheep and Goats. High prices paid. Write me.

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S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13.  
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**LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS**

Headquarters for pure-bred poultry. Barred Plymouth-Rocks, single and rose-comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans and Blue Andalusians. My stock holds the highest prize record in Western Canada. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 per 13. Address: **GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P. O., WINNIPEG, MAN.**



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**IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT**

Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 13; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Manitoba.**

**Eggs for Hatching**

From Choice Barred Rocks. \$1 for 13, or three Settings for \$3.50. **W. W. EDMANSON, - MELITA, MAN.**

**WILD BRONZE TURKEYS.**

Half-wild hens mated with Wild Tom. Eggs, \$3.50 per 9. Barred Rocks, \$1 per 15 eggs. **M. O. ROUTLEDGE, - MIAMI, MAN.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

From Indian Games and Golden Wyandottes, for balance of season, \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. One trio of Games and one trio of Golden Wyandottes for sale. Also fancy pigeons. Write **S. LING, Winnipeg, Man.**

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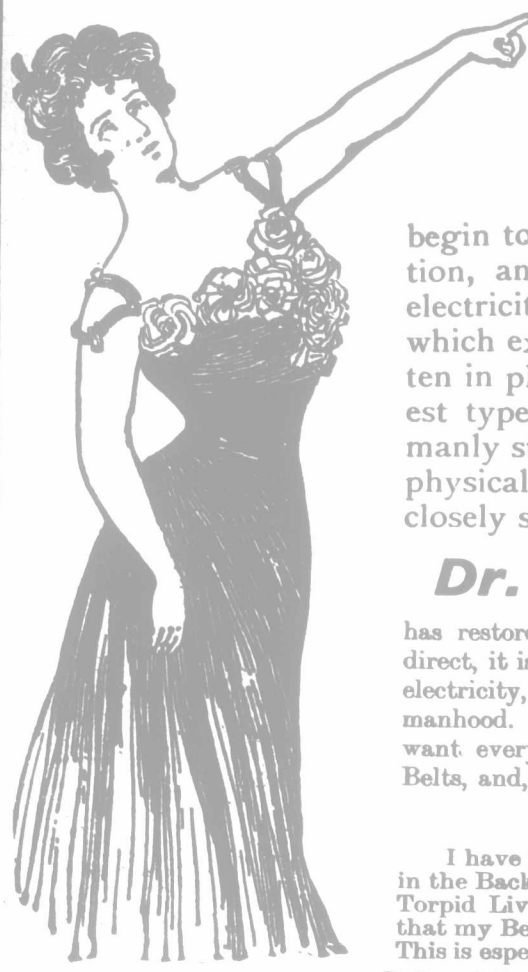
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**Have You Read It?**

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I have a book which tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital power is wasted, and how all these troubles are cured by electricity. It inspires a man with a desire to be "a man all over." It is full of things a man likes to read.



If you are weak I want to help you. I want to show you the way to future happiness, and I offer you, free, my beautiful book, illustrated with photographs of fully developed men, showing how men begin to break down as the result of overwork and dissipation, and how they recover in a few weeks' application of electricity. This book contains a lot of information for men which explains many points they want to know. It is written in plain language, and the illustrations are of the highest type of art, showing the best developed specimens of manly strength. No man who feels any doubt as to his physical powers should be without this book. I send it, closely sealed, without marks, free, upon application.



**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt**

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak men. If used as I direct, it is a positive cure and cannot fail. It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing manhood. It removes all the effects of indiscretions or excesses forever. I want every weak man who is not the man he should be to use one of my Belts, and, when he is cured, tell his friends of its wonderful effects.

**\$1,000 IN GOLD IS MY OFFER.**

I have perfected a new Belt, and I want a test case of Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostate Trouble, Torpid Liver, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, and I will pay \$1,000 for any case that my Belt will not relieve in one month's use according to my directions. This is especially directed to those who have doctored without benefits.

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The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubts as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in **MEN AND WOMEN**. I take all the chances myself. If I fail, all you lose is the time you took in putting the Belt on, that is, about five minutes each night. I don't ask you to try it one month, or two months, but long enough to cure you. After I have cured you then you can pay me. Give me reasonable security and you

**PAY WHEN CURED.**

**READ WITH CARE!** Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives FREE, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

**FREE BOOK**—If you cannot call write at once for this descriptive book showing how my Belts are used. It explains my method thoroughly of curing weakness in men and women, also gives you prices. Do not delay but send for it at once.

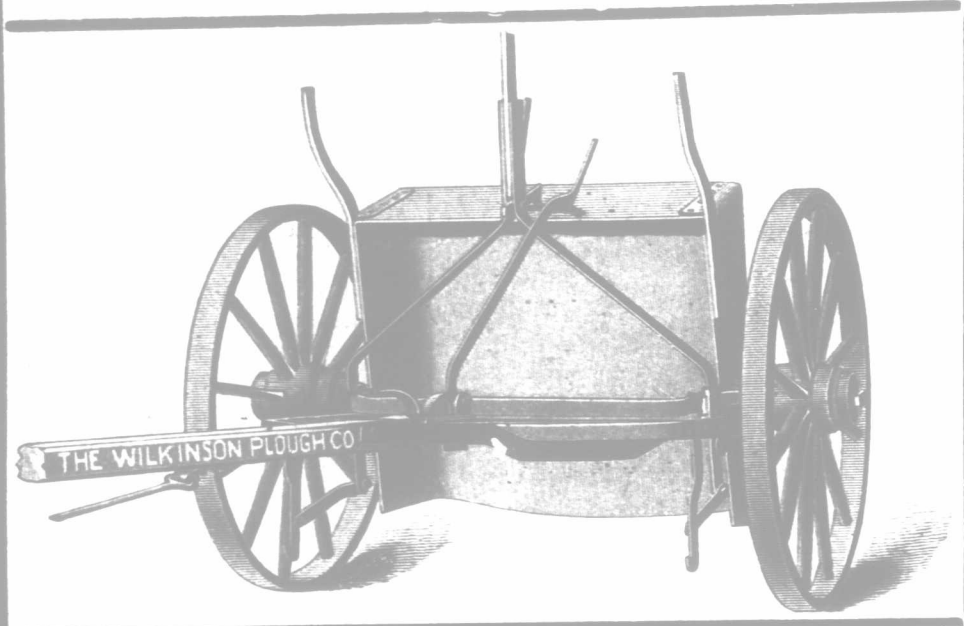
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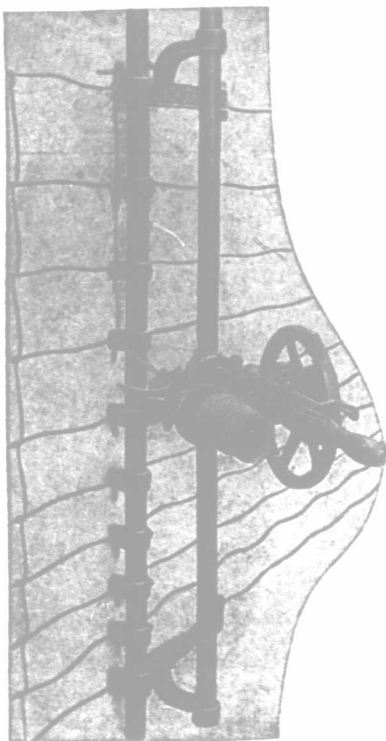
OUR IMPROVED Pneumatic Ensilage Cutter makes heavy work light. Seven years' experience have taught the thrasher and farmer that the Climax is the only machine in its class for capacity and economy.

A LITTLE LIST OF LINES:  
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WRITE NOW.

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Fences erected with the London are stretched and woven better than any factory fence ever made, and therefore give satisfaction and last longer. Write for our catalogue and prices. Coiled spring, and all kinds of wire. See ad. in April 20th issue.

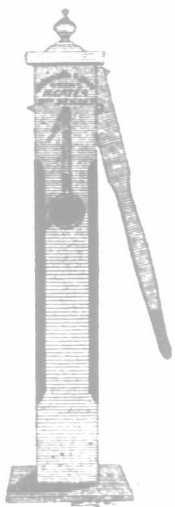
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**Wide-Tire Metal Wheels FOR WAGONS**  
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**THE BEST PUMP**  
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It is made by H. CATER, proprietor of the **BRANDON PUMP WORKS.**

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name on it, and take no other. If no one in your town keeps them in stock, write to

**H. Cater,** Wholesale Manufacturer and Dealer in Pumps and Windmills.  
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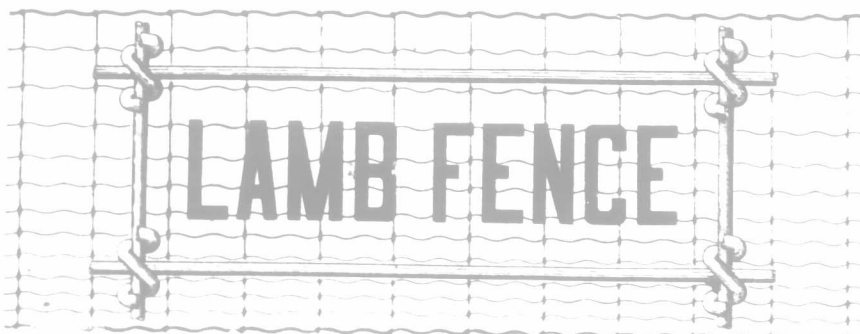
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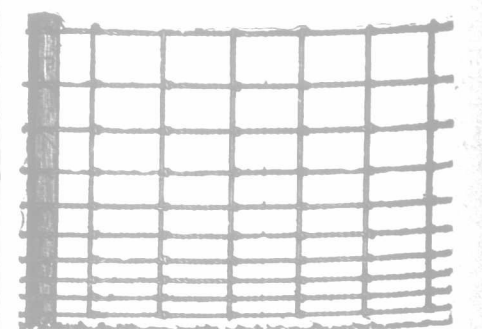
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