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GOSSIP.

A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives. "Suppose me Christain, me go to heaven?" remarked Ah Sin. "Yes," replied the missionary. "All lite," retorted the heathen, "but what for you no let Chinaman into Amelica when you let him into heaven?" "Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor party in heaven."

As an illustration of the alleged imperviousness of a Scotsman to a joke, the following story is told:

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman, travelling on foot in the Old Country, came to a crossing of roads, where was a guide-post directing travelers to the principal towns of the district and on which was printed the distances. Beneath this had been painted, by some joker, the following: "If you cannot read this notice ask the shoemaker across the way." The Englishman and the Irishman, seeing the absurdity of this addendum, laughed heartily, but the Scotchman failed to see where the laugh came in, till in the middle of the night as they roomed together at a wayside inn, when the other two were awakened by a loud laugh from Sandy. Enquiring the cause of his merriment, with another guffaw, he replied: "Why the shoemaker might not be at home."

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota is a mild-mannered and obliging man, but after a recent incident in which he was the central figure, he remarked with sincere feeling:

"It's a long worm that has no turnings, and it's about time to turn when I am made a side-show feature."

He visited the State fair grounds, and entered a restaurant with his secretary for a hasty lunch. The Governor was recognized, and shown all possible attention, but as he was about to begin eating, he was surprised to hear the "barker" outside the tent shout, as he swung the dinner bell vigorously:

"Step right this way to get your nice warm lunch. Only chance you may have to see the Governor of Minnesota eat. He is just sitting down to the table, and he can't get through for half an hour. Plenty of time to watch the whole performance, and shake his hand when he gets through. Come right in and watch him feed, and it won't cost you one cent extra, as long as you order the regular bill-of-fare."

In a few minutes the tent was crowded, and the blushing Governor and his fidgety secretary had to grin and bear it, until they could obtain their purposely-delayed orders, and show the crowd how the Chief Executive "fed" when he was roaming at large.

A clergyman who has just returned from a trip to England tells a story he heard there of the marriages made on certain feast days, when no fee is charged, and the young couples come in great numbers a long distance to take advantage of the custom.

The custom is not general, but local, being confined to certain rural places in the vicinity of Manchester and Oldham. "Upon one of these occasions," tells the clergyman, with a chuckle, "a delegation of fifty young people from Oldham and the surrounding country journeyed to Manchester, making a picturesque grouping at the old English church of St. Mark's. Each one of the men carried a long staff or stick, as the people there call a cane, and each of the young women brandished an umbrella, the use of which will be presently seen.

"After the ceremony of marrying the lot was concluded and the crowd was going down the church aisles, one young woman hurried back and interrupted the rector as he was going to the vestry.

"I theenk, meenster," she panted, "that you have married me to the wrong felly!"

"Don't let that worry you," said the rector, who was in a hurry, "scrt yourself as you go out, you're all married fast enough," and acting on his advice they sorted out the right pairs.

"On their way back to Oldham they bought the things necessary to light housekeeping, stringing the lighter kitchen utensils on the sticks and umbrellas poised on their shoulders."

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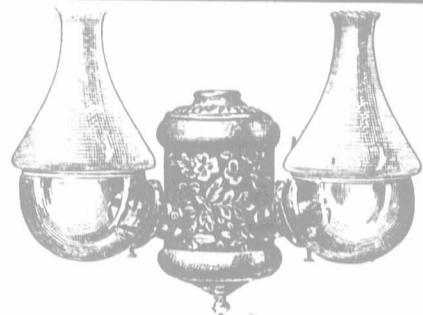
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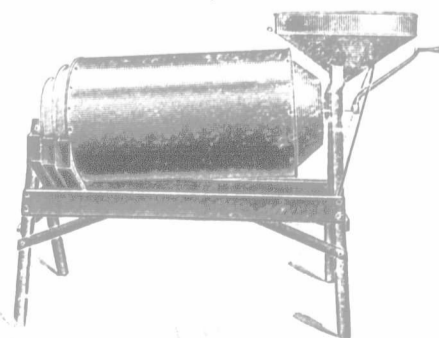
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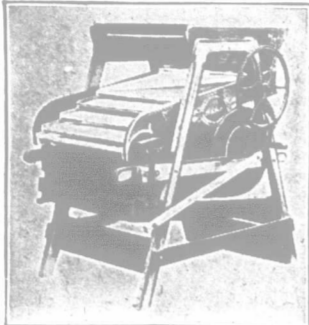
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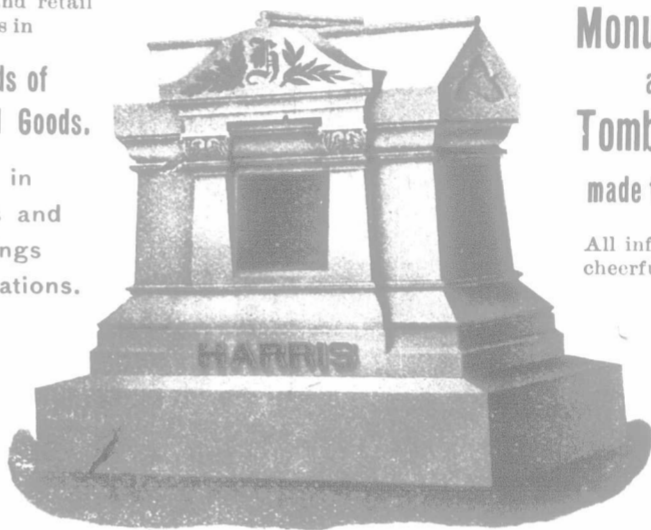
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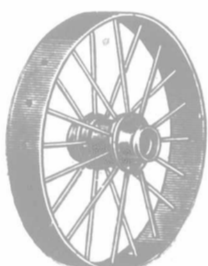
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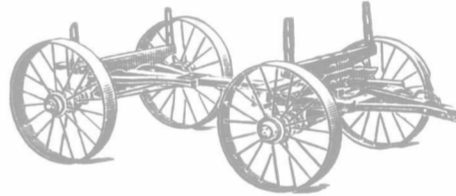
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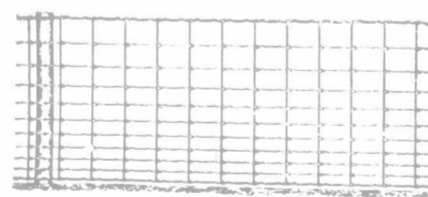
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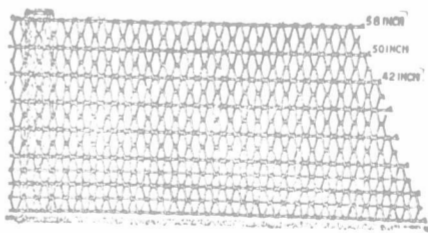
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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JANUARY 20, 1904.

No. 591

## Editorial.

### Education for the Farmer's Son.

Nearly all parents who live on farms are at some time confronted by such questions as these: "What are we going to do with our boy? Shall we give him just a public-school education, then keep him home on the farm? Shall we send him to a Collegiate Institute or Business College first, and then help him to decide what he is to make of himself? Or shall we send him to an Agricultural College, then see that he is started on his farm?" These are perplexing questions, and yet there are many others.

If I send my boy away to school, he may fall into temptation; he may become dissatisfied with the farm and drift into something that will not be as good for him as it would have been; besides, it will cost me a great deal of money to educate him. . . . On the other hand, if I keep him at home I may be handicapping him for all the days of his life; I may be compelling him to follow an occupation for which he is not fitted; I may be hindering him from undreamed of advancement and prosperity; I may, since the most intelligent farmer is likely to be the most contented and prosperous one nowadays, be binding him down to be just a mediocre agriculturist or stock-raiser, when he might be a progressive and highly successful one. . . . These are pros and cons which may well be considered.

In balancing them, the disposition, ambition and ability of the boy must be taken into account. It is usually patent that the weak, easily-led youth is better at home with his father and mother; at least, until his character has taken direction and firmness. It is also clear that the youth who absolutely detests books, but who shows unusual aptitude in some other direction, may well be spared the tedium of a prolonged school course, in which he would probably waste a great part of his time. But if the boy be anxious to learn, and firm enough in will and morals, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a course in some good Collegiate, Business or Agricultural College will prove the "open sesame" to possibilities which could never have been even presented to him had he gone immediately from the public school to the farm.

Of these three, the Agricultural College course is the one par excellence for the farmer. From it, our most progressive farmers should come. Nevertheless, if its course can be preceded by a year or two, or even three years, in a good Collegiate Institute, so much the better, and for these reasons: (1) The general college or high school course, by reason of the very "grinding" which it necessitates, gives valuable training in discipline, determination, system, and the habit of work. (2) It gives training in thought, in the marshaling of ideas and the using of them. (3) It gives a taste for intellectual pleasures, and the more intellectual pleasures take the place of mere physical ones the better. (4) The constant exercise in English, both written and spoken, helps the farmer to "speak for himself." That too few farmers do so, is shown by the fact that the great majority of the members of Parliament are professional men and merchants; yet these men are continually dealing with questions which touch the farmer closely, and upon which he, if anyone, should be in a position to speak. (5) A course at a high school may be taken before a boy is old enough to get the most good out of an Agricultural College course. If he passes the en-

trance at thirteen or fourteen, he may very profitably spend two or three years at the High School, then a year or so at home (in order to find out just what he does not know, and what, in the agricultural course, he most needs to find out), and still be quite young enough to enter upon the intensely practical and instructive course of the Agricultural College.

We do not think such a training as this should do anything to deter a boy from returning to farm life contentedly; that is, if the farm life at his home has been of the right sort. Usually when country boys sneer at the farm there is some good reason for it. They have seen only the "driving and drudgery" part of it, or else have been accustomed to hearing the folks at home speak in deprecating terms of the farm. Many parents never seem to recognize their responsibility in this respect. If a bright boy hears his father say of some lout, "Oh, that fellow's only good for the farm!" little wonder it is if he immediately flies to the decision that he will leave this narrowing, lout-suiting life just as soon as ever he can. Children should be early taught the truth about this matter, that real farming requires brains, and that agriculture is, and ever has been, one of the noblest of professions.

If, however, a boy whose home-life has been of the right sort, and who has a most wholesome respect for the farm, decides that he wishes to follow some other walk in life, the chances are that he has some especial bent in that line, and may be better to follow it. . . . A young man, on the other hand, who, because of his "education," becomes too much of a dude to perform the necessary work about a farm has, it may be rightly concluded, missed education entirely. True education never unfits, but fits; never detracts from common sense, but adds to it; never makes small things appear less, but infinitely greater.

If one course must be left out in the training of the young farmer, of course, it should be the High School. The Agricultural College is especially adapted to the farmer and his needs. It is doing a mighty work in this country, not only in elevating the standard of practical agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, horticulture, etc., but also in disseminating a deeper interest in the natural world, and so making life a hundred-fold more interesting.

If a boy can attend no college at all, he should, at least, have the benefit of the very most the public school can give him. It is a great mistake to keep a child of eleven or twelve home to work. This may save a few cents at the time, but is likely to lose in the dollars later on. Worse than that, it sends the boy forth in comparative ignorance for the whole of his life.

It must not be considered, however, that when a young man has graduated even from both High School and Agricultural College, he knows all that is to be known. He has just been given the best start, and equipped with the power to overcome difficulties. He will have to learn a great deal by experience, which is, in every walk of life, a most efficient teacher.

In many cases a Business College course is exceedingly helpful, and it certainly has the advantage of being short. If bent upon a commercial career, a young man will find a course at a good college of that sort the very best of preparation.

In conclusion, a quite uneducated man may succeed in life financially, and as a good neighbor and public man. Such a one deserves especial

credit. Yet, being what he is, what might he not have been with greater advantages? That is the question. On the other hand, a so-called "educated" man may fail. The chances are that he is a weakling anyway. His schooling most certainly is not to blame for his condition. . . . Upon the whole, it would seem that nothing short of extraordinary natural ability will enable the uneducated man to stand side by side in progress and usefulness with the one who has had the advantage of the "start" of a good, real education.

### Pointers.

Make your dates to suit—

\*\*\*

Manitoba Grain-growers' annual convention at Brandon, Feb. 2nd and 3rd.

\*\*\*

Neepawa Winter Fair, Feb. 16th and 17th.

\*\*\*

Stock-judging Institute, at Brandon, Feb. 18th, 19th, 20th.

\*\*\*

Live-stock conventions, Winnipeg, Feb. 22nd to 27th.

\*\*\*

Keep your ear to the ground while the Manitoba G.-G. are in session. You will hear something; they mean business.

\*\*\*

It's pretty difficult to see the consistency between allowing wheat to be re-graded east of Ft. William, and compelling fruit and cheese for shipment to Great Britain to bear the producer's name. The latter has been found necessary, and Manitoba wheat should reach Britain as it leaves the West.

\*\*\*

If you are a grain-grower in Manitoba, get out to the convention at Brandon on Feb. 2nd. There are mighty important questions to be settled, and your interest in the work of the association will be appreciated.

\*\*\*

The engineers on the Dominion Exhibition engine are getting steam up pretty fast. Although the time is short between now and July for such an undertaking, it looks as though they would be able to make her go.

\*\*\*

Buy a single-fare ticket and get a certificate from the agent when going to the G.-G. convention at Brandon, and you will get a return free. There will be far more than one hundred there.

\*\*\*

Manitoba stockmen are still feeling sore over having their live-stock sale proposition turned down. It ought to have been given a trial anyhow.

\*\*\*

The C.P.R. has suggested the probability of going into the manufacture of lumber in B. C. Should that occur, would the freight rates on lumber over the mountain be any lower than at present? Who can answer?

\*\*\*

The value of Farmers' Institute meetings to you this winter will depend upon the interest you take in them.

\*\*\*

The secretary of each Farmers' Institute or Agricultural Society should report to the Department of Agriculture the class of subject likely to be most interesting in his district. It is ridiculous to have a speaker talk on dairying where beef production is the chief object of the cattleman, and vice versa.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 when not paid in advance. All other countries, 1.25.
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### Effectual Fire-guards Needed.

The yearly damage caused by prairie fires in the range districts of the Territories can scarcely be overestimated. Where live stock largely depend for their winter's sustenance upon the natural, uncut fodder of the prairie, it can be readily understood how the devastating effect of fire is ruinous on a large scale.

A considerable cash outlay is being annually expended through various channels in providing fire-guards, and frequently at present those who oversee are not so closely in touch with the need of thorough work as could be desired; consequently, the guards have not attained so high a condition of efficiency as their immense importance demands.

Like other things, a fire-guard is only so strong as its weakest point, and, as a rule, those who contract to do the work take the job by the mile, hence, if not carefully inspected, it is but natural that in rough places a very imperfect guard is the result. We are well aware that in many instances no better men could have charge than those at present entrusted with the work, but it is to the system, or lack of system, and not to the individuals, that we take exception.

Whatever money is to be spent for the protection of winter range pasture, it should be directly under the supervision of a committee appointed by the stock associations. The members of these associations are the men naturally most interested in bettering present range conditions, from a stockman's point of view, and by entrusting this important matter more intimately to their supervision better results should be attained than at present.

A representative body of such men—the choice of their own ranks—would naturally make strenuous efforts to see that every dollar expended was

put to the best possible use, and no slipshod work would be passed by them as worthy of pay. Improved guards would not be the only benefit; a more complete distribution of guards would soon follow, and through these combined improvements an impetus would be given, the enulating effect of which would increase the funds, and the work of improvement would steadily go on.

This committee could, either as individuals overlook the work by subdividing the territory so that each member would be directly responsible for the oversight of a given area, or they could appoint inspectors, men personally known to them as capable, and either plan, we feel assured, would be a long step towards a better readjustment of present conditions.

The writer, during his travels through the Territories last fall, saw thousands of acres blackened—acres that but for the fire would have fed large herds during the entire winter. On one occasion, while making a trip from the main line of the C.P.R. north to the Red Deer river, some fifteen miles of blackened prairie was travelled, and in most places of that strip, so far as the eye could see, east and west, with the exception of a very few sloughs, no sign of grass could be seen. Many other instances could be cited, and even in winter, prairie fires crop up occasionally in the Chinook belt. Drying winds and bright days are excellent aids for fitting the cured foliage for conflagration, so that the tiniest spark from any source will readily ignite it.

The prairie fire ordinance, with its various useful amendments, shows that our present Territorial laws on the matter are fairly exacting in their demands for exercising great care in dealing with this difficult problem. Camp and branding fires, those caused by clearing land, burning stubble, from threshing engines or railroad locomotives, are all included, and the laws are carefully framed to help to lessen the danger to life or property. The railway fire-guards must be 16 feet or over wide, free from weeds or any inflammable matter, and between 200 and 400 feet from center of track. The space between the fire-guard and track, according to the ordinance, must also be kept free from any matter likely to induce fire to spread.

Those using fire to assist in clearing land must provide fire-guards around the plot 20 feet wide, and also have several men in readiness for fear a spark should jump the guard, else they are liable to be fined and compelled to make good whatever damage has been done.

These and many other useful ordinances have passed the inspection of the Territorial lawmakers at Regina, and are handed down to assist the progress and upbuilding of the West, and we believe our suggestion would not only insure better fire-guards but also materially assist in having many of the present useful laws more fully enforced. Now is the time to discuss and mature plans for perfecting a better system of fire-guard protection for next fall and winter, and we trust interested persons will avail themselves of every opportunity of hastening the time when the present danger shall be minimized. The columns of our paper are open for discussion on this and all other subjects which pertain to the welfare of ranchmen and farmers.

### Iowa Bars the Faker.

In his annual report President Morrow, of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture, says:

"If any excuse ever existed for side-shows and fakers in general, it seems to me that that time is past, and I want to recommend that all such be excluded from the grounds, and that the great Iowa State Fair be conducted on such a high plane as will meet the approval of the intelligent people of the State."

The "pea-in-the-nutshell man," and kindred humbugs in the form of humanity, have done nothing to elevate mankind in Iowa, or any other State, and his presence at the fairs has always been degrading.

Directors of agricultural societies in this young country, who delight in the thought of having young Canadians develop into a highly moral and intellectual people should consider the experience of our American friends. The faker cannot be given too wide a berth in this country.

### Proposed Duty on Lumber.

On another page of this issue we publish a lengthy letter from the Secretary of British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, taking exception to our article of November 20th—"The Lumber Trade and Prices." The letter shows very clearly the stand which the B. C. lumbermen wish to take in regard to holding the Manitoba and Northwest market for their lumber.

The argument put forward to prove that the cost of manufacture is greater in Canada than across the boundary may be sound, but it does not appear sufficient under existing conditions to justify the imposition of an increased duty on American lumber coming into Canada. We believe that the farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories when buying are prepared to give to their countrymen in the lumber business the preference every time, provided the cost is not too great. They look with pride upon the possibility of building up a great Canadian West, and they are prepared to make sacrifices to foster the development of interprovincial trade. The commercial relationship between B. C. and Manitoba and the Territories has not been in the past so great as it should have been. British Columbia has been buying in the United States goods that should have been purchased in the prairie country east of the Rockies, and the people of Manitoba and the Territories have bought south of the international boundary commodities that ought to have come from the Pacific Province.

There is no more necessary article in the improvement of this country at the present time than lumber. The forests of B. C. are closer to prairie farms than those of any other country, and, hence, as a matter of location, B. C. lumbermen should have the market. But they say it costs more to manufacture, and unless a duty is put on American lumber that the lumber trade of the coast will receive a severe setback.

It would, indeed, be unfortunate should any industry so important as the manufacture of lumber in B. C. receive a setback, but it would also be unfortunate should the price of lumber go higher, or, in fact, remain as high as at present. If the statement be true that the B. C. lumbermen have not a monopoly, and do not desire to corner the trade, why should an effort not be made to reduce the cost of manufacture by calling for a removal of the duty on the expensive machinery that is required in manufacturing, as a means of remedying the grievance? If a proposition of this nature were made, instead of one to increase the duty on lumber, the farmers of the West would be ready to support it.

Just why all the articles required in the cook-house should cost more to the lumbermen of B. C. than his American neighbor is not easy to understand. Flour, barley, oats, beef and mutton are all requisites, and these can be produced as cheaply in the Northwest as in any country in the world. In fact, flour is being shipped from Alberta right through B. C. to Japan, and is there competing with American grades, and if beef and mutton from Alberta cannot be laid down on the west side of the mountains as cheaply as it can from Washington territory there is surely need for an investigation.

It is, undoubtedly, good logic to say that the necessary tariff for revenue in a country geographically situated as Canada, should be as far as possible distributed over the entire area, but it is a different question when the article to be taxed becomes so much a necessity in the growth and development of the country as does lumber.

From this letter, stating the lumbermen's views, the need of a thorough official investigation seems more apparent than ever. If the lumbermen are suffering as they claim, they should receive redress, but if they are accountable for the present condition of the trade which makes it necessary for a retail dealer to become a member of the Lumber-dealers' Association, and agree to buy altogether from B. C. lumber manufacturers, and at their prices, before he can secure certain lines produced only in Canadian territory, they are scarcely deserving of the sympathy which the letter published elsewhere would indicate. It is to be hoped that the farmers of Manitoba, at the approaching annual G.-G. convention at Brandon, and those of the Territories, through their Executive, will take some active steps to demand that more light be thrown on the whole situation.



### Horses.

#### Development of the Draft Horse.

By Arch. Macneilage.

At the outset it is wise to get rid of prepossessions. The first is that a breed of draft horses came out of the ark with Noah, and has been kept pure and distinct ever since. An absolutely pure breed of any sort does not exist. Least of all does it exist among the breeds of greatest value and most symmetry. The purest breeds of all classes of stock to-day are the least valuable. The breeds which are kept pure by adherence to pedigree rules are most valuable, yet it is not difficult to fix the origin and trace the development of these breeds. Shorthorn cattle, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Border-Leicester sheep, and many other breeds, have all been made what they are. They are pure-bred to-day, but there was a time when they were made, and no single section of the material employed in their composition possessed all the qualities which their descendants possess to-day.

Another prepossession is that there is an absolutely "best" breed of any kind of stock. Goodness in this sense is a relative term. Almost every breed has its uses. There are circumstances under which, soils on which and climates in which one breed will prove more profitable than another, and that is the only sense in which any breed can be regarded as "best." The breed which pays best under certain conditions is the best breed for those who have to farm under these conditions. While, therefore, I believe the Clydesdale to be the best breed of draft horses for Canada, as it is unquestionably the best breed for Scotland, I am not to be understood as decrying any other breed. The aim should be to make all breeds of draft horses sound in wind and limb, free from vice, and in every respect adapted for the use of man.

A third prepossession to be rid of is that horses can be bred to a given type irrespective of soil. Great Britain and Ireland do not cover a very large portion of the earth's surface, yet within the limits of these islands, and I may almost say of one of them only, there are no fewer than three distinct breeds of draft horses, several distinct breeds of ponies, and at least three distinct breeds of light horses. The varieties of breeds of cattle, sheep and swine are equally marked. This elementary fact is of much more importance in connection with stock-breeding than is generally supposed. Mr. David Riddell is now the oldest horse-dealer in Scotland. For more than half a century he has been in the front of the battle. He has travelled far and near within the British Isles, and possibly there is no market there in which he has not at one time or other made purchases; yet he has put the opinion on record that "Clydesdales bred in Lincolnshire get much grosser and stronger than in Scotland. They are up to more weight—I should say by 224 pounds each animal—than those bred in our country. I have had the practical proof of knowing this." (Heavy Horses—Breeds and Management, p. 134.) Observation will confirm this statement. A short-legged, thick, wide Clydesdale will in some parts of Ireland grow tall and bony. The Shire horse of the Fen country of England is of a different stamp from the Shire horse of the Fylde district of Lancashire. The writer of the essay on the Shire horse, in the volume just named, admits that prior to the consolidation of that breed, through the instrumentality of the studbook, there were really two varieties of what was then called the English cart horse. Visitors to the Shire horse shows in London during the past twenty-two years cannot fail to be conscious of this. The two types were discernible enough in the earlier part of the period; to-day the traces of this distinction are rarely seen.

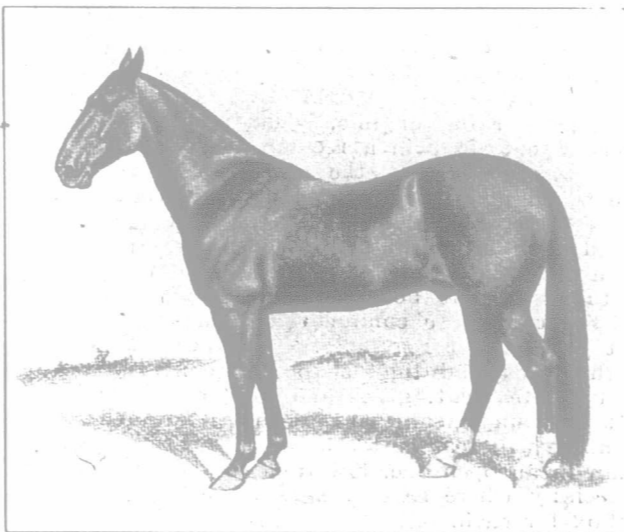
What has now been written will almost be sufficient to indicate the drift of what is to follow. The draft horse has been developed in accordance with the demands of commerce and agriculture. Shows reflecting the views of these agencies have put their imprimatur on the type desired. The selection and mating of sires and dams has been carried out to meet the show-yard tastes. Certain soils and climates have been more favorable to the development of these qualities than others, and hence the supremacy of certain localities over others as breeding areas. Prior to the days of studbooks, the determining factor in selection was type rather than pedigree. The former could be judged of, the latter was open to grave doubt. Where there is no independently controlled record of breeding there can be no guarantee of accuracy in reputed pedigree.

The system of registration has placed an additional weapon in the hands of the breeder. He not only knows the form of what he is working with, but he can inform himself of the constituents of that material. A pedigree record can never be of value unless its controllers are merciless in dealing with cases of proved fraud. The studbook whose guides wink at dishonorable conduct

shift his load, because he has frequently to make a start on a gradient with a gross weight behind him four times his own weight. A horse with a short, upright pastern and a straight shoulder is of no use at such a task. He moves like a man on stilts, and is for the purpose indicated of about equal value. The flexibility of the pastern joints and the obliqueness of the shoulder are all in favor of the accomplishment of the task assailed. It is not a trifle to be toyed with. It is serious business, and the horse which overcomes it is the horse of most value for the case in hand.

Speaking generally, none of his rivals come near the Clydesdale in this matter of spirit and endurance. Percherons are rarely castrated. They are put into work entire, as are also Belgians. No one could work Clydesdales entire; as the males of these rival breeds are wrought, they have too much spirit and energy for that. When castrated they will shift a heavy load more pluckily than either of their rivals when entire. The clean limbs of the Percheron have made him popular in the unpaved cities of the West, and the result of crossing a grade Percheron mare with a rough-legged Shire is the production of a big, weighty, clean-limbed work horse. By the Percheron influence the gummy, hairy limbs of the Shire are got rid of, but the roundness of bone which characterizes both breeds, of necessity remains. The Shire gelding is seen at his best in Liverpool, Manchester, and London. The type in the two first-mentioned approaches more nearly the Clydesdale standard in feet and limbs. But the yoke is different, and the character of the task varies. In London the old English cart-horse type is much in evidence. You find them yoked three, four and sometimes six in a team, moving along at a leisurely pace, and shifting a load equal to something more than their own combined weight in a narrow lane or court, where it is a clear case of weight in the collar pitted against weight on the wheels. It may be admitted that under such conditions the Clydesdale would be worsted. One-half the same number of Clydesdales would shift the load, but the room for zigzagging is not there; hence, a Scotsman on his first visit to London is invariably convinced that there is a great waste of horsepower on the streets; and undoubtedly there is, if only the streets had to be considered. One-half the number of Clydesdales would send the

load along and be finished with the day's task one-half earlier. But it is not the street movement alone that has to be considered; hence the Shire has been developed along lines which differ greatly from those in which the Clydesdale has won renown. The Suffolk and the Belgian appear to have a good deal in common. The use of the Belgian, as represented at the Chicago show of 1902, is one of the things which I do not understand. He is a horse with good action, but of his other qualifications I am unable to speak. The Suffolk is an agricultural horse, bred for at least 200 years after his present type and color, and if purity of breeding and distinctness of type would alone make a breed valuable, he ought to-day to be the most valuable draft horse in the world.



Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10.

is not worth the paper on which it is printed. The judge in the show-ring must be in touch with the trade on the street. The breeder must follow the judge, and in doing so he has to look to type and pedigree.

The draft breeds competing for support at the present time are the Clydesdale, Shire, Percheron, Belgian and Suffolk. The keenest scene of conflict is the Canadian West and the Western States. Men there are each one proclaiming the goodness of his own particular kind of horse, and arguments based on our discarded prepossessions are plentifully in evidence. The wise in heart will give little heed to arguments of that nature. They will not be cajoled by the lightning-rod men who are devoting their energies to a more or less successful imitation of David Harum. They will study the horses put before them, examine their

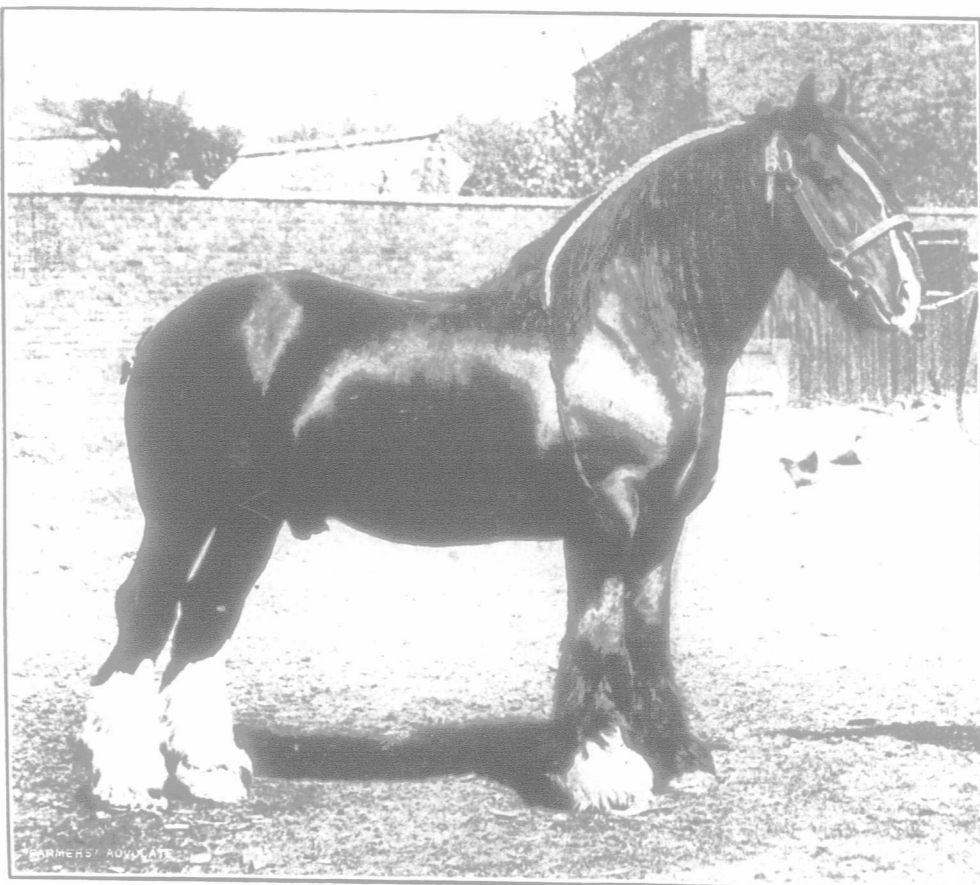


Photo by R. H. Parsons.

Markeaton Loyal Harold (16808).

A celebrated Shire stallion. Typical example of the class of sire hired by English Horse Societies.

feet and limbs, judge of their activity, and freedom from disease, and look to the record of the breeds in the markets of the world. The Clydesdale was first in Canada, and I am inclined to think he will be last there also. He has the best kind of material in him for lasting; he has been bred for generations to attain the highest quality in feet and limbs, in order to stand the street traffic of cities like Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, which are full of steep gradients and paved with granite setts. He has been bred in order to draw a four-wheeled lorry carrying a load of anything up to 9,000 pounds, and to do this without assistance. He is, therefore, an active, spirited horse, free from vice, yet anything but a laggard. He requires room to

Instead of that, of British breeds he is the least valuable, nor do I know of any instance in which he has been successfully used as one side in producing a cross-bred. For a dead pull in the collar, the Suffolk-Punch has a proverbial reputation. As far as I know, he deserves it. The chief objection to the Suffolk is the disparity between the weight of his body and the lightness of his limbs. Like the Percheron, also, he exhibits a formation of hock which suggests a disposition to curb. For working heavy clay soil, such as prevails in East Anglia, his home, the Suffolk is invaluable. There he is seen at his best, and as long as these heavy clays are cultivated, his position as an agricultural horse is not likely to be assailed.



### Some Abuses to Which Horses are Subjected.

As a matter of course, the usefulness and comfort of horses are influenced greatly by the care and attention they receive, as well as by the food they are given. In many cases carelessness, indifference or ignorance on the part of the caretaker is responsible for discomforts and consequent impairment of the usefulness and, possibly, attacks of illness, that could have been prevented without expense, further than a little more care and trouble. For instance, damp stables are uncomfortable and unhealthy. There certainly are stables so situated that there is a great tendency to dampness, but with few exceptions a little trouble taken to prevent the water from gaining entrance will be effective; in others, where this cannot be done without considerable expense, some care taken to allow its escape will, at all events, prevent its lodgment under or upon the floor. It is not a very uncommon sight in the spring to observe stables in which there is considerable water; possibly the stall floors are above the water level, but when he steps back in the stall or is taken out he gets his feet and pasterns wet. This induces cracked heels, which in horses kept in such unsanitary condition has a tendency to extend upwards and develop into what is called mud fever. I have seen such a state of affairs where a couple of hours' work with an old axe and a spade would have made a drain by which the water would have disappeared. Of course, conditions of this kind will not occur in the stable of a careful, tidy man, who considers carefully, not only his horses' comfort, but his own profit; but, unfortunately, all horse owners are not tidy and considerate. Dampness may come through a faulty roof, where a few shingles would stop the leaks: From whatever source wet or dampness in a stable comes, it should, if possible, be remedied. If this cannot be done and the stable kept dry, new quarters should be provided as soon as possible, as dampness not only renders the horses uncomfortable, but predisposes to disease, and in many cases is the direct cause of such.

**DARKNESS.**—Another cause of discomfort to horses is darkness, or semi-darkness. All parts of the stable should be well lighted. In many stables, especially those in basement barns that were built some years ago, the ceilings are low, and the light for the whole stable comes through one or two small windows behind the horses. The horses, when in their stalls, are facing away from what little light there is, and, hence, may be said to be in practical darkness. This has a tendency to weaken the eyes and render them susceptible to disease, and also lessen the animal's comfort. Where practicable, horses should stand in stalls facing the outside wall of the building, and there should be a small window in front of each horse, but in many cases, especially in stables of the kind referred to, this is impracticable, but, at all events, with little expense larger and more windows can be put in, which will admit light enough to make a great improvement, even though the light be not introduced directly in front of the horses.

**VENTILATION.**—This, especially in cold weather, is one of the hardest problems to solve in the average stable. Even in stables of recent construction, the ventilation is not properly provided for. In warm weather, when doors and what windows there are can be left open, and a circulation of air thus caused, we have no trouble; but in cold weather, when the temperature would become too low if the apertures were enclosed, ventilation is difficult, unless proper arrangements are made for the introduction of pure air and the exit of foul air. The system of introducing fresh air through pipes that run underground for some considerable distance, to raise the temperature, and of allowing the exit of foul air by a sufficient number of small ducts, opening out under the eaves or elsewhere, when there is no danger of a downwards draft, is the most approved method of ventilation. This, of course, is expensive, unless done during the process of building. Poorly-ventilated stables are very unhealthy, and predispose to disease, hence we should have fair ventilation at any cost. If we cannot afford or do not wish to stand the expense of a proper system, we should have it even at the expense of temperature. Horses will do better and feel better in a low temperature with pure air than in a high temperature where the air is foul and stuffy. Clothing, in a low temperature, will keep the body warm, but nothing will compensate for pure air.

**GROOMING.**—Horses are probably more neglected in this respect than in any other. More horses, I think, are never groomed than underfed. The horse is naturally a clean animal, and if by reason of work or unclean quarters he does become matted through perspiration or dirt, he is uncomfortable until well groomed. The trainer who is inclined to be lazy or careless will neglect his horse in this respect, probably brushing or rubbing the surface of the hair sufficient to remove the visible signs of dirt, but not by any

means giving the hair the thorough agitation so necessary to reach the skin, and thereby remove hidden dust or dirt that is necessary for the comfort and well-being of the animal. In order that a horse will feel comfortable, he should be thoroughly groomed every morning, and if his work during the day has been sufficient to cause perspiration, the thoughtful teamster will not leave him for the night before giving him another good grooming. A well-groomed horse will feel better, look better, and do more work on a given amount of feed than the same horse whose grooming is neglected.

**BEDDING AND CLEANING OUT.**—Horses, whether working or idle, spend several hours in every twenty-four in a recumbent position, and it goes without saying, the more comfortable he is the better he will rest; and in order that he may be comfortable it is necessary that he be provided with a liberal supply of clean, dry straw, or a good substitute. A horse cannot rest comfortably on bare boards or on damp, foul litter, neither can he be comfortable in a stall that is not cleaned out regularly. The accumulation of both solids and liquids to any considerable extent creates heat, gases and foul odors, that are not only unpleasant to the horse, but unhealthy. A horse will rest better in a well-bedded box stall than in an open one, but it is seldom practicable, especially where several horses are kept, to have a box for each.

**FEEDING.**—Careless feeding is responsible for many discomforts in horses. Horses should be fed at regular intervals, and watered, with few exceptions, when thirsty. He should be given only as much food, either grain or hay, as he will eat at that meal. The practice of keeping his manger full, or partly full, of hay at all times is not only wasteful but harmful. He should be given only what he will eat, and then the next feeding time he will be ready for his food, and will receive a fresh supply, instead of having to eat what has been in his manger for hours, and become more or less distasteful, by reason of having been picked through, breathed upon, etc., etc.

There are many little discomforts to which horses are subject, such as failure to clean the feet out daily, failure to knock snow or ice out of the feet in winter time; failure to keep the collars clean and the harness fitting well; failure to cover when standing in cold weather; carelessness in allowing him to stand facing a cold wind when it would be little trouble to turn him the other way. These little discomforts are enervating, and should be as carefully avoided as we have detailed.

"WHIP."

### Fitting Horses for Spring Work or Sale.

Those who expect either to sell horses in the spring or have them ready for heavy work, will do well to prepare now, and gradually fit and improve until appearance and muscle have reached a high standard of marketable usefulness. We do not approve, however, of the method practised by many dealers, of adopting rations suitable only for increasing weight, soft fattening food, such as would be considered both economical and profitable were horseflesh sold in this country for table use. Horses thus fattened are usually very attractive to the eye, and, consequently, sell for a high price, but such a course is not advisable, for the reason that fat is laid on rather more than muscle. Another disadvantage of the above plan is that horses so fattened are rarely, if ever, exercised sufficiently to keep their flesh firm and muscles capable of standing endurance. Carbonaceous foods are freely used for the purpose of rapidly increasing weight, and the nature of these is to produce fat instead of muscle.

Water and feed regularly; give plenty of exercise; increase the ration slowly, making oats the chief grain portion. These are points that require attention. Barley, or wheat of fair quality, may safely form from one-third to one-half of the grain ration, if the balance be oats, and the price favors using these grains. The change of ration should be made slowly, so as to avoid the danger of disarranging the digestive organs. Boiled barley with a little flaxseed given once a week for the evening meal is well-known to horsemen as a splendid help in keeping the digestive organs at their best, and also useful in increasing weight. Bran or laxative food of some kind, such as roots, should be fed regularly when hay and grain constitutes the main diet.

Be careful to groom well, freely using a good brush, and the currycomb but little. Never use a real sharp comb, as it not only means cruelty to the horse, but is positively injurious to his skin.

A great amount of exercise is required to give best results, and while this is being done be careful to insure against the danger of limb unsoundness by caring for the feet. Horses should have their feet carefully trimmed, especially if they are young and the hoofs growing rapidly. When the hoof grows out of shape, the ligaments and joints of the limb are naturally under a constant strain, therefore the more likely to sprains, which probably will result in permanent injury. Ringbones,

curbs, spavins, etc., are frequently caused by inattention to the feet.

It is very essential when breaking colts for farm or dray purposes, that every effort be made to induce them to walk up smartly, and if this be persisted in the lesson will not be easily forgotten.

To sum up: Feed and water regularly, using good muscle-forming food, with sufficient of a laxative nature to keep the bowels in perfect order and the coat silky; care for the feet, either by trimming or shoeing; give abundance of exercise, either in a large paddock or in harness; give careful and regular grooming, and in every way encourage fast walking.

### Improving the Prairie Horse.

By J. McCaig.

There is ample evidence that the horsemen in many parts of Alberta are not living up to their privileges. It is truthfully asserted of the range horse, for the most part broncho in type, that he cannot be surpassed in wind, constitution, and endurance. This, however, is a tribute to the country rather than the breeding of the animal. The range horse of Southern Alberta is in exercise from the day he is foaled; his dam is in exercise before him, and he cannot fail in vigor and muscular tone on this account. His wind is of the very best, for he is never injured by alternate starving and stuffing, and he is in movement at all times, and the food he eats is predominantly dry—that is, it is hay rather than grass. These, together with an environment subject to hard conditions at times—but not so hard as to be injurious, for the range horse is a distinct product of his environment—give him a constitution that is not equalled by any other animal of the horse family. Every muscle is in such play and every motion so instinct with life and energy and vigor that each animal is a model for an artist, and a band of Western horses is from the aesthetic standpoint a truly grand sight.

His usefulness, too, is considerable, but belongs to the time and business of the cowman. The broncho is an essential adjunct to the cattle business. He can be roped and ridden by Red Saunders, Black Pete, or Billy the Kid, and ridden in twenty minutes, and in four or five days may be found holding against rope or answering sympathetically and swiftly the lightest bodily move or touch of rein in cutting out in the corral. Or he can be ridden eighty miles on a pinch from sun to shadow, carrying on his eight-hundred pound frame a hundred and sixty pound man. The cowpuncher, of course, treats a different member of his string to eighty miles of sight-seeing next day.

Horseflesh is cheap in catteland, it is true, but this is expensive on horseflesh, and the watchword of modern commerce and of modern industrialism is economy. This is picturesque and racy too, but the picturesque and racy must fall before a cold, modern commercialism, too. This is cowpunching, but cowpunching is becoming a lost art, and cattle-raising is taking its place. This is a species of eager living too, somewhat exciting and intense, especially in spots. Intensity is a good quality, but only a steady intensity is good. Intensity in spots is only another name for waste, according to dull modern measure.

The cow business is changing. It is being stripped of its picturesqueness. The horse business has to take a tumble too.

### BREEDING DEFECTIVE.

The chief defect in horse production in our country is on the breeding side. The general horse stock of the country is nondescript. What is it made up of? We see in every bunch an odd buckskin, blue-tinted or ginger, some a fair, useful size, having put a couple of hundred extra pounds on the original seven hundred by a cross of some kind of common Eastern sire, but the buckskin claims Mexican origin. Then we have the pretty white splash on the brown side or shoulder, admired by the lady tourist, with half white head and pale eye thrown in. "Pinto," you say. Another Spanish name. Sometimes we hear "Cayuse." This only tells us that the Cayuse Indians of Oregon caught some Spanish strays and learned to ride them, and we are on all sides impressed with the idea that the little strays of the original Spanish importers constitute a large element of our horse stock. The colors are changing to the solid blacks and browns and bays of the later American, European and Canadian settler, but the undersize of all is too eloquent a comment on the wild influence to be mistaken. The most that can be said is that in many cases the cowman can now ride a fairly useful animal of better appearance, of nine hundred, or, in some cases, eleven hundred pounds weight.

This is not enough. The horse cannot be considered solely as an adjunct to the cow business. He must be viewed as an important factor on his own account for substantial commercial gain, and must be cultivated to that end. The transforming influence of a good class of sires is too slow



in operation. Too many cayuses are still uncastrated, and too many mares are raising chance colts from sires far from excellent.

#### GREATER WEIGHT NEEDED.

The initial upbuilding of the horse stock should begin from the agricultural standpoint. There must be more actual weight in the horse stock than at present. It may, perhaps, be urged in a theoretical way that the Clyde, Shire and Suffolk-Punch are a pretty violent and heavy mating for cayuse mares, and that rough stuff would come from the cross. Such objectors would probably be devoted to the Hackney and saddle ideal. Hackneys are good sellers, but we can make more money first out of a more modest enterprise. The Clyde will probably fix his type better than the Hackney, unless we import Hackney mares at the same time, and we can sort up a better lot of Hackneys ultimately from heavier-framed mares than we can from going at it direct. Hackney men would do well to remember that the action that they have from Arab ancestry was grafted on to the fuller cart-horse, from which the rotund form is now derived.

#### SELECT MARES AS WELL AS SIRES.

It must be remembered that there should be selection on the side of the mares as well as the sires, and the heaviest of the range stock, with some room and substance, should be picked for the mating and improvement.

We have Hackney ranches already in the West that are more than creditable; they are excellent, and are at the same time a pronounced success. There are, likewise, good Clyde establishments. These are leaders in the art, and are horse establishments of a special and exclusive sort. We must remember, however, that while we say the horse must no longer be considered as simply an adjunct to the cow business, but must be regarded as a separate and valuable article of commerce and production, it is still the case that horse-breeding is generally and can be profitably an adjunct to agriculture, and it is through his connection with agriculture that his general improvement is to come. The ever-increasing conversion of our prairie to agricultural lands by general settlement and by irrigation in special areas, gives the conditions as well as the necessity for the raising of this class of stock. We are not quite ready for the Thoroughbred, but we are ready for the farm horse, and really need him badly. The Clyde is among horse stock a good example of the survival of the fittest for his particular purpose, or shall we say for general purposes, and he is about what we are looking for out here to put a new form on the wild prairie things that are neither one thing nor another.

#### SMALL FAIRS AN EYE-OPENER.

The small fairs are a great eye-opener to the horseman who knows. Judges in the road classes are sometimes brought up against the proposition of making awards between brood mares that vary four hundred pounds in weight—so ill-defined is the discrimination as to classes and types. The old-timer's idea of "a good chunk of a horse" applies with the same elasticity to a seven or fourteen hundred pounder. It is time that some more definite idea of the work of transforming to a more valuable and useful type of animal was creeping in on the free-and-easy owner of prairie horse stock. The man who brings in good chunks of snug Clyde stallions, of nice agricultural type, to mate with prairie mares is going to confer a lasting benefit. We can afford to sacrifice some of the artist's feelings for prairie wildness and grace if we get something of a more useful commercial type and appearance.

#### The Prosperous West.

The General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his address delivered at the annual meeting of shareholders recently, quotes the Winnipeg manager, who in considering the present position of the Western farmer, says:

"He has within the past two or three years improved his position by going into mixed farming. The cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and all classes of animals, so necessary to the Eastern farmer, have increased very rapidly in numbers on Western farms, and as regards grade and breeding compare equally with any part of Canada, so that the Western farmer is not now so dependent upon a big grain crop as formerly, or as the majority of Eastern Canadian people suppose. He has also been somewhat cured of the craze for more land, and is directing his attention more to improving what he already holds, in the way of better buildings for his live stock and more home comforts for himself and family.

"The actual number of acres sold is less than last year, but, whereas last year large blocks changed hands with little relative settlement thereon, this year the sales are mainly for actual settlement, while the prices obtained are fifteen to twenty per cent. higher. Of course, what we want is settlement, not speculation in wild land. The new settlers who came into the Northwest in 1902 numbered 72,800. This year, estimating December, the total reaches 118,000."

## Stock.

### Montana is Feeding Sheep.

Fifty thousand tons of alfalfa clover, representing an actual cash value of no less than \$200,000, is being fed to no fewer than 200,000 sheep in that part of the Yellowstone valley situate between Billings and Park City, a distance of not more than 25 miles, says the Billings Gazette. The value of the sheep themselves cannot be well told, for in attempting a computation various items and matters must be considered, the quality of the mutton produced, price of sheep when marketed, and other considerations which the practical feeder knows cannot be disregarded.

### Feeding Calves for Beef.

There are a great number of calves, the offspring of the general-purpose grade Shorthorns which are commonly found on farms, that are raised on skim milk, and are used for the production of beef. It is easy, by good feeding, to produce excellent animals in this way, but, as anyone who has bought steers for feeding can testify, great numbers of these cattle are utterly spoiled by bad methods of feeding during the time they are calves, and are so stunted that no amount of good feeding at a later period can make really good cattle of them. It is of the utmost importance that the calf which is intended for beef should have a good start, and should form, while yet a calf, those habits of growth, thriftiness and good constitution which are the necessary characteristics of the good beef animal. To accomplish this end, good and careful feeding is a necessity.

In the milk food of the calf raised for beef a little generosity will prove the best economy. Those who take the calf at once from its mother and put it on skim milk at the end of a week or ten days, may save a little cream, but they run the risk of so injuring the delicate digestive organs of the young animal as to permanently retard its growth. It is a much safer practice to allow the young calf to remain with its mother for a day or two, so that she may nurse it and give it a good start; then to remove it, and give it warm new milk, in moderate feeds, twice a day for four or five weeks. It is a great mistake to feed even new milk from a pail in excessive quantities. Four or five quarts twice daily will be found an ample feed, and to feed more is to run the risk of upsetting the youngster's digestive organs, even while all new milk is being fed.

At the end of four or five weeks the calf is stronger, and a gradual change may be made from new to skim milk, taking ten days or two weeks to make the change, and being careful to have the skim milk as nearly as possible at the ordinary temperature of new milk. At the same time, some equivalent for the cream taken from the milk should be added. Starch, of course, fills much the same place as a food that fat does. It is not well, however, to use starchy foods as an equivalent for the butter-fat of the milk. The digestion of starch is effected through the action of the saliva of the mouth, and where starchy foods are fed in milk, they almost entirely escape this action, pass on to the stomach undigested, and cause trouble; hence, the fashion of feeding the meal of the ordinary grains in the milk, either raw or cooked, is not good, and is liable to lead to digestive troubles, and perhaps to scouring. The best substitute for the cream taken from the milk is, by all odds, flaxseed, either whole or ground, boiled into a thick gruel. Flaxseed contains a very large proportion of fat and protein, and a very small amount of starch, hence it may be fed safely in milk, as the action of the saliva is not so much needed in its digestion. Fed in small quantities at first, and afterwards increased until two cupfuls of the gruel are fed in the milk, it not only forms a good cream equivalent, but has an important action in preventing constipation and promoting that general appearance of thrift and well-being which is characteristic of the well-doer among beef cattle. The flaxseed should be continued until the calf is eating grain very freely. It is well to continue to feed milk as long as we can; at least, till the calf is six or seven months old.

As soon as possible, while the calf is yet on new milk, the calf should be taught to eat. For this purpose, a little good clover hay is very valuable. Whole oats are very soon relished, and the calf may safely be allowed all he will eat. It is very important, however, to see that no food is left in the manger. We should be careful to feed no more than will be eaten up at one feed, and if any is left, it should be cleaned out of the manger before another feed is given. In the winter a little pulped roots, or even silage, may be given with advantage. In the summer, we believe it is well to give the calves the run of a small paddock of grass, provided with a shelter from the sun during the heat of the day. Calves so treated do not present the sleek, smooth ap-

pearance of those which are kept constantly in the stable, but they develop a better constitution and do better afterwards when turned out on the grass as yearlings to shift for themselves. D.

## Farm.

### Alfalfa Clover in Alberta.

In the spring of 1901 I began experimenting with clover. At that time I seeded down my lawn, consisting of about one-tenth of an acre, with pure alsike; also, an eight-acre field of barley with forty pounds alsike and twenty-five pounds of timothy seed. In both cases, the seed germinated well and the plants made a vigorous growth from the start. I mowed the lawn with a lawn mower every two weeks until August 15th. The plants covered the ground completely, and they were in excellent condition when winter set in.

The alsike sown with barley and timothy did well until about August 1st, but by the 15th it had lost a great deal in color; by September 1st, one could plainly see that the timothy was killing it, and by October 1st there was little of it left.

During the winter of 1901 and 1902 we had very little snow, and nearly all our cold snaps came when the ground was perfectly bare. When spring came, the clover in the lawn appeared to be as much of a failure as that in the field, but in a couple of weeks new plants began to appear, and by the end of May my lawn had as good a covering as it had the year before. The following winter being more favorable, the plants came through in splendid condition.

In the spring of 1902, a friend in California sent me two pounds of alfalfa seed. I kept half of it, and divided the remainder between two of my neighbors—Mr. Wm. Keith and Mr. Isaac Doze—who consented to co-operate with me in the experiment. Our plan was for Mr. Keith to sow broadcast in a nurse crop; Mr. Doze to sow broadcast without a nurse crop; while I was to sow in drills and cultivate.

That sown in a nurse crop germinated unevenly, and soon perished. The two lots sown without a nurse crop did well, and went into winter in a good condition. The following spring they were green fully ten days before any other plants began to show signs of life, and they were at once vigorously assailed by poultry of all kinds. Besides poultry, Mr. Doze let his calves have access to his lot till June 1st, consequently it made little progress up to that time. By July 20th it had attained an average height of about two feet, and some stalks were found that measured three feet. Mr. Doze thinks it would have yielded at the rate of two tons per acre.

On June 6th the alfalfa on my lot measured from 7 to 15 inches. On July 15th it measured from 30 to 48 inches. Parties familiar with alfalfa-raising estimated the yield at about three tons per acre. I believe that in places where the subsoil is as dense as it is on most farms in Clover Bar, alsike will prove a safer crop than alfalfa, provided something can be found to sow with it to prevent it from lodging, and that will not kill it out.

In the State of Indiana, timothy answered the purpose very well, but in this country it takes so firm a hold on the ground that, if used at all, not more than one pound of seed per acre should be sown. With a view to finding a substitute for timothy, last spring I seeded down one-half an acre of ground with two pounds of alsike, one-half pound of alfalfa and one-quarter pound of turnip seed. The weeds grew very rank, so I mowed it about July 10th. After this the weeds disappeared, and the turnips made but little growth. The clover, however, did well, and although my calves have had access to it for the past two months, it appears to be in good condition to withstand any ordinary winter. I am satisfied, however, that I should have sown more of the Alfalfa seed, as a careful examination of the patch convinces me that there are not much more than half enough alfalfa plants present to support their less sturdy neighbors. W. F. STEVENS.

Clover Bar, Alta., N.-W. T.

### Thawing Out the Pump.

Nothing is more annoying than to go for water in the morning and find the pump frozen up. A writer in an exchange says an effective way of thawing it out will be found by wrapping the pipe and pump with old rags, using some pieces of wire to hold them on, then saturate with kerosene and set fire. Those who have never tried it will be surprised how quickly the rod will be loosened.



### Grain-growers' Convention.

The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association is called for the 2nd and 3rd of February, and will be held in the Council Chamber, Brandon, opening at 2 p. m. on the 2nd, and continuing until the evening of the 3rd, or until the work of the convention is complete. It is important that all district associations in the Province should send representatives, as matters of great interest to the farmers of the West will be brought before the convention for consideration.

The neglect to call a meeting of the Grain Standards Board to try and deal with the abnormal conditions of this season's wheat crop, the Inspection Act, the alleged mixing of the different grades of wheat in transit, and consequent lowering of the quality of our wheat in the British markets, have come in for a great deal of adverse criticism. These matters should be thoroughly investigated, to the end that justice be served to all parties concerned.

Farmers should insist upon having fair representation on the Grain Standards Board, the Survey Board, and all other boards and commissions appointed by the Government to deal with matters affecting the general interests of the people.

A Transportation Commission has recently been appointed by the Dominion Government to enquire into the transportation question and report on the best manner of solving that most important problem. A Railway Commission is also about to be appointed to try and control the methods of railway corporations, preventing excessive of railway charges, discrimination, etc. There is no part of the Dominion so vitally interested in these matters as the West, and this interest will increase rapidly from this on. The farmers should have representatives on these commissions, and the West, especially, should not be ignored in this respect. The lumber combine and coal question should be looked into with a view of securing relief from the present excessive prices charged for these necessities. These are questions which will, no doubt, come up for consideration at the convention. It is hardly necessary to refer to the benefits already derived from the organization of the Grain-growers' Associations. The conditions existing at present with regard to the rights secured by farmers of loading their grain direct on cars, etc., and the effects of this on street prices, need only be contrasted with the state of things in this respect before these rights were secured, to make it very plain that the only sure way for farmers to secure justice and fair play—and that is all they ask for—is to keep up a strong organization, ready at all times to promote and guard their interests. What has already been secured by organization is only a small instalment of what can be accomplished if the farmers are only true to themselves.

I. W. SCALLION,

Brandon Electoral District. Pres. M.G.G.A.

### Substitute for Erick Chimney.

It is not every man who considers himself capable of building a brick chimney, and yet something better and safer than the ordinary stove-pipes so common in the rural districts is needed if a person places any value whatever on his buildings. For those who must do without a brick chimney a very good substitute may be made as follows. It will be found perfectly safe, and has the advantage of being easily made, so that anyone who can drive a nail can make it.

A frame support is first made, the same as for a brick chimney, against the wall where the chimney goes up. On this stand or support a box about fourteen inches square, and long enough to reach two and a half or three feet above the roof, is made, leaving the front side open at the bottom about eighteen inches. The stovepipes are placed inside this box, as near the center as possible, using an ordinary T pipe for the bottom length, the leg projecting through the opening in the box, to connect with the pipes from the stove. The lower end of the pipes should rest on a block of wood an inch or two inches larger than the pipes, laid on top of the stand. Replace the boards at the opening in the box temporarily around the leg of the T pipe. Now make a mortar of lime and gravel or small broken stone, and pour in from the top, completely filling the box to the top. After the mortar has set sufficiently to prevent its running, take off the front boards again and remove the block, placing a dish in the opening that left to catch all soot and dust falling down the chimney. A movable panel is now made, so that the dish may be removed and cleaned at pleasure. Stovepipes are nailed round the top of the chimney to represent outlying bricks, and it may then be painted and marked off to represent the brick chimney.

Malock, Wisn.

WESTERN FARMER.

### B. C. Lumbermen State Their Case.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—In your issue of November 20th, 1903, you have an article entitled "The Lumber Trade and Prices," which reflects, we think, rather unfairly upon the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia.

We regret that your representative did not give us a chance when in British Columbia to discuss this matter fully, as we feel that he is misinformed upon some very vital points, and we trust it is not too late for you to allow us to meet your representative and discuss the question fully.

The whole question is such a large one that it is difficult to know where to begin, and once having begun, to know where to end, but there are some points that we would like to emphasize and to explain.

In your article you state practically that it is a mystery why American millmen are able to undersell the prices of British Columbia lumber dealers. In answer to this, we think it is fair to state that practically the same class of logs and timber are manufactured on Puget Sound and in British Columbia. No one acquainted alone with the manufacture of lumber in the East can understand the conditions of manufacturing lumber on the Pacific Coast. Very much larger, heavier, and more expensive plant is required, both in the logging camps and in the mills, and where a few thousand dollars is adequate for a small business in the East, a great many thousands, even hundreds of thousands of dollars, are required to properly carry on the business on the Pacific Coast.

We think we are within bounds when we say that for an ordinary business enterprise on the Pacific Coast, not less than fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars cash capital is required, according to the size of the mill, and if the parties operate their own logging camps, and extend the manufacturing to shingle and factory work, the above amount should be at least doubled.

Owing to the difference in the cost of logging machinery, mill machinery and equipment in Canada, as compared with the United States, a party wishing to establish a mill in B. C. must be provided with at least 30% more capital than if he started the same enterprise across the line in the State of Washington. That is, where two hundred thousand dollars suffices on the United States side, two hundred and fifty to two hundred and sixty thousand dollars would be required at the outset on the Canadian side.

Without going fully into details, and beginning with the logging camp, a logging "donkey," which is now requisite for any logging operations on this coast, costing three thousand dollars on the United States side, costs 30% more in duty and freight, or practically one thousand dollars more—that is, four thousand dollars—on the Canadian side; a locomotive costing eight thousand dollars on the United States side, costs 35% more (to say nothing of the freight) on the Canadian side, that is, ten thousand eight hundred dollars; sawmill machinery, planing-mill machinery, saws, belting, tools, and all the equipment of the mill, are subject to at least 25 to 30% duty, resulting in the increased outlay noted above.

But the difficulty does not end here. The supplies of the cook-houses and of the men employed in the various operations cost very much more on the Canadian than on the United States side. There is a duty on flour, butter, feed, oats, hay, barley, pork, lard, and, in fact, every item used in the cook-house, increasing the cost of manufacture. We do not think, therefore, that there is any "mystery" when it is claimed that it costs more to manufacture lumber in British Columbia than on Puget Sound.

Under the circumstances, the lumber industry of British Columbia, and of Canada, protests that it is unfair to allow the United States manufacturer, who is protected in his own market, to ship his lumber and shingles at will into our only Canadian market.

If the United States remove the duty on lumber and shingles, as was done by the Wilson Tariff Bill under President Cleveland, in 1893 and 1894, so that the Canadian manufacturer can ship into the United States free of duty, nothing further can be said.

What the lumber industry asks is that the same duty be exacted from United States shipments of lumber and shingles coming into Canada as is exacted by the United States. That we claim is fair play.

We certainly take strong exception to the latter part of the article in question, where you state:

"The truth appears to be that the British Columbia dealers who are organized to corner the trade, have been aiming for too great a 'graft' over the Manitoba and Territorial consumer." This statement is unjust and unwarranted. The British Columbia millmen have no monopoly, and no particular desire to corner the trade. Their

authorized price-list is practically the same as the authorized price-list of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association on Puget Sound; some items are lower, some are higher, but in the main the prices are about the same.

What the Canadian manufacturers of lumber object to is this: That the American is protected in his own market, but is left quite free to do as he chooses in the Canadian market, and results in his dumping in his surplus product at prices which are simply ruinous to the Canadian manufacturer; this, doubtless, gives the consumer of the Northwest and Manitoba a temporary advantage, but is unfair to the Canadian manufacturer who has but a limited market. In order to raise the necessary revenue, Canada must have a tariff, and we believe that any hardships or inconveniences which must necessarily exist under a tariff in a country geographically situated as is the Dominion, should be distributed as far as possible over the entire area. In other words, we believe that every part of the country should bear its just proportion of the tax for revenue. We pay duty on flour, hay, cattle, sheep, and many other products, if we are compelled to buy in the United States, and which we would be willing to buy from the Northwest and Manitoba. This Province, we feel, is willing to take everything in the way of food products which our friends in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are able to supply. Our people feel an interest in inter-Canadian trade. We desire to stand by our own people, and wish to build up a great nation, which will provide a large market for our natural products. The more British Columbia grows in population the larger market there will be for our friends East, and the greater the population in the Territories and Manitoba, the greater the market for British Columbia lumber and fruit. In your article on the "B. C. Market for Territorial Sheep," in the same issue of your valuable paper, you express worthy sentiments in favor of interprovincial trade. To quote your closing words, you say you will be glad to do "anything in our power to facilitate a better trade relationship both east and west of the provincial boundary." We take you at your word, and trust that the policy you intend to pursue will be two-sided. Buy largely from us, and we will buy largely from you. We feel that we are largely dependent on you for our market for lumber, and you as largely dependent on us for a market for some of your natural products. We feel that you should advocate shutting out of your market those who are unwilling to give you an entrance to theirs in return. Let the manufacturers of the United States look to their own people for a market, and the sooner they will sue for reciprocity.

You say our lumber prices are too high, but from a wide knowledge of the price of lumber at different points of the world, we venture the assertion that there is no point in the world where lumber of equal quality, size and description is furnished so cheaply as in British Columbia, and marketed throughout the Northwest. We repeat, that the prices of Canadian lumber from British Columbia, in Manitoba and the Northwest, are practically the same as the prices of similar grades of lumber in the United States along the border line.

In closing, we feel sure that while your esteemed paper is the "Farmer's Advocate," at the same time it wants fair play. If it wants fair play, is it prepared to advocate that if the same duty charged by the United States on Canadian lumber and shingles is not to be imposed on United States lumber coming into Canada, then the duty at present exacted, in the interest of the farmers, on flour, butter, wheat, hay, oats, barley, grain, rye, pork, lard, and every description of farming product, shall be remitted to the manufacturers of lumber?

If you want fair play, where is the justice in protecting your farmer friends in everything they produce, and refusing equal protection to the manufacturers who are large consumers of their products?

There can be no question that unless justice can be done to the lumber industry of British Columbia, it will receive a serious setback.

It therefore behooves the Dominion Government to so adjust the tariff that the people of British Columbia will be able to do business in the territory which is now to some extent usurped, during a portion of the year at least, by our neighbors to the south, and who resolutely refuse to give us any concessions in return.

Yours truly,  
R. H. H. ALEXANDER,  
Secretary British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

### Dakota Giving up Flax.

Owing to the heavy demands which flax makes upon the plant food in the soil, North Dakota farmers are reported as giving it up. It is said they are not only selling their crop, but the seed also, as their lands are becoming flax sick. Barley is expected to take its place, as it has already become quite a popular crop.



**Our Old Chop Box and the New One.**

By D. Lawrence.

We had an old-fashioned chop-box in the barn with a sloping top, like a writing desk (Fig. 1), holding from 18 to 20 bags of chop. It was very awkward to get the chop from the bottom. We had it under our floor grinder, which was set on the barn floor, but we had to put up and take down a spout every time we ground any grain, and even with the spout or pipe sometimes a considerable portion of the fine chop would blow away. We built a new one, something like Fig. 2, of 2x4 studding, lined with square matched one-inch spruce, with the dressed side in, so that the chop would slide down easier. The new box is a very great improvement. Being up close to the barn floor, there is no opportunity for waste by fine chop blowing away, because we grind by wind-power, and there is always some draft; then by the chop going in at the top we are always using the chop that was ground first. We do not have to stoop down and lean over the edge of the box to get the last of the chop out; we utilize the space under the barn floor that was not of any service in the case of the old box, and we can now store away a much larger quantity of chop in the same floor space. It will hold

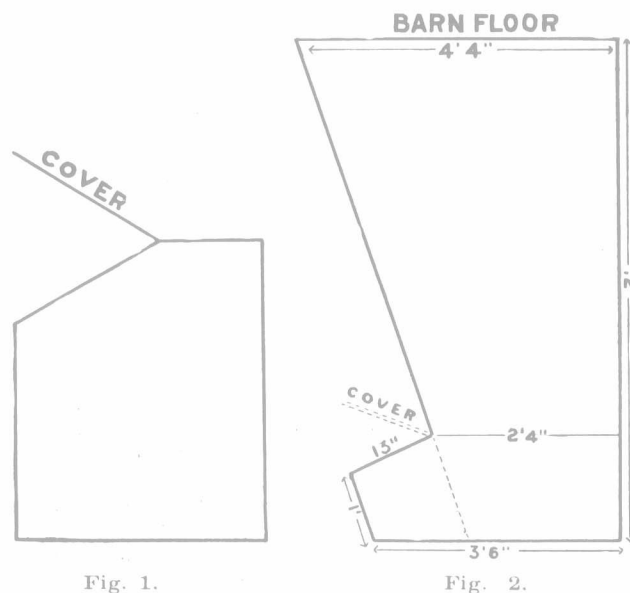


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

about 50 bags instead of 20, the maximum capacity of the old box. We built a partition in the box, so that we have a smaller compartment for bran, the larger one being for oat chop. We cut a small door in the floor over the small compartment, so that we can empty the bran from the barn floor. We built the bottom of our box about eight inches from the floor of stable, so that the cat could get in in order to have an interview with any rats or mice that might presume to operate there; it might be an improvement to make the bottom at least 12 or 15 inches from the floor. The improvement is worth much more to us than all the cost, and we want others to reap the benefit of our experience; if you improve upon our plan and make something still better, we ask of you to write it up and send it to the greatest agricultural journal in the world—the "Farmer's Advocate."

[Note.—The "Farmer's Advocate" will be pleased to receive from its readers concise descriptions, with sketches in pen and ink or pencil, from which cuts can be made to illustrate any handy contrivance for use about the farm, preferably those actually tested and found valuable by the writer. Suitable remuneration will be made for those found acceptable.—Editor.]

**Rye Grass for Feed.**

A. B. Grund, Man.—Do you find native rye grass good feed for horses, and how much seed is required per acre? Are the roots difficult to get rid of when the land is required again for cropping?

Ans.—If rye grass is cut for hay just as it is coming into head, and largely cured in the coil, it makes excellent horse feed. The roots are not at all difficult to get rid of. Sow from ten to twelve pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of the seed. S. A. BEDFORD.

**None More Welcome.**

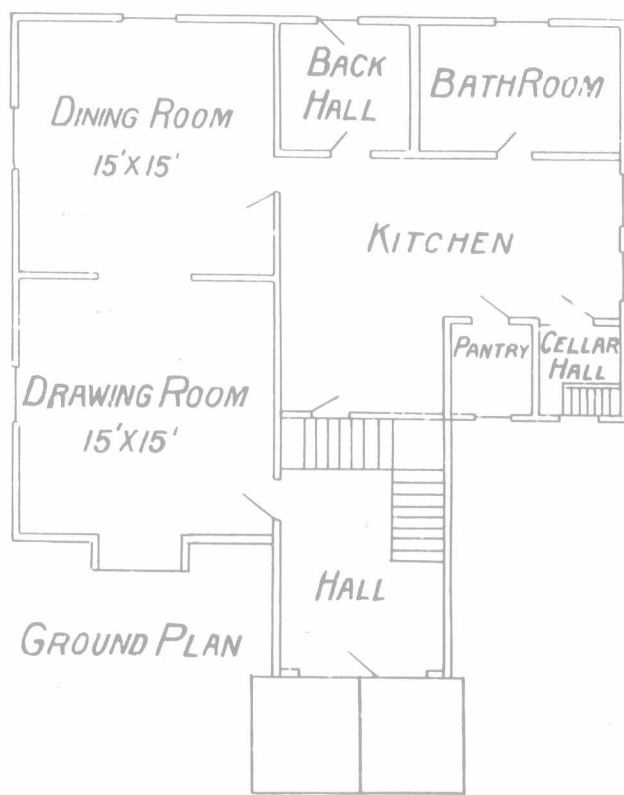
Please find enclosed \$1.50 for my subscription to your valuable paper. I have been a subscriber for a long time, and I am glad to see that you are changing it to a weekly publication, for there is no more welcome paper comes to my place than the "Farmer's Advocate," and I wish it great success. JAMES HUNTER, Provencher E. D.

**A Modern Farmhouse.**

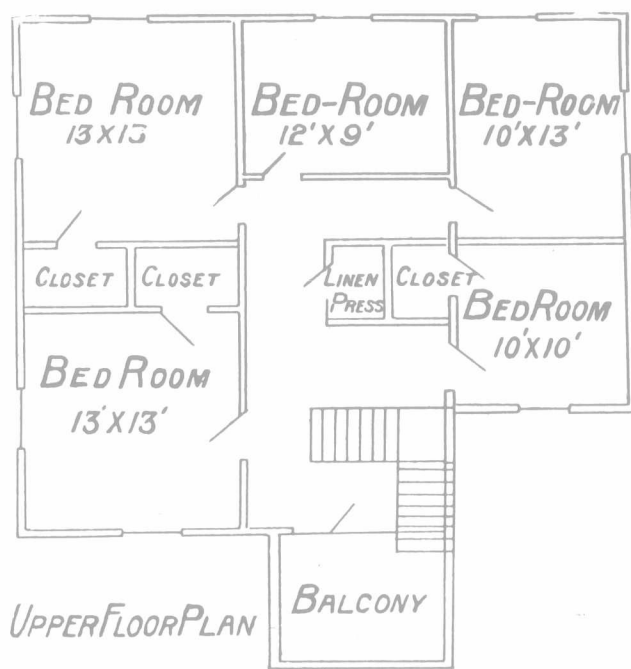
In building with a limited amount of capital to expend, one of the main considerations to be borne in mind is to make the building of no greater dimensions than is really necessary, in order that something of an overplus may be left to spend on the interior fittings, etc., as these details are so powerful in making a home really comfortable. So often we find a house of large, showy exterior, in which there are rooms practically unused, and at the same time there is a lack of finish and a scarcity of small conveniences



FRONT ELEVATION.



GROUND PLAN



UPPER FLOOR PLAN

about the everyday rooms. The same amount of expenditure on a more compact building, with good appointments, would have given better effect, and at the same time been more economical when furnishing and replacing the wearing parts. The question, too, of labor in cleaning also makes it imperative that there be no more house-room than is really necessary. With a plain rectangle as a plan, we get the greatest interior space at a minimum cost, but, unfortunately, this almost means an ugly exterior. The broken outlines of angle walls, rounded corners and crossing gables

give a far more artistic effect outside, but at the same time cuts into the space inside the house, and unless planned on a large scale, gives small rooms, which can only be overcome by considerable extra outlay.

The plans here shown aim at striking the happy medium. The outlines of the house are fairly broken, and at the same time the space taken up is used as far as possible to aid the general scheme of the plan. The effect would be solid and substantial, as over-ornamentation, such as elaborate turned-work on the porch and balcony, has been purposely left out.

The foundation and cellar walls are of cement, one foot thick. The size of the cellar is 22 ft. by 20 ft., which would not necessitate its being under the sitting-room and dining-room, which would be found an advantage if roots were stored. The openings to the cellar windows will also be cemented on the sides, a thickness of four inches being ample. These openings should be of a size to allow of the easy getting in and out of an ordinary crate, and they should be provided with wooden shutters, which can be let down in the event of continued stormy weather.

The structure of the house is the usual framed pattern, consisting of 2x4 scantlings, weather boarded, double felt papered, and clap-boarded on outside. It is presumed that lumber can be obtained at a reasonable figure, but the plans can as well be used for roughcast or cement, should the building be done in a district where lumber is high in price.

The shingled roof is one-third pitch, which, although somewhat steep, will be found advisable, as such a roof is more lasting than a flatter one.

The hall is brought forward eight feet, which gives more room to the apartments in the rear of the house, and also gives pleasant prominence to the entrance, and at the same time provides for a balcony opening from the upper floor.

The drawing-room, entered from the hall, joins the dining-room by an opening five feet wide, which can be closed on occasion by rolling-doors, or simply by curtains hung within the opening. If rolling-doors are used, care should be taken that the grooves in which they work are completely boxed in from the main partitioning, or an unpleasant draft will be caused.

The kitchen is provided with a back hall, which would be a suitable place for a pump over a cistern of rain-water. It would be well, too, to fit this back hall with a seat or bench, as a suggestive place to change farm boots before coming into the house. The bath-room, also opening from the kitchen, is purposely placed on the ground floor, as in a house of this cost it can be more easily fitted with water supply, and being adjacent to the kitchen-stove, hot water can easily be obtained, and the room will also be warmed from the same source.

The plan of the upper floor speaks for itself. Three of the bedrooms are provided with good closet-room, and a linen-press opens from the passageway. The glass door and windows opening onto the balcony light the passage, and also provide good ventilation to the surrounding rooms.

For interior finish it is suggested that hardwood be used for all the floors, and pine for the doors, window mouldings, etc. The hardwood floors, when oiled and polished, amply repay the extra cost, as rugs come far cheaper than carpets, and the saving of labor in cleaning, together with the more hygienic condition generally, are considerable items. The pine fittings for the rest of the house are capable of great variation by colored stains and paint, and will by these means produce far more harmonious results in conjunction with wall papers and kalsomine than hardwood with its more restricted shade of brown.

The bay-window in the drawing-room would be a suitable place to fit a low seat, running round the three sides of it.

The dining-room walls should be wainscoted about three feet high, as the constant moving of chairs which must take place in this room is very likely to injure the walls. A wooden wainscot also gives an air of comfort and solidity to such a room when it is painted in accordance with the general scheme of decoration.

The kitchen should also be wainscoted in a like manner.

For exterior finish the roof is stained a deep red, and the gables painted the same shade; also the small gable of the porch and the projecting roof of the bay-window. The main body of the house is painted a deep buff color, with dull green trimmings to the windows, etc.

The small windows each side of the entrance door, and the door to the balcony, are glazed with colored "shell" or "cathedral" glass, as also are the upper panes of the bay-window in the sitting-room.

The finished house will be found to be roomy, well ventilated, and convenient. The outside effect will be artistic and substantial, when set off by well-planted trees, a lawn and flower garden. The inside will be capable of decorative treatment that will be beautiful, and at the same time "homelike," in every good sense of the word.

A. E. GLEED.



**Test Grain for Seed.**

The above words are especially applicable to farmers who purchase seed where there is a chance that such may have been frosted. Owing to the wet season in Northern Alberta, some grains did not mature as rapidly as usual, and were, consequently, nipped to some extent by early frosts.

Oats that have been frosted sometimes weigh as low as forty pounds per bushel, and, owing to the whitening influence of the frost, grain of that kind is often chosen for seed in preference to grain which shows traces of green coloring, although there is little doubt but the latter would make much the better seed. It is not uncommon to see fields of grain with only about a three-quarter stand and numbers of the plants delicate, and in most cases the reason of this partial failure is directly due to the use of frozen seed.

We would advise our readers who intend purchasing seed grain from any source where there is danger of it being touched by frost to test it. This can be done very easily by having a small box with some good average soil, kept where the temperature will be sufficiently warm that the seeds can germinate and grow freely, then, by applying sufficient moisture, all arrangements are ready for the experiment. Take, say fifty average kernels (not picked samples), and plant about equal distances apart in the box, at a uniform depth, being sure to jot down the number planted, so that the percentage of good seed can be figured accurately.

When the plants are about two inches high a fairly true estimate can be made of the value of that grain for seed. The percentage of vigorous plants will determine whether the seed should be used, and also aid in deciding the amount required per acre should it be deemed advisable to use seed below par in germinating power. Occasionally a farmer may have some special variety of grain which has been damaged by frost, heated in the stack or injured by any of the other numerous causes which kill the life-producing germ in the kernel, yet he is particularly anxious to use all possible of that seed, and does not wish to have his land producing half or three-quarters of a crop. By this method he can intelligently regulate the sowing, and reap a full crop.

**When is Soil Fertile?**

From the standpoint of science, soil is fertile when it contains an abundance of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but in actual practice it may be said to be fertile when it is productive or will produce heavy crops of cereals that are properly sown.

A chemical analysis of soils that have been heavily cropped for many years without any return being made in the form of manure, often show the necessary constituents of plant food to be present in large quantity, and yet when cropped there is not a liberal response in the form of a heavy yield. In these soils the plant-food is said to be potential or locked up, and, hence, the soil cannot be regarded as fertile. One of the chief problems of modern agriculture is how to release this stored-up fertility, and thorough cultivation has been found to be the most effective agent. In summer-fallowing we have an example of what tillage will do with soils of this nature, but the great objection to this system is that it is wasteful because it unlocks a greater amount of plant-food than is necessary, or than the plants can consume at the time; and before succeeding crops can be benefited it has leached through the earth and passed away. A soil that is repeatedly summer-fallowed without being manured will, in time, fail to respond sufficiently to even the summer-fallow to make its cultivation economical. On our prairie soils this may be a long time, but it will surely come.

**Building Plans Wanted.**

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" who have built houses or barns during the last few years, and have found them convenient, are asked to send the plans of construction to this office, and if considered worthy of reproduction, they will be used in these columns during the winter or spring, and the sender will be suitably remunerated for his trouble. In making drawings, ordinary writing paper, used only on one side, will be found satisfactory, but the larger the space occupied the less danger of a misunderstanding on the part of the engraver. On each plan the size of the different apartments should be carefully marked, and, if possible, a written description of the method of construction and the actual cost given, so that farmers who desire to build may gain every lesson possible therefrom.

**The Rest of All.**

It is with much pleasure that I send you my \$1.50 for the present of the "Farmer's Advocate," which I feel to be the best of all papers, and I can assure you that I shall endeavor to induce others to subscribe to your valuable journal. Wishing you all the success that you deserve, I beg to remain,—  
 Sincerely,  
 ALGERNON C. WOOD.

**Bacon Production.**

A discussion on the bacon-hog industry was opened by Prof. Day, at the Winter Fair held in Guelph, Ont., in December, containing some points of interest to Western swine-raisers.

The quality of our bacon must now receive the consideration of breeders and feeders, as well as of the packers. Feeders cannot afford to shoulder the responsibility of the quality of our bacon upon the packers. Soft bacon is our great bugbear. Soft bacon is not simply fat bacon, but

ever, a danger in feeding too many roots. About equal weights with the grain is the proper proportion. Pasture gives good results, but in feeding hogs at the college a better result is obtained from soiling than from pasture, and vice versa for cattle. Where peas can be grown there is no better grain for firm bacon production. Barley stands next, when carefully fed with roots, milk, etc. Hogs may be fed fairly liberally on barley after they are three months of age. Wheat, as far as tested, gives very good results fed with proper precautions. Corn should never be fed exclusively; it is a fattening food, and not suitable for growing pigs, such as our bacon hogs are. Its chief value is for finishing cattle or heavy hogs. As a hog food, oats are too bulky and light, unless fed with pea meal or barley. Bran is practically in the same class. Both are capital foods for breeding sows. Middlings are splendid food for the bacon hog. Of the green fodders, alfalfa is one of the best. In the same class is rape, vetches, and green peas. Rape is particularly valuable; it lasts long, and the hogs like it. Vetches are most useful as pasture for breeding stock. Of the roots, sugar beets are the most palatable; mangolds coming a close second. Turnips are not well liked, but cooking helps to work them off. The same may be said of potatoes, but the latter should be cooked till dry. Two foods tested this year were blood meal and tankage. Good results were obtained from the use of each, although the hogs were fed in confinement. Of forty hogs fed on these foods, every one turned out firm bacon. Canadian houses do not give the attention to the manufacturing of these foods that their value demands. Blood meal sells for \$45, and tankage for \$30 per ton; mixed grains, \$20 per ton; skim milk, 10 cents per cwt.; and at these values, and by feeding a mixture, a cwt. of pork can be produced for \$4.16, or with skim milk, without these foods, at \$4.78, thus showing that some of the manufactured foods have a value above their cost price.

**HOGPENS.**

In view of the fact that hog-raisers have come to place a high value on the presence of sunlight in pens, and have been trying to arrange sleeping berths in such a manner as to be clean and convenient, the address of Mr. Jos. Brethour was doubly interesting. By long experience Mr. Brethour learned just what a modern piggery requires, and this summer was able to put his knowledge to a demonstration by building a pen 36x100, large enough to accommodate one hundred hogs. The plans which are here given are self explanatory, and contain about all the contrivances necessary in an up-to-date piggery.

**Smutty Wheat for Seed.**

H. R., Gladstone—I have some good wheat which is slightly tagged with smut. If properly pickled would it be good for seed, and would it grow smut again next year?

Ans.—Although we have met with good success in treating smutty wheat with bluestone and formalin, I hesitate to recommend the sowing of tagged wheat, even if treated. It is so easy to make a mistake and allow some grains to escape untreated, resulting in a very heavy loss. I would, therefore, strongly recommend you to dispose of the smutty wheat, then purchase clean seed and treat that as a preventive. The difference in the cost of good and bad wheat is, comparatively speaking, so small that I would not dare sow even slightly tagged wheat.

S. A. BEDFORD.

**Why Barley did Not Develop.**

R. S., Ninga—Last year a large proportion of my two-rowed barley failed to develop full-grown heads. Can you give me any reasons for this, is it a usual characteristic with this barley?

Ans.—During dry seasons the two-rowed Chevalier varieties of barley frequently produce a number of imperfectly-formed heads; this greatly reduces the yield and lessens the weight per bushel. So far, I have failed to notice this defect in the six-rowed varieties. The Mensury barley appears to stand drought better than any other kind here, and I do not hesitate to recommend it for general purposes throughout the Province. It is stiff strawed, medium early, and belongs to the six-rowed kinds.

S. A. BEDFORD.

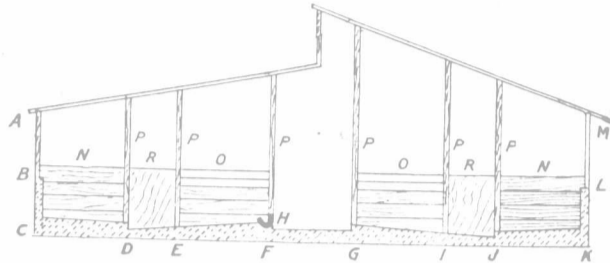
**Flax Hard on Land.**

J. H., Winnipeg—I am informed by several parties that the growing of flax on new breaking has an injurious effect on the land for a number of years afterwards. Is this a fact, or am I misinformed?

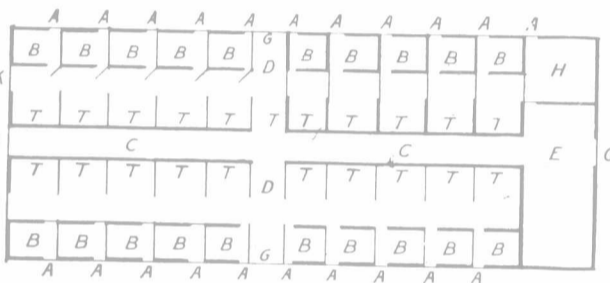
Ans.—From experiments conducted on my own farm in Southern Manitoba many years ago, I consider that flax does injure the land if sown on breaking, and, in fact, it does not pay to grow any crop on new breaking. For the last two or three years we have been conducting a series of experiments along the same lines on this farm, but have nothing definite to announce yet. Next fall we expect to be in a position to report fully on this subject.

S. A. BEDFORD.

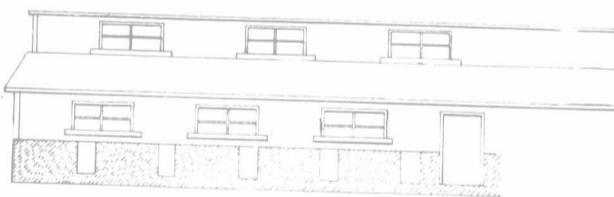
PLANS OF J. E. BRETHOUR'S PIGGERY.



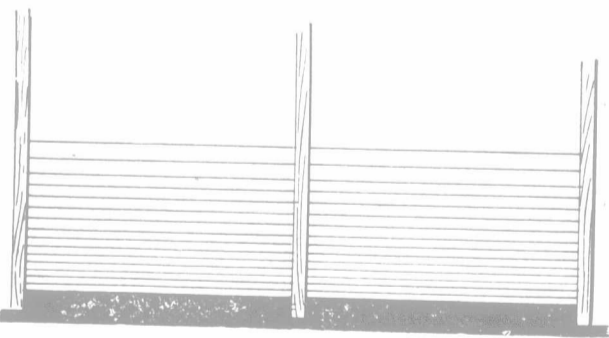
Cross Section.—Dotted portions showing cement walls and door; ah, 5 ft. studding; bc, 3 1/2 ft. cement wall; cd, 6 ft. cement floor of sleeping berth; grade, 1 1/2 ins. from c to d; de, gutter 3 1/2 ft. wide; df, 9 ft. floor of feeding pens; grade, 3 inches from f to d; fg, 5 ft. floor of feeding alley; h, end of cement trough; gj, same as df; ij, gutter; jk, same as cd; lk, same as bc; lm, 8 ft. studding; ppp, 4x4 posts; nn, board partitions 4 ft high; oo, 3 ft. board and 1 ft. wire partitions; rr, 3 1/2 ft. doors.



Ground Plan, 100 x 36.—Lower half shows pens arranged for cleaning out, the pigs being closed in sleeping berths, B, manure passing out doors at K, K. Top right section shows pens arranged to give pigs access to either sleeping berths or troughs at t, t, t. Top left section shows dividing doors half open; a, a, a, a, small doors 22 ins. by 36 ins. from pens to outside yards; C, feeding alley 5 ft. wide; D, cross alley 5 ft. wide; E, feed room; large doors at g, g, g, g; H, farrowing pen 10 x 12; B, sleeping berths, 6 x 8; feeding pens, 8 x 9.



South Elevation.



Front of pens, showing arrangement of wire. The darker portion at the bottom is the front of cement troughs. By setting the 4 x 4 posts flush with the fronts, the wire will come about 2 inches inside the trough. This allows the feed to be poured in the trough. The lower 8 wires are 2 1/2 inches apart, the next 5 are 3 inches, and the top 2, 4 inches. Three upright wires are locked to each horizontal wire.

spongy fat. It may be attributed to the exclusive feeding of meal in close confinement. Exercise and the judicious feeding of meal invariably produce firm bacon. Corn he considered one of the most faulty of foods for bacon production, but can be used economically under certain conditions. Softness is also due to hogs not being properly finished and sudden changes in feeds or feeding methods. Where no exercise is practicable, a ration consisting of a variety of foods often overcomes the ill effects of confinement. In this ration roots, skim milk or green fodders should take a prominent part. There is, how-



**The Farmer's Advisers.**

By Uncle Josh.

Farmin is a bisnis that everybody understands thorogherly only the feller that owns the farm. Ez a rule the farmer hez too much phisical work and too little mental exercise, with no recreation to enjoy eny measure of the good things of this life. Hiz town and city friends know how too manage the farm much better'n he du.

The shoemaker knows jest to a shavin how deep he mus subsoil fur roots, end sez he should order a pair uv long lacid boots for the bizness.

The tinker tells him that he should feed all the animals about the farm on cooked food, and insists on sellin him a range.

The tailor tells him that farmers don't dress well enough to be noticed election times, and sez he wants a made-to-order suit.

All storekeepers iz good farmers. They tell the mossback he should conduch hiz bizness on bizness principals; he should keep books and balance them wunct a month to see how he stands. Ez a rule there's nuthin too enter in the books, ez 99 per cent. uv the farmer's bizness is work.

You never met a hotel-keeper that wusnt a model farmer. He kin farm the hayseed fur the hull season's crop. He puts a stick in it, and it generally sticks. After the farmer hez bin talkin wheat, oats, hay and horse, with a little politiks thrown in for season, and stays with the publican for a year or two, he generally hasn't much left tu farm, and ez a rule finishes up by cursin the guvermit fur hiz trubbels.

When yu want to git a high-toned, finished, polished, amatuer farmer, get a lawyer. He'll tell you thet yu want to underdrain, build better buildings, make better fences and tone the old place up all over. If yu hevent the money he'll loan it to yu on a first mortgage, at 10 per cent. After handlin the mortgage fur 3 or 4 years, ez a rule the farmer gits tired and turns the farm over tu sum one else tu farm.

From the saloon man up tu the biggest elevator outfit in the country every one uv the gang lays for him, and there's a lot uv them, and they all camp right with the mossback, ez long ez he hez eny stuff about him. Durin hiz farmin career he gits, ez a rule, big advice with small prices, which at the end of life leaves him poor and gentle.

He would be the greatest philosepher and philanthrophist of the age who could successfully teach and convince the farmin community that they were jest ez good ez any uther class uv citizens in the Dominion.

Ez wealth producers, in Western Canada the farmers and ranchers must produce more'n 75 per cent. uv the wealth produced in the hull country, yet all the heelers and platform demagogs in the country tell them they are poor, and its the fault uv the guverment and no one else.

There's one 'section uv the farmers of the West that every farmer and rancher from Winnipeg to Calgary should lift hiz hat tu, and that's the N.-W. T. Grain-growers' Association. There the first lot uv their down-trodden class who boldly struck fur freedom, and won it the first battle, against overwhelming odds, financially.

There's jest one class uv amatuer farmers that helps the poor mossback out a little, and that's the printers. Only fur the press uv the country, daily, weekly and monthly, the farmers in Western Canada would be little better'n slaves. We'd like to see all the quill drivers uv the West in a nice, clean corral, so's we could raize our hat tu them, and treat them tu the best fodder around the ranche, whether there wuz a stick in it or not.

Sincerely hope the "Farmer's Advocate" will be a big success ez a weekly.

**Dairying.**

**Coal Tar Colors Prohibited.**

The food commissioner of North Dakota has sent out a circular prohibiting the use in that State of butter colors founded on coal-tar dyes. Some of these dyes are called aniline, but it matters not what the name given them be, they will not be allowed to be used in food articles, if the State can prevent it. There is really no necessity for the use of these dyes, which are generally regarded as in a measure harmful to the human system when used in food. There are vegetable colors that are just as good, but which have been driven out of the market to some extent by the cheaper dyes manufactured from coal tar. This law goes into effect on April 1st, 1904. A similar ruling went into effect in Minnesota on January 1st. We may expect to see a similar rule put into effect in all of the States having dairy and food commissions.—Farmers' Review.

**Diluting Cream.**

In discussing the dilution of heavy cream, a writer in the New York Produce Review and American Creamery, says:

"I should prefer skim milk to either whole milk or water for thinning a heavy cream. The water supply at most creameries is an unknown quantity. A complete chemical analysis might determine whether it was sufficiently pure, but the

**As a Farmer's Cow.**

By George Rice.

No breed of cattle have had more to contend with from opposition of rival breeds than Holsteins. Prejudices die hard, but Holsteins have shown, wherever given a fair chance, such intrinsic merit as dairy cattle that they have won their way to first place in the estimation of many practical dairymen, until now, in this great dairy county of Oxford, no breed is more popular. This



**Grade Hereford. "Challenger."**

Champion beef steer, Chicago International Show, 1903.

possible sources of contamination are usually so numerous that it would be rather risky to use it when either whole or skim milk could be obtained, as, though perhaps pure to-day, it might not be a few weeks or months later.

"I prefer skim to whole milk or water, for these reasons—in addition to my reasons for not using water as given above—the process of separation has removed a large amount of objectionable matter that is present in whole milk, and it is, in my opinion, much easier to detect faults in skim milk. Again, although milk is largely composed of water, and although, perhaps, a chemical analysis will show no difference between such water and that drawn from a well, still it seems to me that there is a difference not susceptible of analysis, but which, nevertheless, is potent in its influence, and that influence is for the good of the ultimate product—whether it be butter, cheese, or cream."

**Highest Appreciation.**

Allow me to congratulate you upon your most excellent Xmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate." It is certainly a triumph of the printer's art, and does you unbounded credit. Wishing you every success with your weekly number.  
Brandon E. D. WALTER D. WILLOUGHBY.



Photo by H. R. Parsons.

**A Study in Calves.**



Holstein bull, Sir Paul De Kol Clothilde, with several pure-bred daughters in the Advanced Registry.

Holstein breeders have, as a rule, steered clear of fads and fancies as regards type, form, etc., that have worked injury to other breeds, and have banked upon performance. The Advanced Registry, wherein actual performance is the crucial test, is the standard that Holstein breeders set most value upon. They believe that a cow to transmit milk habit to her descendants must possess capacity for milk. A cow may possess what is generally called "great dairy form," and then be an indifferent performer. How can a cow transmit what she does not possess? A cow, on the other hand, that is a great performer may lack some of the points that some in ignorance call "dairy form." What are fancy points worth? A good performer must possess the essential points—good constitution, vigor and capacity to assimilate and digest food, with the temperament to turn it into milk. Such a cow is the Holstein. For this very purpose has she been bred for years, and the result is she "gets there" to the satisfaction of dairymen who value a cow for what she does.

In pure-bred Holsteins it is quite common for two-year-old heifers to give forty to fifty pounds of milk daily, and make ten to fifteen pounds butter per week, and larger records for other ages, and a great many cows have made official test from twenty to twenty-four pounds of butter per week, and several have made from twenty-four to twenty-nine pounds. This is the kind of work that commends itself to dairymen. "Performance"—not "form" type, or such misleading and indefinite a thing, but actual performance—is the word which Holstein breeders swear by, and that is what breeders are working for. This is the secret of the marvellous growth of the popularity of the Holstein breed, whether as pure-breds or crosses. If a dairyman uses a good Holstein bull from performing ancestors, raises the heifer calves intelligently, success is assured.

#### The Functions of the Cow.

It should be remembered that the useful dairy animal is a very busy member of society, a useful one, and should, therefore, be a highly respected one. She is not only the income maker of the dairy, but also the mother of the dairy—another source of income quite as important as that relating to milk and butter production—for business dairymen more and more each year come to realize that if we would have good cows we must raise them.

A really good cow, writes W. F. Sparran, in *Farm and Fireside*, is much like an investment that is paying a dividend far beyond the current interest value of money—the man who has it does not care to dispose of it. Ordinary three per cent. securities, like ordinary thirty cent cows, are plentiful and easy to get. The man who has a forty per cent. investment holds on to it. The man who has a seventy-five per cent. cow holds on to her, and takes care of her, so that she not only returns him her best profit in milk, but at the same time yields him a fine bonus coupon, in the shape of a good calf. Now, the cow that is doing these two things, and is maintaining her own strength and bodily vigor, so that her usefulness as a milker and a mother remains unimpaired, except, of course, for such natural wearing out as comes to all life, is doing a prodigious work, and upon her owner as her keeper rests the responsibility of her health and her powers of continued usefulness.

Man found the cow a mother only, and by his direction of her tendencies he has enlarged her into a profit-maker long after the period she in her early state was concerned in supplying sustenance to her offspring. This new life and widened usefulness of the good cow is one of the most beautiful and utilitarian evolutionary accomplishments of man. It is a great privilege for the man who thus develops the possibilities of a fellow creature, and thereby brings a great blessing to his fellow men. He is indeed a wise man who realizes and meets all the new needs of this new creature that has come under his care. In his hands her usefulness enlarges, or, at least, is carefully guarded against diminution. In the hands of the careless or the ignorant the good work is undone, and men complain of poor cows. All honor to our working motherhood, wherever it embellishes and beautifies and refines!

#### Cleaning the Cow.

The cow ought to be kept cleaner than the horse. This is difficult because of the habits of the animal, but for this reason the cows should receive more care. Their udders should be kept free from manure, they should be washed, and the hair should be kept clean with a hair brush or some soft brush, and the udder should be kept free from dirt. The reason of this is that dirt that gets into the milk from the cow is very injurious, and is one of the chief causes of the rapid souring of milk. To reduce this still further, and to keep the cow clean, it is best to use special pads for cleaning the

#### Water Content of Butter.

The Butter Act passed at the last session of Parliament stipulates that the percentage of water in Canadian butter shall not be higher than sixteen per cent. To determine what factors really affect the water content of butter, the Dairy and Chemical Departments of the Experimental Farm have been experimenting for several months. As a result, considerable interesting data have been secured, which indicate that to no inconsiderable extent is the percentage of water under the control of the maker. Several series of experiments were conducted, and the results are here given under several heads.

1. TEMPERATURE.—(1) It was found that the higher the temperature, within reasonable limits, the higher the water content. (2) A high temperature of wash water tends to a high moisture content, and vice versa, and the difference of temperature of wash water has a greater effect on the butter churned at a high temperature. (3) The effect of a high churning temperature cannot be sufficiently corrected by a wash water of low temperature to reduce the moisture content to a safe percentage.

2. DEGREE OF CHURNING.—Several churnings were made to the size of clover, several to the size of corn, and several to the size of walnuts, and the average percentages were, respectively, 13.59, 14.75, and 20.33. Thus showing that the larger the granules, the more water in the butter.

3. DRIPPING.—The length of time the butter is allowed to drip after washing apparently has no effect on its moisture content.

4. SALTING AND WORKING.—A light salting—one-half ounce per pound of butter—as compared with heavy salting—one ounce per pound—gives a butter with rather less water when worked two hours after salting, but when twenty-four hours elapsed between salting and working there is no appreciable difference. In all the experiments, the percentage of moisture is considerably decreased by delaying the working after salting. Several samples salted at once, and worked after twenty-four hours, were somewhat drier than others slightly worked, and then, after twenty-four hours, salted and worked.

These results are directly in line with those obtained by Rosendorf in Sweden. It might be well to suggest that it is advisable for makers of butter to come as near the sixteen per cent. of water as is consistent with safety under the law, for not only does a butter of this per cent. moisture work and spread more readily, but also yields considerably more than one with two or three per cent. less water. The object of inserting in the Butter Act the clause relating to the per cent. of water was to safeguard our growing export trade in butter, as there had been, in the past, considerable complaint of over sixteen per cent. of water in Canadian butter, and to handle such butter is, in Great Britain, a criminal offence.

#### Don't.

Don't allow milk to stand in the byre. Don't mix water with the milk to raise the cream. Don't guess the temperature of the cream by sticking the finger in it—thermometers are cheap. Don't salt butter by guess—weigh or measure it. Don't use cheap, coarse salt—only fine dairy salt is fit for salting butter. Don't touch the butter with the hands. Don't think rinsing will keep cans and dairy utensils clean—add boiling water, washing powder, muscle, and sunshine. Don't scrimp the feed when the cows leave the pasture. Don't curry and brush the cows with the milking stool. Don't keep a cow that is not earning her feed. Don't breed to a scrub sire, and don't milk with wet hands.

#### Watch Your Skim Milk.

At this time of the year, when the milk comes in cold, there is need of care in heating the milk for separating. It is true some separators will skim closer than others with cold milk, yet they will all do better work when it is warmer. The extra loss of 0.05% of fat in the skim milk seems very small in itself, and yet it means five pounds of fat on 10,000 pounds; but in some creameries it may be found twice that, simply because the milk is not properly heated.

It behooves the buttermaker to watch this part of his work as closely as he does the cream ripening, but it behooves the owners—be they individual or co-operative—to enable him to do this without slighting other work. In order to do this a proper heater—indeed, a pasteurizing heater, of sufficient size—should first of all be provided so that the buttermaker need not stand with his eye on the thermometer and his hand on the steam valve all the time to get a uniform temperature. But even a good heater is not all that an up-to-date creamery should have; there should also be one of the automatic heat regulators, which now seem to be accepted across the water as being satisfactory—that is, they will hold the milk within two to four degrees of the desired

temperature. We thus notice that the Casse regulator is fully endorsed by Swedish and Danish authority. Why haven't our experiment stations investigated the matter? Meanwhile, pending obtaining perfection, we hope the buttermakers will not forget to watch the temperature of the milk frequently and test their skim milk often.—[American Creamery and Produce Review.]

## Poultry.

### Scratchings.

Show time.

Manitoba Poultry Exhibition at Brandon, January 25th to 29th.

If you have some pure-bred birds, enter them for competition. The score-card of the judge will give you an idea of their value.

If you have no pure-bred birds go to the show yourself, and see what a well-grown exhibition bird looks like. To see is to admire; to admire is to envy, and if you are envious and have the price—they're yours.

But, remember, the best-looking birds are not always the best performers, and before completing the bargain learn something of the characteristics of these birds; the number of eggs per year the flock laid (or, better still, the individual records of some of his hens); if they lay through the winter; the kind of house they are in (if heated with stove, or other means, during cold days or nights, don't have them at any price), and other questions that may suggest themselves. Have a clear idea what you want, and if you are asked a price equal to one dollar per pound, "don't pinch down for a chip."

### In the Show-room.

Very shortly the birds for competition will be penned, and the owners anxiously awaiting the fiat of the judge, as declared upon the score-cards, and a few words of advice to officers and exhibitors may not be out of place.

The officers should labor unitedly to make the best showing with the available material, and make the show-room as clean and comfortable as circumstances will permit. They should remember that the birds get nothing but wheat to exist upon, and be very careful to supply them with an abundance of grit. Feed and water is plentifully supplied, but the grit is overlooked. Beyond that, they should instruct their judge to apply his knife mercilessly. It is not material to any individual if the judge "cuts" light or heavy, the exhibitors get relatively the same score; but it frequently happens that the local executive, to make a good showing of the class of birds shown, hint to the judge that "if his knife ain't too sharp it won't make any difference," and if the judge accepts this hint the result is many birds will very much over-score, and birds not worth a prize will get one. This is wrong, and the executive and judge know it; further, it is a distinct fraud upon the exhibitor. The exhibitor puts his birds in competition, and expects the Standard to be applied—not half, or partially applied, but just applied—he has a bird that at one of the big shows would score 86 at the most, and the judge, acting under instructions, or to tickle the boys, gives this bird a score of 92. No one is hurt, so far as the competition is concerned, but everyone is hurt, and defrauded in so far as they paid for the knowledge of the expert, but failed to get it; and, beyond, were given to understand that their birds were as near perfect as it is humanly possible to get them, when, as a matter of fact, they were a long way short of it.

Instruct your judge to cut hard; give him to understand that we want as good birds here as they have down south or east, and it is his mission to tell us on the score-cards if we have them.

To the exhibitors we would advise a generous support and assistance to the executive generally. Be slow to find fault and criticize; keep your eyes and ears open, watch the judge carefully as he examines a bird, and when he is through his work, and you think he has been extra hard upon your birds, ask him nicely and kindly to explain to you the why and wherefore. If he is the right kind of a judge he'll do it, and be glad of the chance. But don't begin by criticising, doubting his honesty or ability, and giving voice to a lot of foolishness you would be ashamed of soon after. Just remember the good old English billiard-room maxim, and apply it, "Keep your temper at all times, and silence at the stroke."

The Manitoba Poultry Association will hold their exhibition at Brandon on January 25th to 29th, inclusive, and the Winnipeg Poultry Association contemplate holding theirs, if they can get suitable quarters, during the bonspiel week, the dates most likely being February 11th to the 17th, inclusive, with the exception of Sunday, the 14th.



**How Much to Feed.**

It is equally important to know how much to feed as it is what to feed.

The rations suitable to fowl is a combination of grain, green food or vegetables, with animal food, to give the best results in egg production. But how much to feed is something we all must learn, and the lesson should not be a difficult one. Nature furnishes the indicator, and if one will study the indicator, he will not feed too much on the one hand, or too little on the other. The bird's crop is the indicator. In the wild state, when food is abundant, the hen starts out in the morning with her crop empty, and returns at night with it filled to repletion. The amount of food she seeks is what her crop will hold, plus the amount that has passed into her gizzard during the day. The ideal way to feed a hen in confinement would seem to be to give her a mixed ration, and as much as she cared to dig out of the deep litter during the day; but, practically, this is not possible. The poultryman must compromise. There is a rule, however, which he may adopt with good results. During the short days of winter feed but twice a day—once soon after the fowl get down from the roost in the morning, and once in the middle of the afternoon.

In the morning give them all the warm mash they will eat up clean in ten minutes, and scatter a little grain in the litter to induce them to exercise. In the middle or early part of the afternoon scatter sufficient grain in the litter so that they can comfortably fill their crops before retiring for the night.

After the hens have gone to roost, go through their pen and feel their crops. If the crop is distended and hard, feeling as though the bird had swallowed a base ball, you are feeding too much; if the crop is nearly empty, too little. The grain, etc., in the crop ought to fill it comfortably full, yet the skin ought not to be tight as a drum, but loose and yielding. By experimenting a little, you will soon know how much to feed.

Give little more in winter than in summer, but give more heating food. Oats is a good food in summer and wheat in winter for the grain ration.

**Egg-producing Strains.**

Among poultry fanciers much has been done to develop particular strains of fowls inside the established breeds. For the most part, these strains have had reference more to form and color than egg production. So far as is publicly known, there are few strains that are developed along the egg-laying lines, though some breeders insist they have this object "partly" in view.

It takes generations of selection and breeding to make a really valuable strain, but the result would pay well in the production of eggs. We think the average fowl of any breed is a poor egg producer, but in every breed there are possibilities of very great improvement. It is frequently stated that a Plymouth Rock will lay 150 eggs a year; yet the result, if accurately counted, will come far, very far, short of this number, and that on farms where poultry is intelligently and properly cared for.

On the other hand, individual Plymouth Rocks have been known to lay 238 eggs in a year, and recently a breeder from California claims that 75 hens laid 17,400 eggs in 12 months, and 25 hens 6,251, an average of 231 in the first lot and of 250 in the second, which is, of course, phenomenal. With this breed, as well as with some others, it would be possible to develop a strain that would lay on an average 200 eggs per bird annually. As these extra eggs would be practically all profit, one can easily see the advantage of handling such a strain of birds, and the desirability of procuring such foundation stock as would help towards such a strain.

**Amount of Glass in Henhouse.**

A poultryman in Chicago intended to build a henhouse with roof sloping to the north, and all the south side of glass, clear down to the ground, so as to be light and sunny in winter. In summer time a cotton curtain would be pulled over the front, or the glass would be whitewashed. It was thought this plan would be most healthful and most conducive to good laying, but on seeing a clipping in another paper from the "Advocate," which said, "Do not make the mistake of having one side of the house all glass," wrote, asking the reason for such advice. Speaking generally, such an amount of glass is not necessary. In climates where the extremes of heat and cold are quite marked, an all-glass front means that the temperature of the house will fall very low during a long cold night especially, and would also be warmer in the summer time. A reasonable amount of light is necessary for the health of the fowl and work of the attendant, but it is needless to go to too great an extreme. There

seems to be a disposition among poultrymen at the present time in favor of open runs, with a moderately open shed for scratching in, and then a warm place for roosting and laying.

**Horticulture and Forestry.**

**Winter in the Alberta Garden.**

By "Alar."

It was the middle of January when the woman first saw her Alberta garden, and it was only a part of the great rolling prairie that stretched away unbroken for at least three miles on either side. The grass was dead and brown, and the occasional clumps of willow brush scattered over it did not enhance its beauty. By and bye the snow fell, and the north-west wind blew, but all the time the woman knew that under the cold and the snow of winter, snug and warm in their beds of sods, lay sleeping the promises of summer—pansies and pinks and goldenrod—and, in imagination, she already saw the green blades push up through the black mould, and her garden was a reality. Blessed be an imagination that can fill the most of a life with anticipation! But, also, blessed be the common-sense that can foresee where bridges must be built if one would save his goods from being swept down the stream! The woman's first bridge was a picket fence, for scarcely had the first blade pushed up in her imaginary garden before a brood of hungry chickens pounced upon it with claw and beak, and while chickens may be very zealous to till the soil, the harvest is not apt to repay their labor, so the woman looked around her for means to build a picket fence. There, before her eyes, only a few rods away grew great clumps of willow, osier and diamond. What mattered the kinds, as long as the long, straight shoots would make acceptable pickets. So, donning all the old clothes of her husband's that she found hanging around, and armed with an axe, she sallied forth each fine day during the rest of the winter and worked at those pickets till her breath began to give out in the light air of 3,800 ft. elevation, which she usually took as a sign that she had done enough for one day, but by spring she had a nice pile of pickets waiting for her garden. Let none say that a woman cannot handle an axe when she tries, though the man was always grumbling that his axe was out of condition, and the woman was thankful that he had a grindstone with a foot-treadle, and she did not have to turn it as in the olden days.

The year sped round. November came again with its ice and snow. The fall work was all done. What was left now for the woman whose garden was her recreation; for the woman who had found that women do not stand the climate of Alberta as well as the men, and had decided that the reason was that, the air being so light, they do not get enough of it in their houses? She remembered that nature was not sleeping, but preparing the soil for another crop; that snow and frost, sun and air were doing their silent work of disintegration, so she, too, prepared for her next summer's work. Her sewing

and extra housework must be done up during the cold, shut-in days of the winter, that she might be free to work in her garden when the busy season came again. More pickets were needed, also several pointed sticks just three feet long to use in planting time, one of them to be set at each end of a row, with a cord stretched between, to make a straight row. When the row was planted, the distance to the next row could be measured by the stick, and so another row marked off. She also wheeled the man of the house into hauling a sleighload of those tall, straight dead spruces to be ready to lynch her peas up next summer. She had found those poles—perhaps, two inches thick by fifteen to thirty feet long—wonderfully handy around a place in many ways. Even the dwarf peas should have been bushed the previous summer, for many rotted on the ground under the heavy vines, and it was difficult to pick them, so she planned to have little fences all ready to put up another year. Then there was the frame of a hot-bed to be made, probably from slabs to be brought from the sawmill, or it could be made of poplar poles. And, later, there was that most interesting task of the born gardener—the planning of the garden and the selecting of a list of seeds to send for from the catalogues with their beautiful colored plates. The seed should be on hand by February, for early in March some of them should be in the seed-bed of either hot-frame or house-box.

So the winter wore away, and, although one can never be sure that the "winter is past" and its snow is "over and gone" in Alberta, yet one fine morning the woman awoke to the fact that "the time of the singing of birds had come, by the robin in the grove," and seeding time had returned to even this northern clime.

[Note.—In my story, in December 5th "Advocate," probably through my own hasty writing, Nott's Excelsior peas were called Scott's Excelsior. I would also like to add to those remarks about seed vitality a bit of knowledge gleaned from the Indian Head Experimental Farm, which others may desire to know as well as the woman, that old seed is apt to be the chief cause of radishes growing too large and hollow.

**Comparisons.**

The saying that "comparisons are odious" is often applicable, and it is equally true that the person who uses sarcasm invites comparisons not wholly flattering to himself. A schoolmaster in one of the Boston schools occasionally compared the achievements of his pupils with the work of noted Americans in their boyhood days, much to the scholars' disadvantage.

"Now, John, have you solved the problem?" asked the teacher.

"No, sir," replied the boy, "I can't."

"How old are you, John?"

"Sixteen," was the answer.

"Sixteen!" repeated the instructor. "Sixteen, and can't solve a simple problem like that! Why, sir, at your age George Washington was surveying the estate of Lord Fairfax!"

The pupil did not seem to be at all abashed at this reproof, and gave a smiling assent.

After the class was dismissed a classmate inquired of John if Washington ever did anything else remarkable when he was sixteen.

"I don't know," responded the boy. "He was a surveyor when he was as old as I am; and when he was as old as Mr. C—," referring to their teacher, "he was President of the United States."



**Grain Growers at Convention.**

Delegates of the various local T. G. G. Ass'n at their third annual convention, Regina, Dec. 16th and 17th, 1903.



## Events of the World.

Rudyard Kipling has published a letter advising that military drill and target work be systematically taught in British public schools.

A series of submarine bell alarms are to be placed at danger points along the Canadian coast and the St. Lawrence River for the better protection of shipping. Five Marconi wireless telegraph stations will also be established in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

The latest radium sensation in England arises from the announcement that it has been discovered in the waters of the Spa of Bath, and that it is believed to exist in quantities sufficient to make it a veritable treasure-trove, somewhere beneath. Various physicians are now asserting that the rather mysterious cures affected by the waters may have been due to the presence in them of radium.

The first shipment of Canadian iron to Glasgow for two years reached that port on January 12th. During that period no iron was sent because better prices could be secured at home and in the U. S. This arrival has caused considerable interest because it is held to mark the drying up of British shipments to America.

An incident that recalls the old state of affairs in Siberia was the trial, last week, at Ekaterineburg, of Col. Foss, late Governor of Nikolaeff prison, for embezzlement and cruelty to prisoners. It was shown that he had a regular chamber of horrors fitted out, in which, with his own hands, he put the prisoners through the most diabolical torture. It is, perhaps, characteristic of Russian justice that the sentence upon this fiend was three years' penal servitude.

Harassed Armenia is making another struggle to gain the sympathy and protection of the European powers. This time, her people wish to have the story of their woes brought up before the Hague Arbitration Tribunal, their main grievances being: (1) The massacre of their priests and people; (2) the confiscation of their church property; (3) the taking of loot to the value of \$100,000,000. Their bitterest complaints are launched against the Russians, whom they accuse of duplicity, injustice, and cruelty. They assert that the Russians have been chiefly instrumental in the looting of their church treasures, and they also give them credit for being at the back of the Turks in the horrible massacres that have taken place in Armenia. It has been no rare thing, so they say, for Russian Cossacks to take part in these scenes of butchery in the provinces adjoining the Caucasus.

The labor problem is assuming formidable proportions in South Africa, where the work of the mines, as well as that of the farms, is suffering for want of laborers. It appears that the British, during the war, spoiled the Kaffirs by engaging them as scouts and messengers, and paying them so well that, when the war ended, they were money in pocket. Now, rather than go back to work again, they prefer to beg and sell curios to travellers. Moreover, according to Mr. Jardine, Canadian Commercial Agent, who arrived in Canada recently from S. A., all the whites there want to be "bosses," or inspectors, and refuse to do manual labor side by side with the black men. To meet the emergency, the magnates of the "Progressive Party" have suggested the advisability of importing Chinamen, but this plan is strongly opposed by the Dutch, or Opposition party. Premier Seddon, of N. Z., whose voice is much heard nowadays, has expressed an opinion that the introduction of Chinese laborers will cause trouble if persisted in.

Another fray is reported from Somaliland. At Jiddah, Jan. 11th, the British forces, consisting in all of 3,200 men, made an advance upon 5,000 of the Mullah's hordes, routing them most completely, and chasing them for ten miles. The British lost two officers killed and nine wounded, and nine privates killed and twenty-two wounded; while the Somalis, chiefly during the pursuit, lost 1,000 Dervishes killed and many wounded. The British also gained possession of 400 rifles. It may be interesting to note that no Englishman has ever seen the face of the Mad Mullah. He is a religious chief, and a Mohammedan, and is by no means "mad." On the contrary, he is held in great esteem by the followers of the Prophet. He is said to be about thirty-three years of age, eloquent, learned so far as Oriental learning goes, and well versed in the art of conjuring, an accomplishment which, in the East, is of material use to him in the absolute ascendancy which he holds over his men. On the whole, the Mad Mullah is a personage who is likely to form a rather troublesome thorn in the flesh to Great Britain, if he is not disposed of.

Reports from the United States and the opening of a new season of the terrible list of absences that have been reported from Dec. 23rd, 1903, and Jan. 9th, 1904, show the first of these dates came the terrible sickness at Long Bay, Pa., in which the "Diagnose Limited" crashed into a pile of timber, killing sixty and wounding twenty-three people. On Dec. 27th, twenty-two people were

killed in the collision on the Pere-Marquette Railway, near East Paris, Mich. December 30th was marked by the horrible holocaust in the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, in which upwards of six hundred lost their lives. On Jan. 6th an accident to the Rock Island - California Express at Willard, Kansas, sacrificed twenty and injured many; and, on the same day, the boilers of the British cruiser, Walleroe, then two hundred and thirty miles south of Sydney, Australia, blew up, leaving, as a result, a death-roll of forty-three. On Jan. 9th, the news came by telegraph that by the wreck of the steamship, "Clallam," in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, B. C., over sixty men, women and children had gone to a watery grave. Besides these calamities, there have been innumerable tragic accidents reported from every part of the world, in which human lives, singly, or in twos and threes, came to a sudden end. Notwithstanding the progress made by medical and surgical science, the death-list seems to hold its own.

Whether Britain will eventually help Japan in event of war between that country and Russia is a question upon which, as yet, but little has been said. All the world knows, of course, that she is keeping a keen eye upon the course of events in the East, and suspects that she will scarcely suffer the Japs to receive a crushing defeat at the hands of the Russians, should the possibility of such a contingency arise. That her forces may, however, come into collision with those of the Russians in another quarter of the Great Continent is, if recent reports prove true, a possibility that may materialize at a much earlier date. That quarter is Thibet, China's mysterious, tributary province to which, it will be remembered, a British expedition under Col. MacDonald was dispatched last November. In the words of a recent writer: "Thibet has become a pawn in the great game which Britain and Russia are playing in Asia," and confirmation of this statement would seem to be given by the report which came to us via the Chinese, on the 11th of January, that Russia is even now dispatching strong reinforcements to Thibet. This report has not been officially confirmed, but that some trouble is brewing in Thibet is evident. On the same day came word that the Chinese residing in Lhasa are raising troops in the Province of Sze-Chuan to check the British advance.

The cause of this "British advance," as briefly summarized, is as follows: Thibet, hitherto, has been a sealed land. No white man has ever succeeded in penetrating it to any distance, or else those who did never returned. But it is reputed to be a rich land, hence, must not stand in the way of English commerce. Last summer, Col. Younghusband was sent to demand that representatives of the Grand Lama should meet him to confer concerning measures for removing hindrances to trade between Thibet and India. At the border of the unknown land he was told that he must send his military escort back if he wished to go further. He refused, and returned to India, whereupon Col. MacDonald was dispatched with a second expedition.

Thibet is governed, to some extent, by its priests or lamas, at whose head is the Grand Lama. Chinese soldiers, however, are in all the towns, with Chinese generals at their head. The Grand Lama, it has been learned, never leaves his palace at Lhasa, "The Mysterious." Superior to him in power is a sort of Premier, who appoints each Grand Lama. That this ceremony is required at frequent intervals may be gathered from the fact that the Grand Lama is always a child. When he reaches fifteen years of age he disappears mysteriously, whereupon the Premier appoints another child, into whom, he asserts, the spirit of the last Lama has entered. These are the fanatics then, who, it is not unreasonable to suppose, may be Britain's next enemies.

## Field Notes.

A branch line of railway is being located between Killarney and Lauder, Man.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the six months ending December 31st, 1903, amounted to \$20,653,761, a large increase over the same period last year. This is only one of the things in Canada which are making the Finance Minister smile.

The Transvaal Government has placed an order for 10,000 head of cattle with Texas breeders for the purpose of restocking the African farms.

Four million seven hundred thousand tons of coal, an increase of three hundred and fifty thousand tons over the preceding year, were shipped from Nova Scotia during 1903.

An attempt will be made at an early date to establish an English market for Canadian-grown tobacco.

The Berlin National Zeitung states that Great Britain has informed Germany that in commercial matters Canada must not be regarded as a foreign country.

The construction of the main canal for irrigation purposes in Alberta will call for the excavation of approximately one foot of earth. The completion of the work in that district will, it is expected, save the province an expenditure and grazing 3,000,000 acres of land, now comparatively useless because of the periods of extreme drought to which the area is subject.

When Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was a leading figure in Victorian politics there sat in the Melbourne parliament a wealthy, but not well-informed, butcher. The chief secretary of the day was deprecating the attitude of the leader of the Opposition, whose conduct was, he declared, worse than Nero's.

"Who was Nero?" interrupted the knight of the cleaver, with equal scorn and sincerity.

"Who was Nero?" replied the delighted chief secretary. The honorable gentleman ought to know. Nero was a celebrated Roman butcher."

"There is a wide difference in success between the earnest, energetic farmer who makes a dairy student of himself, and the average farmer who keeps cows, almost any kind of cows, in any kind of way."—Hoard.

"It is a law of good economy to make the best of everything."—John Ruskin.

A Sheffield firm has undertaken a contract to supply 6,000 tons of steel rails for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The quantity now bought will, it is said, be sufficient to complete laying the track as far as New Liskeard, a distance of 112 miles from North Bay.

The Reciprocal Trade Bill, recently passed in New Zealand, by which Canada will be enabled to establish better commercial relations with the colony at the Antipodes, attracts much favorable comment in Canada.

A Connecticut "small farmer," whose domain amounts to only thirty-three acres of land, has shown that the small dairy, when well managed, pays very well. Last year, from nine cows, he sold milk and cream to the value of \$1,369.61, besides the milk used by two families. In addition, he sold pork to the value of \$182.66, and \$65 of hay.

Porcupines have become so plentiful in the timber lands near Wilkesbarre, Pa., that expert hunters have been employed to kill them. They were gnawing the bark and destroying many of the trees.

The butter production in Minnesota has increased 100 per cent. per cow during the last twelve years. This is attributed to the fact that a steady education along dairy lines has been going on in that state.

One of the forty German farmers who made a tour of America last year said: "You have a wonderful country in extent and fertility, but I can see that your farmers are not making half the profit they would make if they were better educated in their business; and, besides that, because they are not as well educated as they should be, they are rapidly destroying the fertility of their farms." This criticism, coming from a son of that hotbed of scientific endeavor, Germany, may possibly be worth a thought or two.

It is stated that the cold-storage men took fully one-third of the fish caught on the Columbia River last year. The fish-canning fraternity may not care to hear things like this.

There are now more than 500 students taking the agricultural course in Wisconsin University. Just 500 more enthusiasts who will assist in putting agriculture into its true place among the arts and sciences.

The barbers of Toronto will, henceforth, sterilize their instruments after each using. This is a step which might well be followed in other places.

Mr. Eben James, a leading fruit and produce merchant of Cape Town, writes that Canadians are shamefully neglecting their opportunities for extending trade in fruit, produce, etc., in South Africa.

The number of immigrants coming to Canada this winter is far in excess of the number that came last winter. English people are in the majority, but there is also a large percentage of Germans and Scandinavians. There is a decrease in the number of Russian, Polish and German Jews.

Over 3,000,000 pounds (a pound equals 45 lbs.) of butter were exported from Siberia in 1903.

Owing to the war in South Africa and the droughts in Australia, there has been a tremendous falling off in the wool exports from these places. Canadian manufacturers, who have hitherto been accustomed to import rather extensively from these lands across the sea, are beginning to look elsewhere for their supplies, and have found that wool from the Territories, especially Alberta, is very similar to certain grades grown in South Africa and Australia. This should be encouraging to the Northwest wool-raisers.

Rev. Father Burke, of P. E. I., writes us: "The Christmas number of the 'Advocate' is indeed a marvel of enterprise, and speaks volumes for the agriculture of Canada."

In the Olds (Alta.) district, Niority Bros. are reported to have threshed 350 bushels Early Banner oats for Chas. Wieler, in one hour and thirty minutes. In the same district, W. Bame's threshing outfit has finished work for the season, during which they have threshed the following: oats, 28,687 bushels; barley, 6,284; wheat, 485; rye, 18; timothy seed, 176.

## Increased Elevator Capacity.

The elevator capacity at Port Arthur and Ft. William has been increased 2,500,000 bushels by the completion of C. P. R. elevator E, an annex to elevator D, and an annex to King's elevator. The latter will accommodate about 500,000.



**Live-stock Conventions.**

The annual convention of the Manitoba Live-stock Associations will open in the Cockshutt Building, Princess Street, Winnipeg, on Monday, February 22nd, at 19.30 o'clock. The annual meeting of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association will be held on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock; the Horse-breeders' meeting at 13.30, and the Cattle-breeders at 20 o'clock. Joint convention in Wesley College. Addresses on "The stock barn," A. P. Ketchen, Ottawa; "Improving the local fair," Hon. Dr. Elliott; "The draft horse," W. S. Spark, Ottawa. Wednesday, 9 o'clock, discussion of subjects for national live-stock convention, Ottawa; and other important subjects; "Minimum valuation of horses imported from United States," H. C. Henders. Importation of stockers from United States, and Texas fever. Eleven o'clock, judging beef cattle—Prof. Grisdale in charge; 13.30, judging beef cattle continued; 20.30, "Seed selection and breeding," G. H. Clark, Ottawa. Same evening, in Wesley Convention Hall, a joint meeting will be held, at which Premier Roblin, J. A. M. Aikens, and Dr. Mills, Guelph, are expected to speak. Thursday, at 9, judging bacon hogs, address by A. P. Ketchen; 13.30, "Draft horses," W. S. Spark; 20 o'clock, same day, stockmen's banquet. Friday, 9 o'clock, judging light horses; 10 o'clock, seed-grain discussion; 13.30, judging dairy cattle—Prof. Grisdale; 20.30, judging bacon hogs; dressed carcasses, at 9 same morning. Annual dairy convention in City Hall, and at 20 o'clock public dairy meeting, addressed by Prof. Grisdale and S. A. Bedford. At 21 o'clock, Ontario Agricultural College ex-students banquet. On Saturday morning the abattoirs will be visited. Programme subject to some change.

**Fort Saskatchewan.**

The Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society has a membership of 120, and owns property valued at \$3,000. The following officers were elected for 1904: Hon. President, C. E. Hughes; President, T. J. Carscadden; 1st Vice-President, Gus Doze; 2nd Vice-President, P. Rye. Directors—H. Lambert, H. Irwin, A. Nelson, D. Simmons, W. Walker, R. Alton, C. Starrett, H. E. Daniel, H. Wilson, G. Gould, W. Simmons, R. Berry, J. W. Shera, J. Bell, R. J. Ferguson, S. H. Paradis. B. C. d'Easum was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

**Fire-guards as Road-makers.**

R. A. Wallace, M. L. A., High River, Alta., has had all the fire-guards which he oversees for two successive years plowed towards the center. He also, where at all practicable, plows the guard on the road allowance, so that when new roadways are being opened up, little except grading sloughs and bridging creeks is required. This plan might well be adopted by all entrusted in any sense with fire-guard construction.

**Southern Cattle in Alberta.**

Messrs. Wilkinson & McCord, ranchers at Sounding Lake, Northern Alberta, report that they are well satisfied with the condition of the Mexican cattle which they put upon their range last spring. They state that in their locality there is abundance of hay, good shelter, plenty of timber, and that the cattle are not only in thrifty condition, but even fat.

Major Cantwell, partner of Lord Beresford, from his ranch at the Red Deer River, also brings favorable reports of the way southern cattle are wintering. Where he is located the natural advantages necessary for successful ranching are abundant. These stockmen made large importations of Mexican cattle, and it is very encouraging to them that the northern range and Alberta climate agrees so well with the bovines from the south.

**W. O. A. C. Banquet.**

The ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College now residing in the West intend holding a banquet in Winnipeg during live-stock convention week. Friday, February 26th will, in all probability, be the date. Dr. Mills, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, is expected to be present, and will assist in making the occasion of more than ordinary interest.

**Scrub Horses not Wanted.**

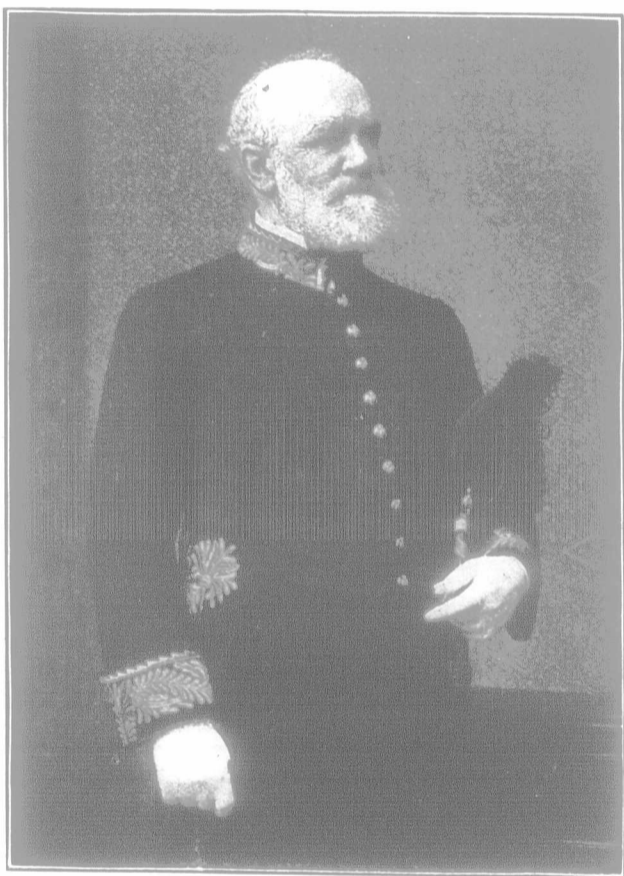
A deputation of Canadian horsemen recently waited upon the Dominion Government, asking that the minimum valuation on horses coming from the United States into Canada be raised. The party were unanimous that the American regulations toward Canadian stock, as now in force, should be enforced. This would place a tax of \$30.00 on a horse valued at \$150.00. It was pointed out that a lot of poor stuff coming into the country was of no practical use for agricultural purposes. The Government promised consideration. W. R. Stewart, Macleod, Alta., and Dr. Bremer, Qu'Appelle, Assa., were among the principal speakers.

**Transportation Commission at Work.**

The Chairman of the Transportation Commission has announced that the first work to be undertaken will be to find the shortest and cheapest route from Lake Superior to England. After that the Hudson's Bay route will come up for consideration.

**Railway Commission Chairman.**

Hon. Andrew George Blair, K. C., who a few months ago resigned his position as Minister of Railways and Canals, owing to his disagreement with the Dominion Government in regard to the proposed construction of the Quebec-Moncton division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has now been appointed chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission, the act for which was passed at last session of Parliament. Hon. Mr. Blair was the author of the Bill, and piloted it through the House, and it is believed to be the best that has yet been devised in any country for the regulation of railways and rates in the interests of the people. Mr. Blair is of Scottish descent, being born on March 7th, 1844, at Fredericton, N. B. After practising law for twelve years, he entered Provincial politics in 1878, and was for many years Premier of New Brunswick. In 1896, he entered the Dominion Government under Premier Laurier as Minister of Railways and Canals, holding office till his recent resignation. It is understood his salary as chairman of the commission will be \$10,000 per year. Mr. Blair has the reputation of being a fighter, and can, if he will, be of great and vital service to the most important of Canadian industries—agriculture—and in the mutual development of trade between the west and the east.



**Hon. A. G. Blair.**  
Late Dominion Minister of Railways and Canals; recently appointed chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission.

**Our London (Eng.) Letter.**

The Christmas trade, which finished up the year 1903, was in keeping with the general run of things. On the Monday preceding Christmas Day the record quantity of meat, poultry, etc., was shown in the London central markets, no less than 4,209 tons being on offer. The demand for choice beef and mutton was, as is usual at this season, good, and prices were correspondingly high. There was an enormous amount of business done. Indeed, the whole Christmas marketing was done entirely on that day. As I indicated in a previous letter, the poultry market was a very dear one, good turkeys, especially, being very scarce and phenomenally high; while small, "skinny" birds were dear, even at the little money asked.

Since the publication of the names of the gentlemen composing the Chamberlain Tariff Commission, general surprise is expressed by butchers that no one directly interested in the live or dead meat business has been appointed. Of course, I know there is a commission on food supplies now sitting, but I do not think it has powers to investigate and report upon the advisability of taxing imported foodstuffs. The vital importance of the subject is well worthy of a special commission to itself, and no doubt our National Federation of Meat Traders will see to it that the matter is fairly dealt with.

The subject of imported foodstuffs naturally leads to the consideration of Canada's relation to us as a source of continuous supplies, and how changes in our fiscal policy would affect her. Canada's geographical position is such that if a decided preference were given to her produce, as against that of the United States, for five winter months of the year she would be open to severe retaliatory impositions by the Americans. A very large percentage of Canada's exports come here via the United States. To obtain the full benefit of preferential tariff Canada must devise free winter ports and an efficient steamer service.

[Note.—Halifax and St. John, two of the safest harbors in the world, are open all the year round, and the former is 600 miles nearer England than is New York harbor.—Editor.]

The holiday season has brought a lull in the "ragging, tearing propaganda" speechifying, for which we are truly thankful. As the late by-elections have not altered the voting power of the parties in the House of Commons, we may take it the working and middle classes are not clamoring for the proposed change.

The appointment of Mr. P. B. Macnamara as commercial agent of the Canadian Government in Manchester is, I think, a step in the right direction. Up to the present, Canadian agents here have interested themselves more in the matter of emigration, but now, in Mr. Macnamara, Lancashire has a commercial expert who will be able to give sound advice on all matters of manufactures and markets, which will be to the mutual advantage of the United Kingdom and Canada.

The Duke of Marlborough, K. G., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, consented to perform the opening ceremony on the 5th inst. in connection with the Colonial Products Exhibition in the St. George's Hall, Liverpool. At a time, like the present, when the question of colonial reciprocity is so prominent, it is most opportune that an exhibition of colonial produce should be held. The aim of the promoters is to make it an object lesson of the great and varied supplies our colonies are able to send us.

To farmers, the year that has passed into limbo has been one of the very worst on record. From every quarter comes the cry of harvests ruined by rains. In many parts of England and Scotland, the harvest operations were only finished the week before Christmas, which is the very latest within memory. The wheat area of the country has declined by 45,000 acres, while the estimated produce is nearly nine million bushels less than last year, and barley about 150,000 bushels less. Oats, though sown on an increase of 80,000 acres, show a decrease of 5,700,000 bushels on last year. Potatoes, too, were worse than last year. Disease was rampant, and the occurrence of this pest has led to increased attention being paid to the development and growth of new varieties. In this connection, on Wednesday, 30th ulto., it is interesting to note that the initial steps for the founding of a National Potato Society were taken.

Since my last letter, there has been so very little doing in the butter market that prices still remain unchanged, and the men in the trade are taking advantage of the prevailing quietness to take stock and balance their books. Canadian butter has been practically out of the market, what small quantity there was on offer not being sufficient to justify any special quote.

In the bacon department, throughout the holiday season, the demand has, of course, been restricted and supply proportionately diminished. The business done has been steady, and rates have not officially altered. Canadian brands, it is true, have been somewhat forced on the market at rather less money than is officially quoted.

Although the cheese market, in harmony with the others, has been practically at a standstill, there is now a stronger undertone, and sellers are inclined to hold out for top limit. The stocks of Canadian cheese at the principal London station, on 31st ulto., was 167,000 boxes, as against 124,000 boxes at the corresponding period of 1902.

At Deptford, this week, trade has been very quiet, best States cattle being quoted at 11c. to 11½c., with, perhaps, a trifle more for anything extra good. There were no Canadians on the market.

**A Breeders' Organization.**

A new organization, called the American Breeders' Association, was perfected at St. Louis, December 29th and 30th, 1903. It includes both animal breeders and plant breeders, also scientists who are interested in the study of heredity in plants and animals. Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, was made President, and Wm. Hays, Minnesota Agricultural College, Secretary. The purpose of the new association is "to study the laws of breeding, and to promote the improvement of plants and animals by the development of expert methods of breeding." This organization had its origin in the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, which held their annual convention on the above dates. A full report of the convention, which includes addresses by many of the most advanced thinkers in the U. S. and Canada, may be had by becoming a member of the Association. J. D. Funk, Bloomington, Ill., is secretary of the membership committee. Hon. John Dryden, of Toronto, was elected chairman of the animal section.

**American Drivers and the Railroads.**

One of the most recent innovations in American railroad management is to charge stock dealers returning from Chicago and other markets full fare for their passage. Previous to January 1st, the dealer who used a car for shipping purposes was given a complimentary ride to his original destination, and the action of the railway companies in inaugurating the new policy has aroused considerable dissension among the fraternity of stockmen.

**Horses for Japan.**

The Japanese Government is looking for cavalry horses in Alberta. S. Okamura, their emissary, is in this country.



Simplicity in the Home.

The principle of simplicity in house furnishing, which so many profess in these days, and few practice, is applied with great literalness by the Japanese. They have very little furniture in their houses, and much of that little, like cushions, finger warmers, and tobacco stoves, is only brought in when required.

The Japanese house is as simple as its furnishings. It is all on one floor, and is so light and perishable in its materials and construction that, even when secured for the night, it would, in many cases, scarcely bear the weight of a drunken man leaning against it.

These houses have no heating arrangements, except little hand stoves, and the Japanese are seldom warm in winter beyond the tips of their fingers. But they do not seem to mind cold, and are so fond of air that among the poorer classes the whole front of the house is usually taken down in the daytime and replaced, if it is sunny, by curtains of dark blue or chocolate-colored cotton.

Outside their houses, the Japanese are as elaborate as they are simple within. Sometimes a man with a back-yard only twelve feet square will convert it into a diminutive garden, with a lake and mountain, river, bridges and arbors, and if he has two or three acres, or even one, he will certainly do so.

The True Gentleman.

"He is above a low act. He cannot stoop to commit a fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back.

sitive feelings. He insults no man. If he has a rebuke for another he is straightforward, open and manly. He cannot descend to scurrillity. Billingsgate does not lie on his track. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every one.

"It is a noble privilege which has been sadly prostituted, and what I want to tell you is, that the humblest man who has the coarsest work to do, yet if his heart be tender, and pure, and true, can be, in the most emphatic sense of the word, 'a gentleman.'"

"We live together, day by day. And some chance look or tone Lights up with instantaneous ray An inner world unknown."

"How much we take! how little give! Yet every life is meant To help all lives; each man shall live For all men's betterment."

Markets.

British Markets.

London.—Cattle, 10c. to 12c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8c.; sheep, firm at 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c.; lambs, 13 1/2c. per lb.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.70; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4; cows, \$1.50 to \$4; heifers, \$2 to \$4.75; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.35; bulls, \$2 to \$4.25; calves, \$3 to \$8.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.75 to \$5.10; good to choice, heavy, \$5.05 to \$5.15; rough, heavy, \$4.80 to \$5.05; light, \$4.60 to \$4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.80 to \$5.05. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.60; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal.—About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves and 150 sheep and lambs offered. Very few really prime cattle, and the prices of good stuff were higher. Common and inferior, slow of sale at low prices. Prime heaves, 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c.; good mediums, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; ordinary mediums, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c., and common stock at 2 1/2c. to 3 1/2c.; lean culling cows, 1 1/2c. to 2c., and bulls at 2c. to 2 1/2c. per pound. Young calves, \$2.50 to \$3.50 each; a few others, \$6 to \$15. Sheep, 3 1/2c., and lambs at 4 1/2c. to 5c. Fat hogs plentiful, at \$5 to \$5.40.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat.—Prices keep firm on the local market at the higher prices to which it rose a few weeks ago. There is every indication that these prices will be maintained. The quotations for January delivery are: No. 1 northern, 81c.; No. 2 northern, 78c.; No. 3 northern, 74 1/2c.; No. 4 northern, 67 1/2c. to 67c.; feed wheat, 52c.; No. 2 feed, 42c. The prices for May delivery are: No. 1 northern, 85 1/2c.; No. 2, 82 1/2c.; No. 3, 78 1/2c.

Oats.—The best grade of oats arriving on the market is No. 2 white, and for a long time there has been no quotations for the higher grade. That quality is coming in freely, and the demand is being well supplied. The price is 30 1/2c. to 30 3/4c.

Barley.—Barley is even more disappointing than oats, in the matter of quality, No. 3 being the only grade offered. There is a steady market, and all consignments are freely bought up at 37c.

Flax.—The prices for flax are: No. 1, 91 1/2c.; No. 2, 88 1/2c.

FLOUR AND MILL FEED.

Flour.—Flour has gone up in price, and the quotations now given are: No. 1 flour, \$4.20 per barrel, packed in 98-pound sacks; No. 2, \$4.60; No. 3, \$4.00.

Bran.—\$17.00 per ton; shorts, \$19.00 per ton, in 100-pound sacks.

Oat chop, \$25.00 per ton; barley chop, \$20.00; mixed, barley and oats, \$22.00; oil cake, \$27.00 per ton.

Hay.—Hay is selling, with a good demand, at \$10.00 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

The vegetable market continues in a satisfactory state, with a good demand at remunerative prices.

Potatoes continue to sell at 60c.; cabbage is worth 2c. per pound; carrots, \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel; turnips, 25c. per bushel; celery, 40c. to \$1.00 per dozen, according to size.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery butter is selling at 26c. per pound. Dairy butter varies all the way from 18c. to 25c. per pound, according to quality, in tubs or print.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Turkeys.—Manitoba, 16c.; eastern turkeys, 12c.; fowls, 9c.; chicken, 11c.

Eggs.—Case eggs are now selling at 25c. per dozen, and fresh-laid are worth 40c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.—Nothing more encouraging can be said of the cattle market than that matters are not getting worse. There are no signs of improvement, however. Prices this week are: steers, choice quality, 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c.; cows, 3c. to 3 1/2c.

Hogs.—Choice quality is selling at 5c. per pound, live weight, at Winnipeg. One cent per pound less is given for weights under 150 lbs. and over 250 lbs.

Mutton.—There is a good demand at the following prices: Sheep, 3 1/2c. to 4c. per pound; lambs, 3c. per lb., off cars, at Winnipeg.

Milk Cows.—There is a good demand for milk cows at prices ranging from \$35.00 per head for fair to \$55.00 per head, for excellent animals.

Olds Agricultural Society.

One of the most successful agricultural societies in the Territories has its headquarters at Olds, Alta. For 1903 the membership was 173, and at the beginning of the present year 62 had already renewed their membership. The premiums paid at the last fair amounted to over four hundred dollars. Steps are being taken to have members conduct experiments on their own farms next year.

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'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark  
 Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;  
 'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark  
 Our coming, and look brighter when we come.

—Byron.

**A FAIR BARBARIAN.**

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

CHAPTER VI.

Accidental.

When dinner was over, Lady Theobald rose, and proceeded to the drawing-room, Lucia following in her wake. From her very babyhood Lucia had disliked the drawing-room, which was an imposing apartment of great length and height, containing much massive furniture, upholstered in faded blue satin. All the girl's evenings, since her fifth year, had been spent sitting opposite her grandmother, in one of the straightest of the blue chairs; all the most scathing reproaches she had received had been administered to her at such times. She had a secret theory, indeed, that all unpleasant things occurred in the drawing-room after dinner.

Just as they had seated themselves, and Lady Theobald was on the point of drawing toward her the little basket containing the gray woollen mittens she made a duty of employing herself by knitting each evening, Dobson, the coachman, in his character of footman, threw open the door, and announced a visitor.

"Capt. Barold."

Lady Theobald dropped her gray mittens, the steel needles falling upon the table with a clink. She rose to her feet at once, and met half-way the young man who had entered.

"My dear Francis," she remarked, "I am exceedingly glad to see you at last," with a slight emphasis upon the "at last."

"Tha-anks," said Capt. Barold, rather languidly. "You're very good, I'm sure."

Then he glanced at Lucia, and Lady Theobald addressed her:—

"Lucia," she said, "this is Francis Barold, who is your cousin."

Capt. Barold shook hands feebly.

"I have been trying to find out whether it is third or fourth," he said.

"It is third," said my lady.

Lucia had never seen her display such cordiality to anybody. But Capt. Francis Barold did not seem much impressed by it. It struck Lucia that he would not be likely to be impressed by anything. He seated himself near her grandmother's chair, and proceeded to explain his presence on the spot, without exhibiting much interest even in his own relation of facts.

"I promised the Rathburns that I would spend a week at their place; and Slowbridge was on the way, so it occurred to me I would drop off in passing. The Rathburns' place, Broadoaks, is about ten miles farther on; not far, you see."

"Then," said Lady Theobald, "I am to understand that your visit is accidental."

Capt. Barold was not embarrassed. He did not attempt to avoid her ladyship's rather stern eye, as he made his cool reply.

"Well, yes," he said. "I beg pardon, but it is accidental, rather."

Lucia gave him a pretty, frightened look, as if she felt that, after such an audacious confession, something very serious must happen; but nothing serious happened at all. Singularly enough, it was Lady Theobald herself who looked ill at ease, and as though she had not been prepared for such a contingency.

During the whole of the evening, in fact, it was always Lady Theobald who was placed at a disadvantage, Lucia discovered. She could hardly realize the fact at first; but before an hour had passed its truth was forced upon her.

Capt. Barold was a very striking-looking man, upon the whole. He was large, gracefully built, and fair; his eyes were gray, and noticeable for the coldness of their expression, his features regular and aquiline, his features leisurely.

As he conversed with her grandmother, Lucia wondered at him privately. It seemed to her innocent mind that he had been everywhere, and seen everything and everybody, without caring for or enjoying his privileges. The truth was, that he had seen and experienced a great deal too much. As an only child, the heir to a large property, and heir prospective to one of the oldest titles in the country, he had exhausted life early. He saw in Lady Theobald, not the imposing head and social front of Slowbridge social life, the power who rewarded with approval and punished with a frown, but a tiresome, pretentious old woman, whom his mother had asked him, for some feminine reason, to visit.

"She feels she has a claim upon us, Francis," she had said appealingly.

"Well," he had remarked, "that is rather deuced cool, isn't it? We have people enough on our hands without cultivating Slowbridge, you know."

His mother sighed faintly.

"It is true we have a great many people to consider; but I wish you would do it, my dear."

She did not say anything, at all about Lucia; above all, she did not mention that a year ago she herself had spent two or three days at Slowbridge, and had been charmed beyond measure by the girl's innocent freshness, and that she had said, rather absently, to Lady Theobald,—

"What a charming wife Lucia would make for a man to whom gentleness and a yielding disposition were necessary! We do not find such girls in society nowadays, my dear Lady Theobald. It is very difficult of late years to find a girl who is not spoken of as 'fast,' and who is not disposed to take the reins in her own hands. Our young men are flattered and courted until they become a little dictatorial, and our girls are spoiled at home. And the result is a great deal of domestic unhappiness afterward—and even a great deal of scandal, which is dreadful to contemplate. I cannot help feeling the greatest anxiety in secret concerning Francis. Young men so seldom consider these matters until it is too late."

"Girls are not trained as they were in my young days, or even in yours," said Lady Theobald. "They are allowed too much liberty. Lucia has been brought up immediately under my own eye."

"I feel that it is fortunate," remarked Mrs. Barold, quite incidentally, "that Francis need not make a point of money."

For a few moments Lady Theobald did not respond; but afterwards, in the course of the conversation which followed, she made an observation which was, of course, purely incidental.

"If Lucia makes a marriage which

pleases her great-uncle, old Mr. Dugald Binnie, of Glasgow, she will be a fortunate girl. He has intimated, in his eccentric fashion, that his immense fortune will either be hers or will be spent in building charitable asylums of various kinds. He is a remarkable and singular man."

When Capt. Barold had entered his distinguished relative's drawing-room, he had not regarded his third cousin with a very great deal of interest. He had seen too many beauties in his thirty years to be greatly moved by the sight of one; and here was only a girl who had soft eyes, and looked young for her age, and who wore an ugly muslin gown, that most girls could not have carried off at all.

"You have spent the greater part of your life in Slowbridge?" he condescended to say in the course of the evening.

"I have lived here always," Lucia answered. "I have never been away more than a week at a time."

"Ah?" interrogatively. "I hope you have not found it dull."

"No," smiling a little. "Not very. You see, I have known nothing gayer."

"There is society enough of a harmless kind here," spoke up Lady Theobald virtuously. "I do not approve of a round of gayeties for young people: it unfits them for the duties of life."

But Capt. Barold was not as favorably impressed by these remarks as might have been anticipated.

"What an old fool she is!" was his polite inward comment. And he resolved at once to make his visit as brief as possible, and not to be induced to run down again during his stay at Broadoaks. He did not even take the trouble to appear to enjoy his evening.

From his earliest infancy, he had always found it easier to please himself than to please other people. In fact, the world had devoted itself to endeavoring to please him, and win his—toleration, we may say, instead of admiration, since it could not hope for the latter. At home he had been adored rapturously by a large circle of affectionate male and female relatives; at school his tutors had been singularly indulgent of his faults and admiring of his talents, even among his fellow-pupils he had been a sort of autocrat. Why not, indeed, with such birthrights and such prospects? When he had entered society, he had met with even more amiable treatment from affectionate mothers, from innocent daughters, from cordial paternal parents, who voted him an exceedingly fine fellow.

Why should he bore himself by taking the trouble to seem pleased by a stupid evening with an old grenadier in petticoats and a badly-dressed country girl?

Lucia was very glad when, in answer to a timidly appealing glance, Lady Theobald said,—

"It is half-past ten. You may wish us good-night, Lucia."

Lucia obeyed, as if she had been half-past ten herself, instead of nearly twenty; and Barold was not long in following her example.

Dobson led him to a stately chamber at the top of the staircase, and left him there. The captain chose the largest and most luxurious chair, sat down in it, and lighted a cigar at his leisure.

"Confoundedly stupid hole!" he said with a refined vigor one would scarcely have expected from an individual of his birth and breeding. "I shall leave tomorrow, of course. What was my mother thinking of? Stupid business from first to last."

CHAPTER VII.

"I should like to see more of Slowbridge."

When he announced at breakfast his intention of taking his departure on the midday train, Lucia wondered again what would happen; and again, to her relief, Lady Theobald was astonishingly lenient.

"As your friends expect you, of course we cannot overrule them," she said. "We will, however, hope to see something of you during your stay at Broadoaks. It will be very easy for you to run down and give us a few hours now and then."

"Tha-anks," said Capt. Barold.

He was decently civil, if not enthusiastic, during the few remaining hours of his stay. He stammered through the grounds with Lucia, who took charge of him in obedience to her grandmother's wish. He did not find her particularly troublesome when she was away from her ladyship's side. When she came out to him in her simple cotton gown and straw hat, it occurred to him that she was much prettier than he had thought her at first. For economical reasons she had made the little morning-dress herself, without the slightest regard for the designs of Miss Chickie; and as it was not trimmed at all, and had only a black-velvet ribbon at the waist, there was nothing to place her charming figure at a disadvantage. It could not be said that her shyness and simplicity delighted Capt. Barold, but, at least, they did not displease him; and this was really as much as could be expected.

"She does not expect a fellow to exert himself, at all events," was his inward comment; and he did not exert himself.

But, on the point of taking his departure, he went so far as to make a very gracious remark to her.

"I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in London for a season, before very long," he said; "my mother will have great pleasure in taking charge of you, if Lady Theobald cannot be induced to leave Slowbridge."

"Lucia never goes from home alone," said Lady Theobald; "but I should certainly be obliged to call upon your mother for her good offices, in the case of our spending a season in London. I am too old a woman to alter my mode of life altogether."

In obedience to her ladyship's orders, the venerable handbag was brought to the door; and the two ladies drove to the station with him.

It was during this drive that a very curious incident occurred,—an incident to which, perhaps, this story owes its existence, since, if it had not taken place, there might, very possibly, have been no events of a stirring nature to chronicle. Just as Dobson drove rather slowly up the part of High Street distinguished by the presence of Miss Belinda Bassett's house, Capt. Barold suddenly appeared to be attracted by some figure he discovered in the garden appertaining to that modest structure.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed, in an undertone, "there is Miss Octavia."

For the moment he was almost roused to a display of interest. A faint smile lighted his face, and his cold, handsome eyes slightly brightened.

Lady Theobald sat bolt upright.

"That is Miss Bassett's niece, from America," she said. "Do I understand you know her?"

(To be continued.)



**Queen Draga's Wardrobe.**

During the first week of January, the Palace Square at Belgrade was thronged with women, who had assembled to bid on the articles of Queen Draga's wardrobe, then put up at auction. The anxiety of the buyers may be inferred from the fact that, in that land of superstition, possession of any of the murdered Queen's things will be held to bring good luck to the owner.

The wardrobe is not very extensive, for a queen; indeed, it has been stated that few American society girls could get along on less. Nevertheless, to the ordinary reader, the supply does not seem exactly inadequate to the needs even of a royal personage. The lack of jeweled trimmings and priceless laces is, however, quite remarkable, so much so as to clear the poor Queen of the charges of extravagance which were laid at her door.

Among other things offered for sale were her wedding-dress, a soft, white silk gown, trimmed with small bunches of myrtle, which, it is rumored, has been bought by Madame Modjeska, who will use it as a stage-dress in her character of Mary Queen of Scots; twenty-one carriage dresses of woollen stuffs, usually gray; seven carriage dresses of silk, and five of velvet; eighteen silk blouses, and fourteen of baliste, all very pretty. One blouse is formed in the military style, which is coming in vogue again to-day. It is made of white material, with rich gold epaulettes of gold braid, and gold cord ornaments across the front. Queen Draga was very partial to this blouse, and often said she would like to be buried in it. Instead of that, her poor body was thrust by her assassins into a potato sack.

There were also sold seventeen kimonos; sixteen colored silk petticoats, and fourteen white silk ones, also ten of white lawn; eighteen hats; fourteen fans; six parasols, with jeweled handles, and one

hundred and twenty pairs of silk stockings, many of which were mended. Of evening wraps, the Queen had only six, the reason of this probably being that she scarcely ever dared to go out at night.

The proceeds of the entire assortment will be used to help in paying off the creditors, who have put in claims of various kinds against the court property.

**When You Entertain a Guest.**

1. Don't gossip, telling all the "nasty" things you know about people.

2. Don't haul out all the photos of your friends which you own and exhibit them. It is all right to show a picture occasionally, if it comes about in course of conversation, or if there is any especial reason for doing so; but it is vulgar to make a mere exhibition of photos which were given to you just for yourself. The chances are, too, that your guest isn't the least interested in looking at the photos of these people whom she has never seen.

3. Don't exhibit a whole series of memorial cards or poems. They are very gruesome things, and no matter how dear or interesting they may be to you, they are not likely to be so to your visitor. Besides, they invariably give a decidedly gloomy and funereal cast to the conversation.

4. Don't talk about your ailments in detail, or enter into particulars about any sick person.

5. Don't tell about any of your private business affairs, or those of your friends. If you do, you may wish some day that you hadn't.

6. Don't do all the talking yourself.

7. Do be bright and cheerful.

8. Do be kindly.

9. Do be a good listener now and

again, and lead your guest to talk. The conversation should be well balanced.

10. Do try to make your guest feel at home.

11. Do talk naturally. Keep affectation at a safe distance.

12. If you are clever, be sure you talk well within the comprehension of your guest. It doesn't matter so much what you talk about, as how you talk. Let your conversation be bright, kindly, and free from vulgarity, and it is likely to be all right. There are hosts of subjects, too, which may be made topics of conversation without launching into gossip. Your fancywork; your flowers; your garden; your chickens, or cows, or dairying; your trip to town; observations on the sky, or sunsets, or the winter woods; "nice" things about your neighbors; a new book; news from a late paper or magazine; a concert you have been at—these are just a few of the subjects which, in the mind of a well-disposed woman, make matter for cheerful and interesting conversation.

THE HOUSE-MOTHER.

**Domestic Economy.**

Too much care cannot be taken in the arrangement of the luncheon if a girl or boy is to take the midday meal to school. Paraffine paper should be used to protect each article on the bill-of-fare from its neighbor, while a fresh linen or paper napkin should be furnished daily. The odor of a stale napkin is enough to discourage a fastidious appetite at the start. Pack the things in the order in which they are to be eaten, with the substantial of sandwiches, eggs or cheese at the top. Bananas are also usually best placed

on top, as they decay as soon as crushed. Other fruits, wrapped in paper, if juicy, should be laid at the bottom, with the sweets, such as homemade cookies, a turnover, a little individual cake or cup custard in between.

When overcome by bodily fatigue or exhausted by brain labor, no stimulant, so called, serves so well the purpose of refreshment and rest, both bodily and mentally, as milk. When heated as hot as one can readily take it, it may be sipped slowly from a tumbler, and as it is easily digested one feels very soon its beneficial effects. Few persons realize the stimulating qualities of this simple beverage.

Mourning wash goods are a little difficult to starch nicely. Boil one quart of clean wheat bran in three gallons of water for one hour. While still warm, strain through a cheesecloth, and wash the black muslin or linen in it. Use neither soap nor starch. Press while damp.

If the hands and feet perspire freely, a jar of powdered alum is a useful toilet adjunct. Powdered alum is not a good thing to use every day, but dusted on the inside of the hands occasionally, after washing, or over the sole of the foot and between the toes, it will dry the surface of the skin a little; or a little of the powder may be added to the water in which the hands were washed. Once in a while one sees an alum bath recommended to take off that frightful shiny look from the face. But alum is so drying, it can hardly be used without producing or accentuating wrinkles.—[Mass. Plowman.]

**Jottings.****THE AFTERNOON NAP.**

The need for the light coverlet thrown over a person when lying down during the day, even in a warm room, is explained by the reduced circulation of the blood when the body is in a recumbent posture.

When one lies down, the heart especially is eased temporarily of its regular work. The body depends for warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, the missing warmth must be made up by extra covering.

This temporary respite of the heart's action also accounts for the wholesomeness of the afternoon nap, or for the benefit derived from the half-hour's lying down without sleep, which so many nervous or overworked women find recuperative.

**FOR STOUT FOLK.**

People of middle age who are inclined to become too stout, and are troubled with feeble digestive powers, should avoid potatoes, spirits, sweets and food rich in fats or oils. They should also take toast in place of plain bread.

**WOMEN WALKERS.**

Almost every woman walks far too rapidly for anything like grace to enter into her movements. A tall woman, for some reason, walks more slowly than a little one. Her elbows, shoulders and hips move from side to side with every movement of her feet. If you want to be graceful, do not look at your feet, but hold your head well up in the air. Do not shuffle. A little thoughtfulness and practice in high stepping will soon break you off this ugly habit. Do not bend back at the waist, under the impression that you are thereby walking erectly. It throws the stomach forward, and is almost as inimical to grace as round shoulders. Finally, do not allow yourself to walk "pigeon-toed"—that is, with the toes turned in or straight. You never can be graceful in movement when you do. It is always hard to tell what to do with the hands. The natural way, to have the hands close to the sides, or loosely clasped in front, is the best. And to have them stiff and close to the sides is the worst. And then bend up at the knees, and walk with a stiff, awkward gait. But, alas, the majority of the women who walk with this stiff, awkward gait try to do it in a graceful way. They do not seem to think of it as a thing.

**NURSERY NEVERS.**

Never leave a child alone in a room with a fire in it, unless there is a tall fender guard fastened to each side of the fireplace, so that the chick cannot possibly get burned. Never give baby painted toys unless the paint is enameled so that it does not come off when used as an article of food. Never nurse baby without removing scratchy ornaments, as brooches, pins, etc., from your attire. Never leave bottles containing liniment or medicine within the reach of tiny children. One of the first instincts is to taste everything within reach. Never nag at any time, especially in the nursery. Never let a child cry or sob itself to sleep. Learn the cause—there usually is a cause for the crying or sobbing of a healthy child—and remedy it. Never force a child to eat if its food is distasteful to him; a little rest to the digestion sometimes is beneficial. Never let the little folk play with domestic pets who are allowed to roam about the streets; diphtheria and other dire ills are some-

times carried into the home in this way. Never fail to have all the milk and all the water consumed by the baby boiled. Boiling kills all bacteria.

**SOURCES OF TYPHOID INFECTION.**

Seale Harris mentions the following causes: Milk, flies, dust, contact infection, uncooked vegetables, oysters and ice. Dairies which supply milk to the cities should be regularly inspected; cows should not be pastured in low lands upon which the sewage of small towns are drained. Flies present a great problem. Something may be done to destroy flies in their breeding places, which is largely in the excreta from horses, and in human excrement. Chloride of lime will destroy the larvæ. Human excreta used as a fertilizing agent may carry infection. Vegetables should be thoroughly washed in pure water. Ice should be made only of pure water. Finally, the prevention of typhoid fever should begin by limiting the infection to the patient under treatment.

**He Wasn't Quite Sure.**

It was, comparatively, but a short time ago that the old rules of the English courts were in full force and vigor in the conservative State of South Carolina. Thus it was distinctly provided that each attorney and counselor, while engaged in a trial, must wear "a black gown and coat." But on one occasion James L. Pettigree, one of the leaders of the bar, appeared dressed in a light coat.

"Mr. Pettigree," said the judge, "you have on a light coat. You can not speak, sir."

"Oh, your honor," Pettigree replied, "may it please the Court, I conform to the law."

"No, Mr. Pettigree, you have on a light coat. The Court cannot hear you."

"But, your honor," insisted the lawyer, "you misinterpret. Allow me to illustrate. The law says that a barrister must wear 'a black gown and coat,' does it not?"

"Yes," replied the judge.

"And does your honor hold that both the gown and the coat must be black?"

"Certainly, Mr. Pettigree, certainly, sir," answered his honor.

"And yet it is also provided by law," continued Mr. Pettigree, "that the sheriff must wear 'a cocked hat and sword,' is it not?"

"Yes, yes," was the somewhat impatient answer.

"And does the Court hold," questioned Pettigree, "that the sword must be cocked as well as the hat?"

"Eh—er—h'm," mused his honor, "you—er—may—er—continue your speech, Mr. Pettigree."—Success.





## With the Flowers.

A plant whose rich, tropical appearance, as well as the ease with which it may be grown, should especially recommend it to lovers of plants in country homes, is the cyperus, or umbrella plant. This is, really a sort of marsh grass, with erect stems, or culms, each crowned by a tuft of leaves radiating circularly around the end of the stem, the whole bearing some resemblance to, and being quite as pretty as, the more expensive palm. There are two varieties of cyperus, the one quite dwarf, and suitable for table or window decoration; the other, which grows to a height of three or four feet, is better for occupying places on the floor, or on low flower-tables or jardiniere stands.

The cyperus is of the easiest propagation. You may get a sprig from a neighbor and start it by simply putting the end in a bottle of water, which is not permitted to get too cold, or you may get a piece of a root, as the roots of a large plant may be frequently subdivided without injury to the parent plant. More conveniently still, perhaps, you may sow the seed, and have many plants instead of one.

Cyperus seed should be sown in shallow boxes, and kept moist and warm. An under heat is best, so if the boxes can be suspended above a stove or steam-radiator, all the better. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, or simply thinned out, so as to have plenty of room, and kept warm and moist until they are about two or three inches in height. Then they should be potted in muck in little three-inch pots, which are immediately sunk in a box of wet sand.

When these little pots are filled with roots, the plants may be moved to four-inch pots, whose saucers are kept filled with water all the time. The final potting will come when the plants have attained a rich green, palm-like character, and are ready as ornaments, for the jardiniere or other vessels which they are to occupy. It must be remembered that the final planting must be into vessels which will hold water, as the soil must be kept as wet as that of a bog all the time. Any lack of water will immediately cause the ends of the leaves to become brown and shrivelled. The flowers of the umbrella plant, of course, like those of most other grasses, do not amount to much as far as appearance goes, and, as seeding exhausts the vitality of the plant, should be removed as soon as the panicles begin to show.

It may seem to some that shifting from pot to pot, as recommended above, is an unnecessary thing. But this is not so. It is the method which has been proven to be the best by keepers of greenhouses and horticulturists who have made an art of the successful raising of plants and flowers.

The amount of sunshine that the cyperus requires is immaterial. Like many other bog plants, it will thrive in partial shade, and may be given a place in the eastern or northern windows. The finest one I ever saw, however, grew in a bucket placed in a southern bay window. This one consisted of a great mass of stems, surmounted by a canopy of green that almost filled the window, and, in looking at it, I wondered that anyone should prefer to it the palms, rubber plants and araucarias, which cost so much more and are, for the majority of people, in no way more satisfactory.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

### Some More About Dolly and Betty at Culleston Manor.

No. III.

We are now not very far from the end of our story. Very healthfully and very happily sped the last precious hours of that eventful visit to Culleston. The twins had stood somewhat in awe of the Squire and Madam, his wife, who, according to the ideas of that day, exacted from the young people of their family certain little formalities of manner and rigid obedience to rules which would surprise, and yet, perhaps, be a wholesome lesson in self-restraint to the children of our own day and generation. It was surely no great hardship to have to stand aside for their elders to pass onwards first; to make a prim little curtsy at the door before entering a room, and never to offer an opinion until it was asked for, whilst all reasonable pleasures were freely accorded to the cousins and their guests. They had been allowed to slide upon the big lake in the park, though under careful supervision to avoid accidents, and they had all come indoors afterwards with sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks, their arms laden with bunches

of events, and whose names had been handed down in the records of their country as of those who had sacrificed their means, and, in many cases their lives, in its service. As they were led around the long corridors, and, gazing upon knight and lady in garbs quaint and curious, were told how this one had fallen at Edghill, another at Marston Moor, etc., etc., whilst Culleston itself had been a very central point in the stirring times of 1685. "Why is there no picture just there, between the Squire and Madam Culleston you have just told us about?" questioned Mollie, with her small finger pointed upwards at a gap she had spied about five feet from the floor. "Well," replied Basil, "that is our secret. You shall see that very picture this evening, and all the grown-up people will see it then, and not before. They were asking about it when they walked round the gallery this morning, and I heard my father say, 'All in good time, my friends. The young folks seem to have something in hand about that picture, and we have let them have their own way in the matter. I expect the mystery will be revealed before Nurse Dibble carries her nurslings back to town.'"

And so it was, and no later than eight o'clock that night. The elder daughters of the house, and the young girl guests of their own age, with their cavaliers, had all entered into the spirit of the thing. They had ransacked the old cedar chests in the attics, and rifled the armoury, so that when the grown-ups from the dining-room were invited to see

both together, and, "Yes! it is Dolly, it is Betty, over again," was echoed all over the room, whilst Nurse Dibble, fearing the excitement for them, gathered her nurslings into her loving arms, and said, "Wait till we get home, my pretties, and I will tell you the story of how these dear little maids (the great, great, great grandmothers of yourselves, and Masters Tom and Basil), when they were only a few years older than you are now, marched in the procession of the twenty-four maids of Taunton, carrying the satin banner which their fingers had worked, to do homage to one who, alack-a-day! they thought a hero, but who turned out to be no hero at all." It is not our purpose to relate the story of the Dolly and Betty of the older epoch, just as Nurse Dibble told it to the Dolly and Betty of four generations after it all had happened, partly because but a very modified version of the sad happenings of that eventful time could be poured into the ears of the eager little questioners, and partly because the writer, who was born in the vale of Taunton Dean, and who last summer was privileged to spend some weeks upon its surrounding hills, every foot of which was historical ground, wants to tell our readers something about it in some later pages of the "Farmer's Advocate." Meanwhile, Dolly and Betty have made their last prim little curtsies; they have been alternately both hugged and kissed; they have smiled and wept over their adieux to Culleston, and if we hear of them again it will be as pupils in the old school at Castle Green, under the gaunt old archways of which their little great grandmothers had passed when they dared fate by carrying their banner to welcome "King Monmouth" to Taunton. H. A. B.

### "Tiny Farmhouse."

"Tiny Farmhouse at Mow Cop, Cheshire," is nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level, being on the top of the hill Mow Cop. Up here quickset hedges are unknown, and dry stone walls of millstone grit are universal. The size of the farm may be gauged by the small haystack on the right. The curious object in the background is a great mass of hard rock, known as the Old Man of Mow, and is visible for many miles from the Cheshire Plains below.

### Recipes.

#### APPLE GINGER.

(Nice relish for breakfast.)

Pare two and a half pounds of sour apples; core and chop coarsely. Put in a saucepan, with one and a half pounds of brown sugar; the rind and juice of one and a half lemons; half an ounce of ginger root, and one cupful of cold water. Let the fruit come to a boil, then set back on the stove to simmer for four or five hours. Stir occasionally to keep from burning. Put in self-sealers.

#### POTATO CONES.

Take mashed potatoes, season with salt, pepper, and a little butter and cream. Mould in small cones, turn out and sprinkle with crumbs and a little butter, and brown in the oven about twenty minutes.

### The Largest Kitchen in the World.

The "Bon Marche," the famous Paris department store, has just finished its new kitchen, the largest in the world, which is used for preparing the meals of the 4,000 employees of one sort and another who conduct the business.

These are all supplied with their meals during the day, and that the whole of the working hours may not be given up to the table, the appliances are on the largest scale.

The smallest saucepan in the kitchen holds 75 quarts, the largest 375. There are some 50 frying pans, each with a capacity for 50 cutlets.

On the days when omelettes are served more than 7,800 eggs are needed, and 750 quarts of coffee are daily served. The culinary staff consists of 60 chef cooks and more than 100 assistants.



Tiny Farmhouse at Mow Cop, Cheshire.

of mistletoe, ivy, holly and bright yellow gorse, the buds of which were even now peeping out between the somewhat formidable array of greenery which surrounded them, and which, when put in water and kept in a warm room, would be for some weeks to come green and golden reminders of dear Culleston days. Tom had donned a thick pair of leather gloves, and armed with a sharp knife had made war both on holly bush and furze, so that filled to the brim should be the monster hamper of good things which they were to carry back to Madam Rebecca. It was to contain turkeys, capons, mince pies, pasties (sweet and savory), new laid eggs, scalded cream, and the golden butter for which the dairy maid of the manor was so celebrated, but the holly, ivy and mistletoe were to be the boys' share in the good old Somersetshire custom, which still survives, of first offering a welcome, a real west country welcome, and then to send the guests away literally laden with spoils. But amongst all the happenings at Culleston, there was not one which would leave a more indelible impression upon the minds of the twins, or have a more lasting influence upon their lives, than that which took place on the last evening of their visit. They would return to Taunton with a sense of kinship with a family which generations ago had taken part in stirring

what they called their "munning," they beheld a goodly company of knights and ladies, little and big, who had apparently stepped down from their picture-frames and had taken a new lease of their lives. But the finest living tableau of the evening, though they did not call it so (as such a name had not then been even thought of), was at the unveiling of the picture which had been purposely removed in the morning.

Dolly and Mollie, who (knowing nothing of what they were to see), dressed in quaint short-waisted, short-sleeved, but long-skirted, dresses, of embroidered satin, with strings of pearls around their necks, long mittens on their drooped arms, and curious looking turbans on their heads, were ranged hand in hand before the curtain. Their little hearts thumped with excitement; their eyes danced with pleasure at being dressed up so finely, a pleasure somewhat qualified by the thought, "What would our Aunt Rebecca say?" Whilst one was whispering, "Is you afraid?" and the other answering, "No, I don't think I am," the curtains fell apart, and there, just before them, dressed just as they were, stood what looked like Dolly with the brown eyes, and Betty with the blue, smiling, but immovable as they had been standing since more than a century ago.

"Why, it's us! it's us!" cried





### Sow Beside All Waters.

"Never think kind words are wasted;  
Bread on waters cast are they,  
And it may be we shall find them  
Coming back to us some day.  
Coming back when sorely needed,  
In a time of sharp distress;  
So, my friend, let's give them freely;  
Gift and giver God will bless."

I began the year by saying that we could never hope to reap a valuable harvest unless we had a plentiful supply of good seed, and that the seed might be obtained from our Lord Himself, and also out of His great store-house—the Bible. Having our seed ready for planting, the next question is, "Where shall we sow it?" Some eager sowers fling it broadcast, not only "beside all waters," as Isaiah advises, but also in the desert, where it is likely to be wasted. Our Lord, in the parable of the Sower, certainly says that some seed will fall on hard ground, where there is very little chance of a harvest, but then in that parable He is Himself the Sower, and His field is the whole world. But He has not sent any of us with a mission to the whole world—and even He refused to preach or speak a word to Herod. We are like children, with our little plots of ground to plant and care for, and it is not right to neglect one's own family in order to do work for missions. The impetuous Christian who insists on "talking religion," in season and out of season, with everybody he meets, is very apt to arouse the opposition of his audience. People may be too polite to say, "I wish that fellow would mind his own business," but they are pretty sure to think it, and will probably be more repelled than attracted by such an aggressive Christianity.

If we are to win the blessing of those who "Sow beside all waters," we must plant our seed wisely and carefully, in places where it is likely to take root. The best-watered spots are usually found in the souls of young people. Somebody once asked a thousand professing Christians the age at which they were converted. I have forgotten the statistics, but I remember that about 80 per cent. of the conversions took place between the ages of 14 and 18, some earlier, and very few later. But probably the good influences which had been absorbed almost unconsciously in childhood only began to bear fruit then. It is impossible to begin too young. When a mother once asked a famous preacher when she ought to begin the education of her son who was five years old, he answered: "Madam, you have begun five years too late." Surely you can reach some little children and sow good seed that will bear fruit in eternity. It is so easy to tell a child an interesting Bible story and then slip in a word or two of personal application—not too many. St. Paul reminds the young bishop of Ephesus that he has known the Holy Scriptures "from a child," and probably he had good reason to thank his mother and grandmother for this, as his faith is said to have "dwelt first" in them.

Now that the Bible is almost excluded from our schools, home teaching is all the more necessary. Although, I must own that two little "Fresh Air" children from To-

ronto, who spent a month with me last summer, had learned a great many texts at school, and were also very familiar with Bible stories.

Perhaps "talking religion" to any good purpose needs more tact, more of the divine gift of common sense, than any other work we may undertake. Our desires and principles are sure to be often revealed in conversation, but they should not be dragged in rudely and forcibly. St. Philip preached to the Ethiopian who offered him a drive along the road, but it was because the Ethiopian was reading Isaiah's prophecy of the coming Messiah, and the conversation naturally turned on that subject.

We all re-ent sermons from people who have no right to preach at us, and yet we are most of us interested in a conversation on religious subjects. One short talk about God and spiritual realities may be a bright spot in the memory for a lifetime.

Where then shall we sow our seed? Is it necessary to send it all to heathen countries? It is said that a ship once signalled to another vessel: "Water! we are dying of thirst."

The answer was startling: "Cast down your bucket where you are." The sailors were dying of thirst, and yet they had drifted into the great fresh-water stream which the Amazon carries out many miles into the sea. They never thought of seeking what they wanted right where they were. Don't let it be so with you. You can sow spiritual seed without going out as a missionary to the heathen. There are plenty of opportunities where you are, even though you may be living many miles from neighbors on a Western prairie. When the Light of the world has kindled a flame in any soul, He expects it to shine and give light to all that are in the house. We have no business to hide our Christianity, or pretend that we do not care about Christ, if we do care.

Lastly, let us never go out alone to sow the seed. A Welsh preacher, who was asked to address a meeting in a private house, requested permission to withdraw for a time before the service began. After a long delay a servant was sent to call him. She came back and told her master that she had heard Mr. Gryflyth say to some one who was in the room with him, "I will not go unless you go with me," and, as the other person did not reply, she thought the preacher would not come. The farmer understood that Mr. Gryflyth was begging his Master to be with him and speak through his lips. As God said to Moses when he declared that he was not eloquent, "I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what to say." God has given each of us a message to deliver; don't let us copy Jonah and turn our backs on our mission.

"Do you know a heart that hungers

For a word of love and cheer?

There are many such about us;

It may be that one is near.

Look around you. If you find it,

Speak the word that's needed so,

And your own heart may be strengthened

By the help that you bestow.

"It may be that some one falters

On the brink of sin and wrong,

And a word from you might save him—

Help to make the tempted strong.

Think about you, O, my brother!

What a sin is yours and mine

If we see that help is needed

And we give no friendly aid."

HOPE.

### Words.

By Mrs. McEwan, Manitoba.

This title opens up a wide area of study—an almost unlimited field for exploration. Methinks I hear the hoarse murmuring, the restless surging of that mighty, resistless ocean of "expressed ideas," which has been ebbing and flowing through the centuries since Adam's voice first broke the silence of Eden's repose, holding in its vast bosom all varieties of words, differing in their tones, significance and influence. We recognize the heat of fierce, angry ones against the shore, the hearts of men, and note the force with which they are hurled back again, not, however, without leaving traces of their devastating fury similar to those we find due to war of material waves on shores of sand or rock.

Differing from this tumult, we have the gentle swell and kindly play of genial, loving words moving with, who shall say what power? And, again, the ceaseless booming of the noble, spirit-stirring words that have in all ages lifted up their mighty protest against wrong and deceit.

And if the theory propounded be a correct one, that sound, once produced, never ceases, but goes on vibrating to far-off spheres, then the utmost bound to us of this word-ocean of which we have been speaking must be the great White Throne itself. How great the influence of this solemn thought should be on our daily conversation?

To drop our metaphor, let us briefly notice two or three of the many classes of words, and first and best of all, true words. To really know and always speak such words we must obey the injunction given us in that verse of gems: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest," etc., "think on these things." It is this thinking, this meditating or dwelling upon true things which causes the true words ever to flow from our lips, the outward expression of our heart-treasures. We are told that "Truth is great, and will prevail"—will prevail over all that is false, deteriorating and enslaving—for, as the poet says, "He is the freeman whom the Truth makes free."

The glorious power of expansion and growth given to those of the true lips and guileless spirit is lost by all who live in the gloomy, stifling atmosphere of deceit. To be true in our speech is not a very easy matter in this age of conventionality and desire to palm off as sterling gold what in reality is only a base alloy, glittering with a mere outside brilliancy. The temptation is a strong one to seem to be acquainted with and to delight in subjects of which we have only a very superficial knowledge, if by so doing we can make a favorable impression on those whose esteem we desire to obtain and who would simply ignore us without this avowed sympathy on our part with their own pure tastes and pleasures. As women, let us strive to cultivate this truthfulness of speech by cherishing truth in our hearts, by learning from Him who is "the Truth," and who "spake as never man spake."

We step down from this high platform to a much lower when we consider next that large and baneful class called "idle words." What more awful denunciation of these can we find than that uttered by our Master: "For every IDLE word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment, for by thy words shalt thou be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." What can we say more than this? Who else would have dared to say this? But in the light of this authoritative dictum, how much in the manner and matter as well of our daily conversation needs to be scrutinized and altered? How much of the frivolous so-called "small talk" of fashionable society, and, indeed, of those too sensible to adopt many of the other absurd usages of such society, yet who err in this particular sin, needs to be wholly discountenanced and rejected? Idle jokes, meaningless compliments, deceitful words, all range themselves in this unworthy list.

Besides these, we have the still darker, more repulsive phalanx of "slanderous" words. And, whether rightly so or not, is it not true that woman is everywhere credited with the circulation of the majority of these words? If this grave charge be a deserved one, and I am not here fully prepared to deny it, how black the stain on our escutcheon! How needful for every pure, good woman to arise in her might and cause this foul monster, slander, to flee away abashed and confounded from her presence! How shall we do it? First, let us positively refuse to listen to any such words, and then let us so foster all pure thoughts and familiarize ourselves with all noble, beautiful actions, that these unwholesome productions will awake only our disgust. In this connection, let us take heed to the truth that "evil communications corrupt good manners," and so choose for our friends those who "bring forth good treasure out of a good heart" for our enrichment. The wisest of men has said that "He that uttereth a slander is a fool," and we have a common proverb: "Curses, like chickens, come home to roost," which may be as truthfully rendered, "Slanders, like," etc. It is worthy of notice that among the requirements of "deacons' wives" is this one, "that they be not 'slanderers.'" This crushing statement we pass by without comment.

Lest these remarks be prolonged to weariness, let us hasten to make one other quotation: "How forcible are right words?" Is it not the case that right words—seasonable, well-chosen words, spoken in a suitable way and at a fitting time are forcible, telling, powerful? How many noble resolves, afterward carried into glorious effect, have been inspired; how many beneficent plans already in operation, but it may be for the time suffering for lack of encouragement, have been quickened and strengthened to go on; how many drooping spirits have been upheld and cheered by these right words?

Shall we not then, by striving to maintain a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men, by scorning the mean and petty, by aspiring to be worthy students of the true and beautiful in every department within our reach, elevate ourselves, and by our influence those around us, into something better than we ever have been before?

### You Never Can Tell.

By Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

You never can tell when you send a word—

Like an arrow shot from a bow  
By an archer blind—be it cruel or kind,  
Just where it will chance to go.  
It may pierce the heart of your dearest friend.

Tipped with its poison or balm:  
To a stranger's heart in life's great mart  
It may carry its pain or its calm.

You never can tell when you do an act  
Just what the result will be;  
But with every deed you are sowing a seed.

Though its harvest you may not see,  
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped  
In God's productive soil;  
Though you may not know, yet the tree  
shall grow  
And shelter the brows that toil.

You never can tell what your thoughts  
will do  
In bringing you hate or love:  
For thoughts are things and their airy wings

Are swifter than carrier doves,  
They follow the law of the universe,  
Each thing must create its kind;  
And they speed o'er track to bring you  
back  
Whatever went out from your mind.

A mother with several small children, and no kindergarten to send them to, outlines an animal with a pencil on a sheet of paper, then pricks it all around with her sewing machine, leaving the needle unthreaded. Her little ones take delight in sewing the outline thus pricked, and, at the same time, they learn to make a true seam and to place their stitches evenly.





A CHRISTMAS STORY.

The following original story was written by one of our little Manitoba children, who is only nine years old. We have published a good many Christmas stories already, but must find room for this one. C. D.

A Christmas Day.

It was the eve before Christmas. Everybody was in bed in the house of the Clay family. There were four small hose hanging on the line over the stove.

The Clay family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Samuel, a boy of nine years, and then came Vida, a fair, blue-eyed girl of seven.

Everybody was up at five Christmas morning. Vida went right to her stockings. In one stocking there were candies, peanuts, walnuts, niggertoes and butternuts. There was an orange, and an apple, too. In the other stocking there was a doll, a handkerchief box and a ring.

In Samuel's stockings there was a pear, some nuts and candies, a tin horse and ship. The horse was black, and the ship was red and white.

After breakfast, Samuel and Vida ate their sweets. Then they wanted to go out and play. When Vida got her cap there was a kitten in it, and a piece of paper, and on the paper was written, "For Vida from mamma."

So Vida and Samuel went out, and they slipped over a box, and on top of the box was written, "For Samuel, from Papa." Samuel opened the box, and inside was a pair of skates, so he went down to the slough and skated on the ice.

Vida went out to the shed, and there was a little sleigh, and in it was a little white puppy, all wrapped up in a fur rug. The puppy had a blue ribbon around its neck, and tied to the ribbon was a bit of paper, and on the paper was written, "For Vida, from Papa." so she put her doll and kitten in the sleigh and drew them around. The children played until dinner time.

They had turkey, cake and pudding, and a lot more dainties. After dinner they went out and played again. They had a lovely time.

They had cake, oranges, apples and currant bread, and a lot more dainties, which their mother had provided, for supper.

Then Samuel and Vida went to bed.  
OLIVE E. J. COUSINS.  
Broadview Farm, Pendennis, Man.

Resolutions.

'Twas a set of resolutions,  
As fine as fine could be,  
And signed in painstaking fashion  
By Nettie, and Joe, and Dee,  
And last in the list was written,  
In letters broad and dark  
(To look as grand as the other).  
"Miss Baby Grace her—x—mark!"  
We'll try always to help our mother;  
We won't be selfish to each other;  
We'll say kind words to everyone;  
We won't tie pussy's feet for fun;  
We won't be cross and snarly, too;  
And all the good we can we'll do."  
"It's just as easy to keep them,"  
The children gaily cried;  
But mamma, with a smile, made answer:  
"Wait, darlings, till you're tried."  
And truly, the glad, bright New Year  
Wasn't his birthday old,  
When three little sorrowful faces  
A sorrowful story told.  
"And how are your resolutions?"  
We asked of the baby, Grace,  
Who stood with a smile of wonder  
On her dear little dimpled face;  
Quick came the merry answer  
She never an instant lacked—  
"I don't fink much of 'em's broken,  
But I dess 'em's 'bout all cracked!"

Father Time and His Children.

There once lived an old man whose name was Time, and he had four children, two boys and two girls. The boys' names were Winter and Autumn, and the girls' names were Spring and Summer.

Now, Father Time was very fond of his boys and girls, and he was always doing something to make them happy, but he believed that it was best for children to have some work to do, and not play all the time. So he told Winter, who was the oldest, that he should expect him to look after the snow and the ice, North Wind and Jack Frost.

Winter was delighted with his work, for he was very fond of the snow, and North Wind and Jack Frost were particular friends of his, and many a merry time these three had together after their work was done. One of the things that they had loved very much to do, was to freeze over the rivers and ponds, so that the boys and girls might have skating.

Summer, Winter's oldest sister, had a great deal to do, for she had all of the

fruits and nuts to ripen. Now, Autumn knew that his work was very important and that the farmers depended on him for their harvests, so he said to himself, "I'll do the best I can, and I'll get the sun to help me. The sun was very glad to help Autumn, and they worked very hard together, so that when the harvest time was over, and the farmers had filled their barns with the grain and fruit, they found that they had enough to last them until Autumn came again.

Father Time was very much pleased with his children's work. They did so well that he never could tell which one did best.

Would I Were a Boy Again.

I'd like to be a boy again, without a woe or care;

With freckles scattered o'er my face, and hayseed in my hair,

I'd like to rise at four o'clock, and do a hundred chores;

And cut the wood, and feed the hogs, and slam the stable doors;

And herd the sheep, and watch the bees, and take the stock to drink;

And teach the chickens how to swim, so that they would not sink;

And milk about a dozen cows, and bring in wood to burn;

And stand out in the sun all day, and churn and churn and churn;

And wear my uncle's cast-off clothes, and walk two miles to school;



Dancing for Grandpapa.

flowers and vegetables to care for, but it was a pleasure for her to take care of the flowers, she loved them so much, she would coax the sun to shine warmly and the rain to fall softly upon them. Then the little flowers would lift their heads, and when the morning breeze passed them by they gave him their very sweetest perfume, and that was their way of saying thank you.

Spring was the little baby sister, and everyone loved her very much, because she was always so happy and glad.

One day Father Time told Spring that she might take care of the little seeds that were lying fast asleep in the ground, and the buds on the trees. Then Spring was happy indeed, because she had been afraid that perhaps Father Time might think she wasn't old enough to do any work, and she wanted so much to help. So she made up her mind to do the very best she could, and she sent the April showers to waken the little seeds, and then she sent the sunbeams to help them to come to the light. The sunbeams and the showers helped the buds to blossom, and when the trees were all in bloom, everyone said that Spring Time was the most beautiful time of the whole year.

Autumn Time, the youngest brother, was a very busy little fellow. He was very fond of bright colors, and sometimes wore a scarlet and yellow jacket. His work was to help the grains, the

And get a licking every day, for breaking some old rule;  
And then go home again at night, and do the chores once more,  
And milk the cows, and feed the hogs, and ducks and geese galore;  
And then crawl wearily upstairs to seek my little bed;

And hear old Uncle Sammy say: "That boy don't earn his bread!"

I'd like to be a boy again, a boy has so much fun;

His life is just one round of mirth, from rise to set of sun;

I guess there's nothing pleasanter, than closing stable doors,  
And herding cows, and chasing bees, and doing evening chores.

Give me the man who loves his work,  
However hard it be,  
Who only thinks it mean to shrink,  
And hates the hireling's plea;

Though hands and face be hard and brown,  
That is a trivial thing,  
Who wears his duty like a crown  
Is every inch a king.

—Robert Whitaker.

"I call that hush money," said the happy father to the chemist, as he placed twenty-five cents on the counter for a bottle of soothing syrup.—Exchange.

Every Year.

There come new cares and sorrows,  
Every year.

Dark days and darker morrows,  
Every year.

The ghosts of dead love haunt us,  
The ghosts of changed friends taunt us,  
And disappointments daunt us,  
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,  
Every year.

"You are more alone," they tell us,  
Every year.

"You can win no new affection,  
You have only recollection,  
Deeper sorrow and dejection,  
Every year.

Too true! Life's shores are shifting,  
Every year.

And we are seaward drifting,  
Every year.

Old places, changing, fret us,  
The living more forget us,  
There are fewer to regret us,  
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher,  
Every year.

And its morn'ng star climbs higher,  
Every year.

Earth's hold on us grows slighter,  
And the heavy burdens lighter,  
And the Dawn immortal brighter,  
Every year.

—Albert Pike.

Fashion Notes.

Plaids will again be worn to a great extent, with trimmings of plain cloth and velvet.

Buttons, big, medium and small, are being used extensively as a trimming, as well as for their original use of fastening. Gold buttons are promising to be very popular, also those covered with cloth and velvet.

It is probably the popularity of gold buttons that is bringing back again the military effects, carried out in various ways. The collar of black velvet, trimmed with gold braid and tiny gold buttons, military braiding and frogging, tend to give a military style. Military braid the exact color of the cloth upon which it is to be used has always the best effect.

Leather belts are worn much wider than heretofore. Belts of soft material, such as satin, silk and velvet, are very pretty, and may be made the width to best suit the figure. The broad bodice is shown for the slender figure, cut wide and pointed in the front. For the stout person the soft narrow belt has a prettier effect.

Handkerchiefs are being used to a great extent in the making of collars and cuffs. They may easily be obtained with the fancy border (hemstitched or embroidered), and a very dainty finish they make for a shirt-waist. For a collar and a pair of cuffs, two handkerchiefs 13 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches are required. One handkerchief is required for the collar. Cut in two and fold one half on the foundation collar so that the border forms a turnover. The other half is used to make little tabs for the front, which give the collar a trim and stylish appearance.

The cuffs may be made perfectly straight or forming a point at the top, with the ends crossing underneath. The corner of the handkerchief may be used to form the point on the cuff. It is understood, of course, that this cuff is not made on a foundation, but is sewed inside the cuff on the sleeve, and turned back.

In hemming liberty silk, chiffon or any very thin material on the machine, great trouble is experienced because of it being dragged into the foot, and gathered up into a little ball. By putting a piece of paper between the cloth plate and the material, and sewing them together, the evil is remedied. The paper is easily torn away after the sewing is finished.  
AUNT L.I.N.





Dear Friends,—I suppose many of you were very much interested in seeing the photogravure of Chas. G. D. Roberts, which appeared in the Christmas number of the "Advocate." At least, I hope so. Chas. G. D. Roberts is a Canadian of whom we may well be proud, and as patriots, it is our duty, as well as our privilege, is it not, to be interested in and proud of every Canadian who may be able to leave "footprints on the sands of time" in the history of our great Dominion? Not that these eminent ones are any better, or, in some respects any greater, perhaps, than thousands upon thousands of others whose names may never be heard of outside of the little neighborhood in which they live. In this Canada of ours, with its democracy and its cosmopolitanism, we believe in "Village Hampdens," and unknown "Cromwells," and we feel that the poet Gray struck deep into the truth of things when he said:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean  
bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush un-  
seen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert  
air."

Possibly we might be tempted to take exception to that last line were we not careful to interpret the word "waste" as "lavish," the sense in which, I think, the poet used it. We believe, of course, that the sweetness of no beautiful life is ever "wasted," in the popular acceptance of that term, and that the influence of such goes on down the ages from "soul to soul." Nevertheless, we do like to know that, now and again, one of our country people comes out from the sequestered vale, and that with a talent which cannot be kept down, he succeeds in making his name and his work a thing to be spoken of by peoples other than our own. "He is a Canadian," we say with pride, and poor Canadians are we if we do not exult in that pride.

All this brings me back to Chas. G. D. Roberts. I well remember the first time "he" was introduced to me by a friend who handed me his "Sister to Evangeline." I took it up somewhat indifferently, half wondering that any author had cared to tell over again the story which had been so imitatively told before by the poet Longfellow. Then I began to read. The cold of a Canadian winter became transformed into the warm breezes of an Acadian May. I wandered amid the "dear apple-blossoms" of Grand Pre, made acquaintance with the little heroine in her tiny, beaded moccasins, and together with her looked down in truth upon the "Basin of Minas." It was the old story of Evangeline, but invested with a new soul, with newer and happier incidents, clothed in words not less melodious than those of the American poet, a veritable poem in prose.

"Sister to Evangeline" was one of Roberts' earlier works. Since then, he has written many stories upon different topics, all bearing the master-touch. Of recent years he has diverged into the popular nature-stories, and here again he shows his versatility, and his keen enjoyment and close observation of the great natural world. In one of these there is, perhaps, the most interesting chapter to be found in the series, viz. one of "The old world in the ancient Wood," in which the author describes the passing of time through the great forest.

perspective of its millions of leaves; the shy animals and birds struck instinctively motionless at the appearance of this new strange animal in their midst, even Kroof, the bear, freezing himself into the semblance of a huge stump at the unwonted sight.

But I must stop, or I shall be leaving no room for anything else. I have spoken of Roberts to-day, because of a letter which I received last week from Fredericton, the author's birthplace, and which proved so interesting to me that I "must needs" give it to my Ingle Nook people too. Here is a part of it:

**A Fragment from Fredericton.**

Referring to our Christmas number, our correspondent says:

"You have a good engraving there of C. G. D. Roberts. 'Born in the parish of Douglas, N. B.'—that is just across the river from me as I write. I can see it from the window. His father, Canon Roberts, is the rector of St. Anne's parish church in the city here. The cathedral is at the east end of the city, and was built only fifty years ago. Long before that, however, St. Anne's stood at the west end, and rang forth its chime. It is a real English church, for every stone was brought from England. The chime consists of three bells, hanging in open arches above one gable, and calls forth its monotonous 'me-re-doh,' 'me-re-doh,' of the tonic 'sol-fa.' I hear it now calling to the 4 p.m. service. But to leave this interesting old parish and return. Canon Roberts is a very popular rector. Chas. G. D. has a son, who is living with his grandfather here and receiving his education. This Lloyd Roberts shows talent too."

Truly, one would expect something from the son of so talented a father.

The following is one of the prize essays received in the last competition:

**How to Enjoy Winter.**

(By Jean Murray, Lyleton, Man.)

"A very pleasant way to enjoy ourselves in the winter is by reading, which is not only an amusement, but a benefit to us. Where reading matter is scarce, a very good plan is to exchange books and magazines with our neighbors. By passing these on from one to another (with the consent of all) you may have as good as a circulating library."

"A story is enjoyed a great deal more by many if read aloud. Why not have some member of the family read aloud to the others. Such books as 'How I found Livingstone in Central Africa,' are as instructive as studying geography for a week, while 'Christopher Columbus' and 'Pocahontas' tell us a great deal of American history. Almost everybody is fond of E. P. Roe's, Annie Swan's and Pansy's books. Jules Verne's are also well liked, especially by boys."

"When we think of winter, is it not pleasant to think of all the family gathered around the reading table, thoroughly enjoying a long winter evening?"

We agree with you, Miss Jean. There is truly no more pleasant and instructive way of spending a winter evening than in reading a good book. We were glad to hear an enthusiastic "Westerner" say, not long ago, that there are no homes in Canada more given to the habit of enjoying good literature than those of the prairies.

DAME DURDEN,  
"Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg.

"... you have made me on your... asked Mrs. Oll-

"... to a... of it... of them... of

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**The Nervous Child's Training.**

A child born with a nervous constitution is to be pitied or envied, according as he has parents who do or do not know how to treat him. Character is made or marred, even more than we are wont to believe, by the training which the child receives, and the future of no child is more absolutely in the keeping of its father and mother than is that of the nervous child. By injudicious treatment such a child may be made to grow up a physical and moral wreck, at odds with all the world, while under wise management it may develop into one of the highest types of lovable man or woman—gentle, affectionate, sensitive, intellectual and dependable.

The nervous child is often difficult to manage, especially if the mother is impatient with its despondency or its irritability. Scoldings only increase the tension of its nervous system, and more severe punishment, which the phlegmatic child takes with scarce a whimper and to its betterment, is often cruel in the extreme.

There are two types of nervous children—the active child, always on the go, inquisitive and acquisitive, but delicate as the mimosa leaf, shrinking back into itself at the first repulse or harsh word; and the pale, quiet, sensitive child, intelligent and thoughtful, but retiring. The child of the first type develops into the inventor, the active philanthropist, the promoter, the schemer, the adventurer, or the leader of criminals, according as his training has been wise or foolish. The child of the second type becomes the philosopher, the thinker, the man of letters, the poet, the misanthrope, the sour recluse, and the plottor against society and government.

One great mistake in training a nervous child is to try to strengthen the nerves by opposition. A nervous child must be guided, not driven; if afraid of the dark it must not be forced to sleep in a closed room without a glimmer of light. It should not be laughed at for its natural timidity, but should be gently convinced by argument of the groundlessness of its fears. At the same time its physical constitution should receive careful attention. Tonics, good

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digestible food, an open-air life, avoidance of long hours of study, frequent change of air and scene, are all not only serviceable, but, one might say, indispensable in the transformation of the child of nervous disposition into the well-poised man or woman.—[Youth's Companion.

A dealer in faggots, in Aberdeen, was asked how his wife was: "Oh, she's fine; they've ta'en her to Bauchory;" and on its being remarked that the change of air might do her good, he looked up, and, with a half smile, said: "Hoot, she's i' the kirk-yard."





**Human Physiology.**

In the human body there are two hundred and six bones, some large, some small, and of every imaginable shape. These bones, taken all together, constitute the "skeleton." They are united in various ways, and the places where they join are known as "joints," being held together by strong bands of tough fibres called "ligaments." The Latin word "ligare" means to bind, and it is from this that we get the word. These ligaments are united closely to the bones above and below the joint, and sometimes completely surround it. Joints like those in the fingers, at the knee and at the elbow, are known as hinge joints, and allow only of movement in two directions. Those at the hip and shoulder are known as ball-and-socket joints, one bone having a rounded head that fits into a depression in the adjoining bone. This kind of joint allows of every possible movement, and is most easily dislocated; that is, put "out of joint."

The arm may be put out suddenly to break a fall or ward off a blow, and in doing this a force is put upon the joint which stretches the ligaments sufficiently to let the bone slip out of place, or a bone may, in the same way, be broken. Such injuries require the careful attention of the doctor. Many an unfortunate has had to go through life a cripple through not having them properly attended.

Take a piece of bone and burn it in a slow fire for an hour or more. It retains its original shape, but is very light, and can be crumbled to a powder. This is known as "earthy" or "inorganic" substance, and consists largely of lime.

If another piece be placed in a solution of muriatic acid, this earthy matter is dissolved, and there is left a tough substance, which can be bent or twisted into any shape like a piece of rubber. This is known as "animal" or "organic" matter.

The bones of children consist chiefly of organic matter. This gradually changes into solid bone, which, as we have shown, is made up of earthy and animal matter combined. This change is not complete until we are full-grown. As one grows old, there is more and more lime or earthy matter in the bones. They become more brittle, break easily, and require a longer time to heal when broken.

None of the bones are solid through and through. Those of the arms and legs have a hollow or canal in the center, which is filled with marrow. Those of the ankles, wrist, etc., and the ends of the long bones, have solid layers on the outside, and inside is a spongelike, bony network, having marrow in the open spaces. The flat bones, such as those of the skull and shoulder, have two solid layers, with a thin spongy layer between.

On the outside of every bone is a tough skin in which blood-vessels and nerves are distributed, and there is also a small opening in each, which allows the blood-vessels to pass to the marrow within, where each blood vessel branches out and carries nourishment to every part.

When a bone is broken, the rough ends must be fitted together and kept perfectly still. Presently new material is formed, which cements the broken ends together and gradually changes to solid bone. In childhood, before the bones are completely formed, the gristly portion may become separated from the bony part. This, though not really a break, is frequently more serious if not rightly attended to, as the bone may cease to grow at the point of injury, and the limb be thus left shorter than its mate.

Owing to the soft nature of the bones in youth, it is important that girls and boys should be careful to maintain the body in a correct position, so as to give them a chance to develop properly and to grow in the right shape. The practice of helping the baby to stand or walk before its little legs are strong enough to bear its weight is responsible for that unsightly deformity, "bow legs." Stand-

ing with the weight of the body on one foot causes the bones of the leg to become misshapen, and also curvature of the spine.

The "spine" or "backbone" consists of twenty-four small, irregularly-shaped bones, each having a hole through the center, through which the "spinal cord" passes. They are separated and also held in place by layers of cartilage placed between them. If you place a number of spools end to end, with a layer of thick cloth separating each spool from the one next to it, you will get an idea of the way in which the "vertebral column" or backbone is built up. Remember, though, that it is not perfectly upright, but is curved from before backward. It should not be curved from side to side, though this frequently happens, owing to sitting or standing in improper positions. Neither should there be too great a curvature from before backward, as this gives one a bad appearance, and also crowds the lungs, so that they have not room to work properly. It is a good rule to keep an erect position in sitting, standing, or walking, with the weight equally distributed on both feet. Children should not sit with the feet dangling, as the weight of the feet and legs will cause the thigh bone to be bent by the edge of the seat. Tight or badly-fitting shoes will not allow the bones of the feet to grow in their natural shape. The Chinese have a barbarous custom of binding the feet of their girls so tightly that they cannot grow, and it is considered proper that a lady should have a foot no larger than that of a child.

The uses of the bones are: (1) To form a framework for the body; (2) to afford attachment for the muscles; (3) to afford protection to other parts of the body. For example, the bones of the head protect the brain, the eye and the organs of hearing; the bones of the spine protect the spinal cord; the ribs protect the heart and lungs. Though the skeleton itself is no object of beauty, yet every bone has its use and is most perfectly adapted to its purpose. Not only so, but every curve, every line and every mark of whatever kind is there for a special use, and is a silent witness to the wisdom of the Creator.

**Sympathy Between Farmers and Teachers.**

The "Farmer's Advocate," from its earliest inception, has endeavored to serve the true interests of the country in the best possible manner. In following out this policy, many features have been added, which, considered from a financial point of view, did not warrant their introduction. In this class, we might place our "Teacher and Scholar" department; but we felt that to be successful, the farmers must pay greater attention to educational affairs. The welfare of the school is bound up with the progress of the farms, and vice versa. In the past, the teachers generally have not read an agricultural paper, and, as a result, were not in close sympathy with the aim and work of the farmer. Hence, instead of pupils being educated to take an interest in the farm, they were educated away from it. On the other hand, the farmer rarely read an educational paper, and is not familiar with the educational problems that confront the teacher; in fact, he has very little idea how his child is being taught. It was to remedy this evil that the Teacher and Scholar department was established; and, in order that our weekly paper may be of the greatest possible benefit to its readers, we earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of every one interested in education. We have now reached a crisis in educational matters that is being viewed with anxiety by those who are interested in the best development of the people. Our best teachers are leaving the profession. Men and women of superior ability are finding more remunerative positions in

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Not to Err—Elgin.**

The man who is always  
right on time is the man  
who carries the

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other walks of life. The only possible way to stem this tide is to meet it fairly and squarely. The energetic, resourceful teacher has not been justly treated in the past. The farmer has failed to discriminate between young, immature teachers and those of tried ability and known success. He has failed to see that the teacher with a personality that makes her the leader, the central spirit, the developing agent of the class, is worth twice as much as the teacher without this stimulating personality. Unfortunately for the schools, this civilizing, developing personality, that induces the pupil to remain one or even two years longer at school and arouses to greater effort, will make for success in other walks of life where it is recognized, and, as a result, that teacher is gone forever from the schoolroom, and her place taken by an inexperienced teacher, who only intends to teach a couple of years at most.

Let the farmer and teacher get acquainted, exchange views, knowing each other's perplexities, hopes and ambitions, and, above all, give the 20,000 Western readers of the "Advocate" the benefit of your experience and thought.

**Nature Study.**

J. B. Wallace, Winnipeg.

**ITS VALUES -- (A) HAPPINESS.**

In a preceding paper, I very roughly traced how Nature-study came into being. I now purpose to go into the values of Nature-study in detail, for if it cannot be shown that Nature-study has sufficient value for human good to entitle it to a place among the older subjects, then it has no right in a programme of studies.

First, then, what is the purpose of education? That has been defined as a preparation for "complete living."

Complete living means living up to the highest standards possible for a man or woman, and, hence, a preparation for it must include at least four things: Knowledge of those things which will help in the gaining of a living; Power to use that knowledge in new ways or to gain new knowledge; Character by which the use of our knowledge, for good or evil, is determined; Happiness, which after all is one of the great ends of living, and which undoubtedly has a great effect on a child's development.

To consider the last of these first, does the proper study of Nature conduce to "ward happiness?" Let us see. During the first few years of a child's life, he is necessarily a "Nature student." The common things around are the objects of study. Their names have to be learnt, their qualities and uses known. The bird or the butterfly is an object of interest, "pussy" is a companion, the commonest weed or a blade of grass may become something of wonder. Things which he can see and touch, which he feels are for him, are his natural interests; books, slates and pencils are not. Too often a complete break is made from the freedom of companionship with the wonders outside, and the child is introduced to a schoolroom which often must appear as a prisonhouse. The little ones are interested in picture books, or in attempts to draw, if the pictures represent some-

thing which they can interpret by the knowledge previously gained by their senses; or if the drawings are to represent something which they care for—their cat, dog, or some flower, for instance. The outside world is the natural interest of the younger children; correlate it, then, as much as possible with schoolroom work, and the days will be brighter for the pupils and lighter for the teacher.

One of the greatest problems which parents in cities have to face is guarding their children from what may be called street influence. Too many of our boys and girls get in the habit of loitering about the streets, sometimes at unseemly hours. This, in the case of boys, often leads to the hotel bar or card playing. In the country, this takes a slightly different form; there the boys hang around the stables and talk to the hired men, perhaps, in conversation better left unsaid. Then, too, many boys and girls will not remain on farms, it is too slow there. What are the reasons for this? To my mind, simply this: Insufficiency of interests. Someone has said: "Give children large interests and give them early," and nothing is of more real importance to our boys and girls than that this rule should be carried into effect.

Interests mean greater capacity for enjoyment, for happiness. They who understand something of art, of music, of poetry, or for that matter of anything which goes to make the sum of human knowledge, are by so much the better able to enjoy themselves than if they knew nothing of any or all of such subjects. It is true that each new interest may bring suffering as well as happiness in its train. Greater capacity for enjoyment necessitates greater capacity for suffering, but who for this reason would forego one means of intellectual pleasure after once taking it? Every additional point of contact with our environment gives an additional pleasure, and nothing can give us greater or more healthy interests as cheaply as a rational study of our natural environment.

"Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking;  
'Tis heaven alone that is given away,  
'Tis only God may be had for the asking;  
No price is set on the lavish summer;  
June may be had by the poorest comer."

**Educational Notes.**

At the session of the Manitoba Normal School, seven ladies and four men were in attendance. The following staff are in charge: W. A. McIntyre, B. A., Principal; Alex. McIntyre, B. A., Vice-Principal; Miss McDougall, Drawing and Art; Major Billman, Drill; Wm. J. Waters, Manual Training.

Third-class sessions are being held in the Gladstone Public School, and in the new Normal School at St. Boniface. Inspectors Best, Young and Goulet are in charge. About forty pupils are in attendance at each school, and, of course, the masculine element is very small.

Thirty-nine teachers lost their lives in the recent Chicago theatre disaster.



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you will find it to your advantage to do your business through a strictly commission firm—that's what we are. Send us your shipping bill and we will send liberal cash advance, get you the highest price, and make quick settlement. We are licensed and bonded, and guarantee prompt and careful service.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

### GOSSIP.

Mr. T. M. Banting, of Banting, Man., called at the "Advocate" office the other day and informed us that he has had a very successful season with his Tamworth swine. The herd have wintered, up to the present, most satisfactorily; in fact, Mr. Banting says in that respect they are the best lot he has ever had. The piggery has been renovated, and sleeping pens have been raised to an elevation of four feet above the cement floor, and Mr. Banting is satisfied that the arrangement has had good results. To that he attributes the entire freedom from cramp or disease in his herd, and he has not had a single case of cripple or sick pigs since the improvements were made. The season has been also highly successful in sales. Amongst the more recent sales are young boars to the following breeders: One to Mr. R. J. King, of Whitewater; one to Mr. J. Ingram, of Wawanesa; one to E. H. Wilkinson, Westbank, and one to Mr. W. H. McCormick, of Pierson.

Geo. E. Brown, Brandon, Man., writes: "My horses are wintering in fine shape. Have not had a sick horse among my new importation. I attribute my remarkable success in avoiding sickness to the fact that I never buy stallions that have been pampered for show or sale. I also consider this the secret of my stallions proving remarkably sure breeders. Have lost but one stallion in three years, and that was caused by gross carelessness, in allowing the horse to drink too much ice water when quite thirsty. In the past three years, only one stallion has failed to breed, out of the large number that I have imported. My system of forming small companies is proving to be a great success. Have never encouraged the formation of large syndicates. I find that it is difficult to get twenty or thirty farmers to agree on one horse or hold together after buying. I much prefer to sell to small companies at less price, and I believe nearly all importers will yet come to that plan. The inclination this year seems to be to hold back and not buy till late in the season, but it is a great mistake. Farmers can keep stallions much cheaper than the dealer, who has to buy all his feed, and, beside this, it is far better that the stallion be transferred to his new quarters and become settled before the season commences. Added to these is the very great advantage gained by having the horse where farmers can see him and arrange for breeding before the hurried season commences. I always feel that I can afford to sell a stallion at least ten per cent. cheaper early in the winter than after holding over till near breeding time. Have some big bargains to offer to anyone that will come soon. It will be a case of 'the early bird, etc.'"

### WHAT GALLOWAYS HAVE DONE.

Secretary R. W. Park, of the American Galloway Association, sent out a breezy little pamphlet showing some of the recent winnings of the breed. They are as follows:

As range-bred cattle won grand sweepstakes for two years in succession at National Shows in 1902 and 1903.

In International block contest won first and fourth in competition with all breeds. Former dressed out 68.88 per cent., and latter dressed out 68.08 per cent.

At National Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill., at the same time, the same pair of yearlings dressed out 68.88 per cent. and 68.08 per cent. respectively.

At the same show, the same pair of yearlings dressed out 68.88 per cent. and 68.08 per cent. respectively.

# PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited, - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

## All for 12 Cents.



In order to introduce Dr. Jenner's Germicide Inhaler and prove that it will radically cure Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness, we will mail, postpaid, to any address, Dr. Jenner's

Inhaler, together with two bottles of medicine, for only 12 cents (stamps), on or before Jan. 15. We do this to make known the wonderful merits of this noble remedy. You inhale (see above cut) clouds of healing carbolated pine vapor, etc., into every air passage of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, healing the membrane and curing the disease. Cures a cold in a day. Cures catarrh in a few weeks. For Ready on above liberal terms address Anglo-American Chemical Corporation 32 Church St., Toronto, Can. om

## Schools for Judging Live Stock

A school, with short course in judging and handling live stock, will be held under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Territorial live stock associations at the undermentioned places and dates: Edmonton, January 26 and 27; Lacombe, January 28 and 29; Macleod, February 8 and 9; Indian Head, February 11 and 12; Yorkton, February 12 and 13. Animals will be brought into the classroom at the morning and afternoon sessions, so that all can see and handle them. The score-card will be explained and used. Evening sessions will be devoted to general topics, and lantern slides used for illustration purposes. Experts as teachers have been secured from the Dominion Live-stock Commissioners. Young men, this school is especially adapted for you, as it will give you the fundamental knowledge underlying the successful handling of stock. No fees. All persons interested in cattle, horses, sheep and swine are respectfully urged to attend.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Northwest Government Offices, REGINA.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS

Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards. No cyclones. No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloud-bursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price.

Write for farm pamphlet to THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION, BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Please refer to this paper. om



## CLIP YOUR HORSES

with 20th Century Clipper ONLY \$7.50

They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in one fourth the time. Weighs only 15 lbs. Clips a horse in 30 minutes. Send for Catalogue H FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., CHICAGO, ILL. 110 La Salle Ave.

## HELP WANTED! RELIABLE MEN

Salary or commission, \$840 a year and expenses, payable weekly, to introduce new discovery and represent us in their district, distributing large and small advertising matter. No experience, only honesty required. Write at once for instructions. om

SALUS MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

### GOSSIP.

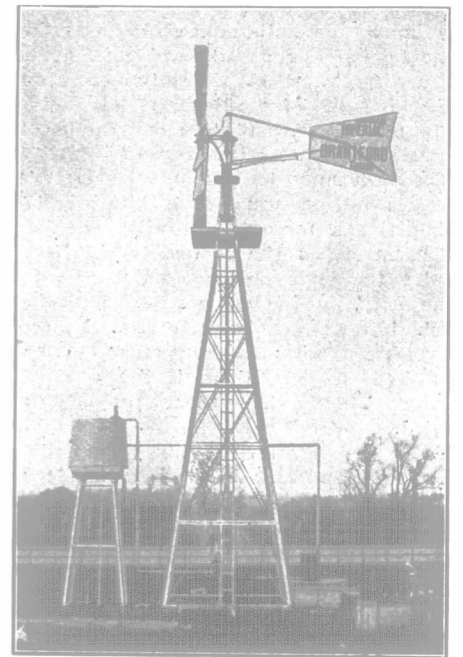
Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alta., writes: "I have just completed a very handy cattle barn, 40 x 62 feet, 18-foot posts, self-supporting curb roof. The fine weather is helping the cattle along nicely. We are pleased to learn the Herefords stood the test among the other kinds, and left the world's greatest tribunal with high honors, the International."

### QUESTION AND ANSWER. MISCELLANEOUS.

#### CURING MEAT.

Will you kindly publish a good recipe in the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate" for curing sides of pork for bacon and hams? Also a good recipe for salting pork and beef down to keep it through the summer months? G. H.

Moffat, Assa.  
Ans.—One of the simplest and most satisfactory methods of curing pork is as follows: Cut into shoulders, sides and hams, and if the pork is heavy, cut out the shoulder at the joint so that salt may penetrate easily. Then sprinkle all red spots with saltpetre, and rub the entire surface well with salt, and lay in a cool room or cellar. Turn the pieces, and rub the surface every two days for two weeks; after which, they should be enclosed in cotton bags, and hung up in a dry place till warm weather. It is then well to pack the pork in a box of oats or oat hulls, stored in a dry and preferably a cool place. Instead of hanging up to dry after being thoroughly salted; some prefer to smoke it. This may be done by suspending one or two pieces at a time in an old salt barrel, in which has been placed an iron vessel containing coals covered with dry chips of poplar. By covering the mouth of the barrel with an old sack, so that the smoke is contained, the operation will require little attention, and the meat may be removed in from two to three hours. Curing meat in the summer time is a comparatively difficult process, and, except with those who are homesteading, should not have to be resorted to. Where it is necessary, we would advise placing as soon as possible in a strong salt pickle, in which a small amount of saltpetre and lime had been dissolved. This brine should be a saturated solution, that is, containing all the salt that would dissolve. After being in this for five or eight days, it should be wrapped in close linen bags, and placed in a dry room for a week or more until comparatively dry, when any not required for immediate use might be smoked.



### CUT OF

## "IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by om GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited, Brantford, Canada.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

## The INNISFAIL TIN-SHOP

ROBERT C. SMITH, Prop.

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF

### The Alberta Steam Washer

(Patent applied for.) Washes clothes in fifteen minutes; no trouble rubbing. Inventor and manufacturer of THE "CLIPPER" PUMP, 20 gauge, of patent galvanized steel, frost-proof, guaranteed. I also carry a full line of tinware and hardware, together with a line of air-tight heaters. Correspondence solicited, or come and see this Alberta Steam Washer at

The Innisfail Tin-shop. ROBERT C. SMITH, Prop.

## RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

## Shire Horses



in the Dominion, including first-prize winner at Royal Agricultural Show in England; and gold medal for best Shire stallion, gold medal for best Shire mare, donated by the Shire Horse Association, England; three silver medals for sweepstakes, eight 1st prizes, four 2nd prizes and one 3rd prize at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1903. Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from. om

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

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





OVER A HUNDRED YEARS MILLING EXPERIENCE

## Canadian Crown Oats

The best that's to be had.

In Ogilvie Oats you have a Canadian-grown Cereal, purchased by our experienced army of buyers distributed throughout the country, securing absolutely the choicest cereal.

After its purchase it is subjected to a thorough cleaning process by the most modern improved machinery that not only removes every particle of dust, but rejects every kernel of light, flat or imperfect grain.

Ogilvie Oats are then pan-roasted, giving them that delightful nutty flavor and yet retaining all the richness and delicacy of the Oats.

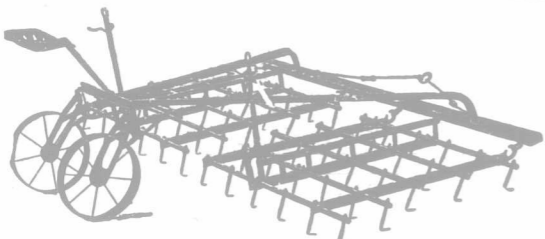
In Ogilvie Oats you have a breakfast cereal that is as near perfection as it is possible to obtain.

Do not let your grocer put you off with any other make—he wouldn't do it for your good. Insist on having

**"OGILVIE OATS"**

The Choicest of all Rolled Oats.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.  
WINNIPEG CANADA MONTREAL



**BE SUNNY** by saving energy. used up in walking behind that old harrow all day, and ride a

### NEW MODEL HARROW CART

Patented February 20, 1900. The greatest labor-saver of the 20th century. Made of all steel, castor wheels, 3-inch tire; fits any harrow. Try one, they are

cheap. Write for particulars. Electric low-down, easy-to-load trucks, Portable Grain Elevators, Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Racks, "Hero" Fanning Mills, etc. Box 787. **THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## MONUMENTS HEADSTONES MANTELPIECES

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SPECIAL DESIGNS. CURLING STONES SHARPENED, \$2 PER PAIR.

**SOMERVILLE & CO., BRANDON, MAN.**



### McPherson's Climax Humane Speculum

Prof. J. Gordon McPherson, D.V.S., Inventor and Patentee.

Patented in Canada, February 15th, 1900 Patented in United States, Sept. 17, 1901

Used in keeping the mouths of animals open while operating on the teeth or in giving medicine.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

**WARDEN KING & SON, LIMITED, 637 Craig St. - Montreal.**

Large number in use in Manitoba and N.-W. T., also U. S. Send for booklet.

**DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE!** You surely will if you purchase a registered

## Shire, Clyde or Percheron

Stallion or mare without first seeing my stock or corresponding with me. I have a superior lot on hand—all young, sound, vigorous and well bred. My terms are liberal to responsible parties. I do not take risky paper and a large per cent. to my prices to cover bad losses. I only charge you for the horse you buy. I want a few reliable agents at various points.

**GEO. E. BROWN, BRANDON, MANITOBA.**

## Black Leg Vaccine

**PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO.**

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

### BOOK REVIEW.

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

#### DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture have issued a revised edition of this highly-popular book. The leading veterinarians in the United States have contributed to its pages, and every effort has been made to make it a complete veterinary work on the diseases and treatment of the horse, and also to make it intelligible to the ordinary reader. The book contains 600 pages, is profusely illustrated with cuts and colored plates, and is printed in large, clear characters. The veterinarians whose names appear on the title page as contributors are Drs. Pearson, Michener, Law, Harbuach, Thumbower, Tiantard, Holcombe, Haidekoper, Styles and Adams. The treatment prescribed is, under such authority, undoubtedly reliable, and the book in its revised form is a valuable addition to veterinary literature.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. VETERINARY.

#### LEUCORRHEA.

I have a mare fifteen years old, which had a dead foal a year ago last spring. She was sick ten hours before being relieved, but she seemed quite well in a few weeks, so I worked her all the following summer. Early the following fall she began to discharge a white matterly substance, which continued a few weeks and then disappeared, but came on again during the winter. I then used an injection, one ounce sulphate of zinc to one quart of water. After using this a few times, she suddenly took very sick. I called in the veterinarian, and he said I had used the injection too strong. She got well again, except that she discharged still more, and sometimes the discharge is dark and seems slightly blood-stained, and has a very disagreeable odor. Mare seems in good health and spirits otherwise. I have her running outside most of the time, as the odor is so disagreeable in the stable. Can anything be done to cure her; if so, will you please advise me in what way to proceed.

Assiniboia. C. H.  
Ans.—Your mare has chronic inflammation or catarrh of the womb, and can be cured with proper treatment, which, however, must be persevered with and consistently carried out. The first essential is a proper injection pump or syringe with which to wash out the womb. The best is a pump with about six feet of rubber tube and nozzle attached. If unable to procure this, then obtain about six feet of rubber tube, half an inch in diameter, with a funnel attached, when, by elevating the funnel end and inserting the lower end of the tube well into the womb, the fluid will gravitate into it. The womb should be washed out thoroughly twice a day with warm water at about 100° F., and in sufficient amount so that at last it flows out clear. If the neck of the womb is closed and prevents the fluid injected from escaping, then it must be drained off by reversing your pump, or depressing the end of the tube, after which inject from one to two gallons (or more) well up into the womb of any of the following antiseptic fluids: Warm potassium permanganate, two-per-cent. solution; creolin, two-per-cent. solution; zinc sulphate, three-per-cent. solution. It is often beneficial to change the injections, but in any case they must be kept up until all discharge ceases. Give, internal, one-half drachm sulphate of iron in feed, twice daily for one month.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### RIGHTS OF RAILWAY CORPORATIONS RE ROAD ALLOWANCES.

Would you inform me through your legal columns, if a railroad corporation can use a road allowance for a spur track, or is there any act to prevent doing so? **PUBLIC RIGHTS.** Green River.

Ans.—A railway company can build a spur track over a road allowance on going through the necessary formalities, and obtaining the necessary authority (a company would hardly build such spur track without such authority).

## Keep Up Vigor and Avoid Disease.

It is the Run-down, Thin-blooded Person Who Falls Easy Victim to Disease.

Low vitality invites colds, fevers and contagious disease.

When you hear a person say that he takes cold easily depend on it his general health is not good.

His blood is thin and watery, his nerves are more or less exhausted, and his vigor is at low ebb.

It is to such persons that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food appeals most strongly.

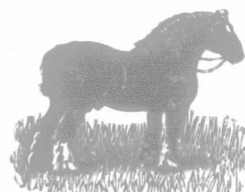
This great food cure possesses restorative and reconstruction powers which are not to be found in any other preparation.

In this regard it is different to any medicine you ever used. Instead of tearing down the tissues, it builds them up and gives to the body the vigor which is required to throw off disease.

You are invited to test Dr. Chase's Nerve Food by keeping a record of your increase in weight while using it. Gradually and certainly the wasting process is overcome, and week by week new, firm flesh and muscle is added.

Mr. Matthew White, a retired farmer living at 61 Elgin St., St. Thomas, Ont., states:—"For some years I have suffered more or less from indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, and as a result I have been subject to dizzy spells and discomfort after eating. I got a box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and found that it improved my digestion, steadied my nerves and made me rest and sleep very much better. I can truthfully recommend the Nerve Food to anyone who suffer from the above ailments."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



### Horses for Sale.

WORK HORSES, DRIVERS, SADDLERS and COLTS.

Will sell singly, by carload, by train load or whole bunch.

**W. S. CURRIE, LIVE STOCK DEALER, MEDICINE HAT, N.-W. T.**

**HORSES:** Clydesdales bought and sold on commission. **JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.**

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

Breeders and importers of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep, Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tan worth and Poland China pigs.

## Clydesdale and Shire Stallions

CLYDESDALE MARES AND FILLIES AND WELSH PONIES

for sale. Several mares in foal to first-class imported stallions. Address

**J. M. MACFARLANE, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.**

FOR SALE: A strictly

### First-class Shire Stallion

Four years old, guaranteed a sure foal-getter.

**YORKSHIRE SOWS**

A few choice sows for sale, all bred.

**WEIGHTMAN & REID, Westhall, Man., near Brandon.**



# ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

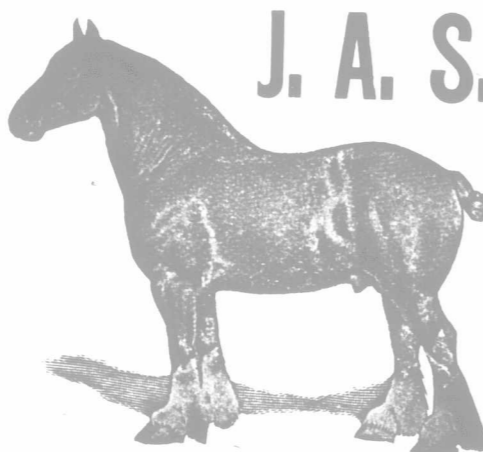
BRANDON, MAN.,

have on hand a magnificent collection of  
**CLYDESDALES**

SUFFOLKS and PERCHERONS, with a few  
choice HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS

Prizewinners at the Royal Show, the Highland Show, and the International. The best horses in North America at present for sale at reasonable prices, on easy terms, and every stallion guaranteed. A safe motto: "Buy stallions only from those who have a well-earned and established reputation." Catalogue for 1904 now ready. Address

**JAMES SMITH, Manager, Brandon, Man.**



# 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.

# DEATH TO THE HORSE !!

If you neglect SWAMP FEVER you lose your horse. NORTH-WEST FEVER POWDERS will cure it. Every farmer should have a supply at hand to be ready when the epidemic strikes his stable. CURE GUARANTEED. Order by mail to-day. Price, 60 cents per package.

**SYMPTOMS:**

General weakness, lack of life, hanging head, staggering, shivering, trembling, coat turns dry, pulse quick and weak, breathing hurried, often cough, stands with legs extended. Legs often swell from fetlock and along belly.

# A. J. BROWN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

291 MARKET STREET,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

# FOR SALE: DRAFT HORSES.

OF ALL AGES.

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

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

# Clydesdales and Shorthorns FOR SALE

PRINCE STANLEY (Bred in Ontario) Also STANLEY CAMERON (Bred in Ontario) and a few others of the best. Also a grand young bull calf, in

**A. & G. MUTCH, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Assa.**

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

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. MISCELLANEOUS.

### AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE - PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF LEGAL CONVEYANCER.

Will you kindly inform me: 1. What is the amount of an auctioneer's license in Manitoba and the Territories? 2. Is a conveyancer required to have a definite legal status; if not, is there any other statutory qualification? P. W. T.

Ans.—1. An auctioneer's license in Manitoba is fixed by the municipality in which such auctioneer intends to carry on business. 2. Persons, other than barristers or solicitors, desirous of being appointed conveyancers must pass an examination before a county court judge in such subjects as laid down by the board of the County Court Judges, and on passing he receives a certificate, and is then appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

### STORING OATS AND GRAIN.

Will you kindly let me know through your correspondence column as follows: Will oats, in particular, or grain, in general, hurt by being stored, say for three or four years, in a loft over a stable? Lloydminster, Sask.

Ans.—Grain, in general, and oats, in particular, might not be in any way damaged by being stored for three years in a loft over a stable. On the other hand, however, grain might be totally ruined by such treatment, and we know of no good that can be done by making the experiment, or of no circumstances in which it would be justifiable. The longer any grain is kept, the lower its vitality.

### HOUSE BUILDING AND PLASTERING.

I have a quantity of rough lumber, sawn six inches wide by one and a half inches thick, with which I purpose building the walls of a house. My plan is to lay the boards one on another, as elevators are built, but to let the boards project out and in alternately, about three-quarters of an inch, so as to hold plaster and cement; and then to plaster both outside and inside, mixing cement with the ordinary lime mortar for outside of building to give strength, durability and appearance to wall.

1. Will sand, lime and cement make a plaster that will mix satisfactorily, and adhere firmly to outside wall?
2. Will sand and cement alone adhere to such a wall if thinly applied?
3. Can you give a better plan than the above for using such lumber in building a house. This lumber costs about \$8 per thousand; while dressed or finished lumber costs from \$25 to \$30 per thousand?
4. What proportion of sand and cement is required to make a cistern water-proof?

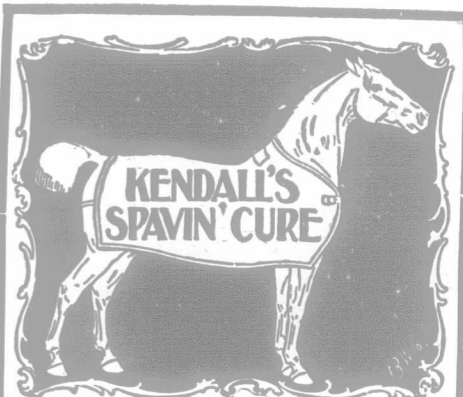
### SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Sand, lime and cement will make a plaster that will mix satisfactorily. It would adhere pretty firmly to such a wall as you describe. Lime and hair mortar, however, would give much better satisfaction, and with a thin covering of cement would make a lasting weatherproof plaster. Another plan would be to mix the hair mortar first, and add the cement when using.

2. Sand and cement made into a mortar would adhere to a wall if thinly applied; but the process recommended in answer to question one would be much better, and with a coat of cement over it could be pointed, and made to look like cement blocks.

3. You are certainly unfortunate in the size to which your lumber is cut for building a house. It can scarcely be used economically by the adoption of any plan or method. The plan you propose is the most extravagant one you could adopt, and when finished the same purpose would have been effected by using logs. The most economical way to use the lumber would be to build a scantling-frame house, using two-ply of the boards with tar paper between, on the outside, and lath and plaster on the inside. A single ply would do, with tar paper and lath and plaster; but two-ply would make a more durable and more substantial house.

4. Two and a half parts of sand to one part of cement. Two coats of this will make a cistern which will last a lifetime, if properly put on.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

721 E. 164 St., New York, Sept. 8, 1902.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure on my horses for the past fourteen years and it has always given me good results in every particular. I also have one of your books that I have found very useful. If you have any later edition of the "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," will you kindly send me one.

Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the buncle and leaves no scar. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

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

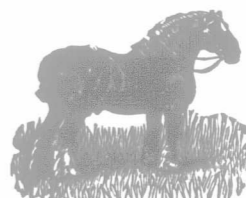
## FOR SALE SHIRES

THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Can supply any of the above singly or in car-load lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

**J. W. McLAUGHLIN, H'GH RIVER, ALBERTA.**

## CLYDESDALES



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

**Trayner Bros. REGINA.**

Clydesdales, Standard-breds, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and P. R. Fowls.

A number of young stock constantly for sale. Three young bulls ready for service. Several spring litters of pigs.

**S. BENSON, - NEEPAWA, MAN.**

## JOHN WISHART

Portage la Prairie, Man.

BREEDER OF CLYDESDALES

Offers for sale One Yearling Stallion, also a few Brood Mares and Fillies; all prizewinners at the leading shows.

## BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

IMPORTERS OF

**Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses**

Our new importation has arrived and we have now about 20 stallions for sale, ages from 2 to 7 years; the best that could be purchased in Scotland and England.

## 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.

## ROSEDALE STOCK FARM

J. M. Gard-house, Prop.

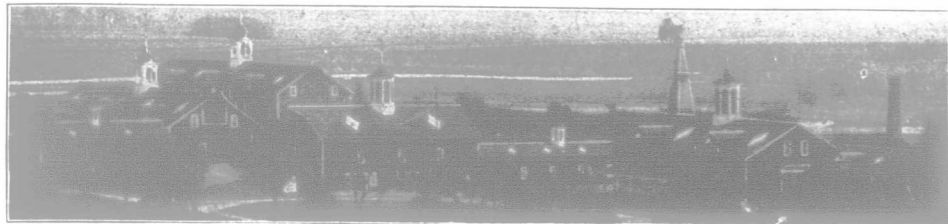
CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE, LEICESTER SHEEP.

Choice imported and home-bred stallions and mares, also young stock. Two extra good young bull calves, and a few imported and Canadian-bred Scotch cows and heifers, bred to the imp. Mar bull, Chief Ruler. Telegraph Post Office and Telephone (at residence), W. Ston, Ont. G. T. R. C. P. R. Stns.



# OAKLAWN FARM

The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.



## Percherons, Belgians, French Coachers.

GREATEST COLLECTION EVER GOT TOGETHER NOW ON HAND.

Our 1903 importations include 20 first-prize winners from the leading European shows. At the International, Chicago, 1903, our horses won 40 prizes, 21 of which were firsts, including in Percherons, champion stallion, champion mare, champion American-bred stallion, best group of five stallions, best stallion and four mares. Although our horses are better, our prices are lower than can be obtained elsewhere in America. Catalogue on application.

**DUNHAM, FLETCHER & COLEMAN,** Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

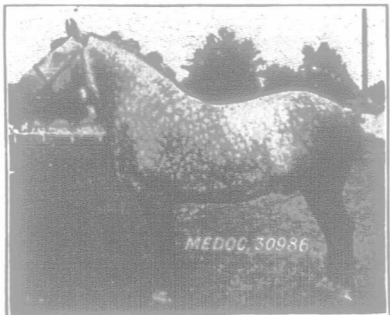
LARGEST STUD IN THE WORLD OF AMERICAN-BRED

## Percheron, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares

I breed, feed, and grow them with size, quality and action. Won over 80% of all first prizes and gold medals shown for at New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs and International at Chicago for past four years, and am now selling stallions of equal value at \$500 to \$1,000 below my competitors. My stallions are young and fresh, 2 to 5 years old, and sold on a guarantee of 60%. Terms to suit the purchaser. Will pay half the R. R. fare to our barns to intending buyers.

CORRESPONDENCE AND A VISIT SOLICITED.

**LEW W. COCHRAN,**  
607 West Main St., CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.



# 20-CLYDESDALES-20

We now offer for sale 20 head of Clydesdales, including fillies and mares, from one to five years old, and among them a number of prizewinners. Also a few young Clyde stallions and Shorthorn cattle. People wanting to buy should come and see them before purchasing. Inspection invited.

**HODGKINSON & TISDALE,** Beaverton, Ont.  
Long-distance phone in connection with farm.  
70 miles n. of Toronto on Midland Div. G. T. R.

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot, and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

**WM. COLQUHOUN,** MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.

<b>W. B. WATT'S SONS,</b> BREEDERS OF <b>Shorthorns and Clydesdales</b> Flora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Salem P. O. Tel. No. 42a.	FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls fit to head any herd. Several good young cows and heifers, daughters and granddaughters of great Royal Sailer (imp.), and in calf to Scottish Beau (imp.), by Silver Plate. Let us know what you want and we will try to supply you at a moderate price.
--	--

**H. J. TILLOTSON, M. D.**  
The Master Specialist of Chicago, who Cures Varicocele. Established 1880.  
(Copyrighted.)

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

## Varicocele Cured to Stay

## Hydrocele Cured in 5 Days

**No Cutting or Pain. Guaranteed Cure. Money Refunded.**

**VARICOCELE** Under my treatment this insidious disease rapidly disappears. Pain ceases almost instantly. The stagnant blood is driven from the dilated veins and all soreness vanishes and swelling subsides. Every indication of Varicocele vanishes and in its stead comes the pleasure of perfect health.

**Bladder Troubles, Nervous Debility, and allied troubles.** My methods of treatment and cure are original with me and cannot be obtained elsewhere. I make no experiments. All cases I take I cure.

**Certainty of Cure** is what you want. I give a Legal Guarantee to cure you or refund your money. What I have done for others I can do for you. My charge for a permanent cure will be reasonable and no more than you will be willing to pay for benefits conferred. I CAN CURE YOU at Home.

### GOSSIP.

The Baxter Reed Ranch Co., Olds, Alta., have brought in a shipment of Hereford cattle from Emporia, Kansas. They are said to be a fine lot, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the already fine herd.

Mr. Geo. Little, Neepawa, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, gave the "Advocate" a call while passing through the city recently. He reports sales as very successful. He has now practically nothing to be disposed of.

In feeding cattle, Mr. Little finds oats, when cut a shade green, very good feed. So far, he has not fed hay to any extent. For the younger stock, he finds potatoes, when fed in a limited quantity, to be very useful.

English breeders of Lincoln sheep are making very satisfactory sales for export to South America. Messrs. S. E. Dean & Sons, of Dowsby, have recently sold to Mr. E. H. Cartwright, among others of their stud rams, a son of the champion ram at the Royal Show at Maidstone, for the handsome price of 250 guineas (\$1,300). Another important consignment despatched to the Argentine comprised 32 ram lambs, 8 ewe lambs and 7 yearling rams from the flock of Mr. W. B. Swallow, of Horkstow.

This fish-story is told by ex-President Cleveland about a shopkeeper in a town visited by the ex-President last summer on a fishing excursion.

"For the purpose of advertising fishing rods, which he had for sale, the shopkeeper had a large rod hanging outside his shop, with an artificial fish at the end of it. Late one night a townsman who had been dining a bit too well happened to see this fish. He looked at it, then went cautiously to the door and knocked gently.

"Who's there?" demanded the shopkeeper, from an upper window.

"Sh-h! Don't make a noise, but come down as quietly as you can," was the reply.

Thinking something serious was the matter, the man dressed and stole downstairs.

"Now, what's the matter?" he inquired.

"Hist! Pull your line in quick; you've got a bite!" admonished the bibulous one.

### FLEETMONT (11428).

The Standard-bred stallion, Fleetmont, is a bright bay, weighing about 1,200 lbs., and stands 15½ hands, owned by Battell Bros., Moose Jaw. He was sired by Egmont 1828, noted as the sire of Lobasco, time 2:16½. Northwest P. 2:17½, and a great many other speedy horses. Egmont was sired by Belmont 64, he by Adallah. Fleetmont is a proven sire, and also has the record of 1:10 in a half-mile race made at Qu'Appelle Fair, while in stud service.

### TRADE NOTES.

THE MANITOBA COMMISSION CO., Limited, grain dealers, whose advertisement appears in this issue, report having had a prosperous season's business and bright prospects for the future. They have the best of connections for disposing of all kinds of grain, and are always alive to the best interests of both seller and buyer.

AN AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED ANIMALS, male and female, in lieu of the sale formerly held under the direction of the live-stock associations, will be held at Guelph, on 16th March, 1904, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club. Entries will be received until 30th Jan. 1904. Full particulars later. Apply for further particulars to John McOrkendale, Secretary, Guelph P. O., Ont. Adv.

B. C. YEARBOOK—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of British Columbia's 1903 Yearbook, by R. E. Gosnell, Secretary Bureau Provincial Information. It is a well-bound volume of nearly four hundred pages, and is the best illustrated yearbook to reach our desk. It is well gotten up in every particular, being full of information from cover to cover, concerning the Pacific Province.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

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

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address: THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY Toronto, Can.

## 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.

## Imported Clydes & Shires, Shorthorns & Yorkshires

Five Clydesdale Stallions; one Shire Stallion eleven Clyde fillies; three Shorthorn Bull Calves, imp. in dam, a few imported Heffers; and imported Yorkshire Hogs. Clydes by such sires as: Prince of Carruchan, Prince Stephen, Prince Thomas and Royal Champion.

Write for prices, or come and see.

**GEO. ISAAC,**  
Cobourg Station, G. T. R. BOMANTON, ONT.

## Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLEFFE STOCK FARM has for sale a carload of Clydesdale stallions and mares, including prize-winners. Some of the mares are in foal to the justly-celebrated stallion, "Lyon MacGregor." For prices, etc., etc., apply to

**ROBERT DAVIES**  
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

**SHORTHORNS** for sale IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED. Cows, Heifers and young bulls. Finest quality Scotch breeding. Prices low.

## HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported stock. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 25 young heifers, and 15 cows; also 20 Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Correspondence invited, om

**A. S. HUNTER,** Durham, Ont.

## Holwell Manor Farm

**SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE.**  
Twenty shearing rams; twenty shearing ewes; twenty-five ram lambs; also twenty Cotswold rams, shearlings and lambs. These are animals of choice quality. Prices very low, quality considered. Scotch collie puppies from first class stock.

**D. G. GANTON,** Elmvale P. O., Ont. om

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



**WANTED**  
 I (C. P. Sims) want everyone to know all about the **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR**. A 200 Egg Hatcher Costs But \$2. It's Cheap and Practical, and saves space to everybody. Agents Wanted, either ex. or no experience necessary. Secure your territory. Catalogue and 25c (See Form) FREE. Address, C. P. Sims, Incubator Co., 15 Columbus, Neb.

**WANTED**  
 Strictly fresh EGGS and prime BUTTER for high-class trade.  
**J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**SPRING CHICKENS WANTED.**  
 Highest prices paid by **W. J. GUEST, 600 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.**

**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, 1909, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, 8¢ per 13; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. **THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Manitoba.**

**Stonewall Poultry Yards.**  
**MY BIRDS PLEASE THE BUYER.**  
 Now is the time to buy, as prices advance towards spring. I have for sale old and young stock in Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons, Black Langshans, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Stock birds in White (Chinese geese and Pekin ducks. Prices in full accord with quality.

**IRA STRATTON, STONEWALL.**  
**AMERICA'S GREATEST POULTRYMEN**  
 Don't buy poultry or setting eggs until you have seen the mammoth circular, costing only a 2c. stamp, of

**FENN'S FAMOUS PRIZEWINNING STRAINS**  
 There used to be no choice, but since these record-breakers are on earth there is no excuse for buying others not their equal at the same price. A trial order for them will prove they are the long-looked-for fowls.  
**A. A. FENN CO., Dept. 2, Delavan, Wis., U.S.A.**

**The Olive Branch Flocks and Herds.**  
**Galloway Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Angora Goats.**  
 200 head cattle. Special price on bulls in carload lots. 200 rams for fall trade. 100 Angora goats for sale.  
**E. Cooper, Adrian, Minn.**

**GALLOWAYS:**  
 Bulls and heifers for sale.  
 APPLY TO  
**T. M. CAMPBELL, "HOPE FARM," St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.**  
**H. W. AYERS, HONEY CREEK, WIS.**

Breeder of the celebrated Brown Swiss cattle and Tamworth swine. Cattle hardy, vigorous, grand milkers and fine beefers.  
 Correspondence solicited. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**ANGUS CALVES.**  
 Well-developed, growthy bull calves, Victorias, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.  
**JOHN TRAQUAIR, WELWYN, ASSA.**

**POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.**  
 Eight young bulls for sale. Calves and yearlings. Post office, Pine Lake. Red Deer.  
**C. H. CROCKER & SON.**

**Minnedosa Ranching Co.**  
 BREEDERS OF **HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES**  
 A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; and a few females.  
**J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.**

**Aberdeen-Angus Bulls**  
 For sale: One one-year-old, two bull calves, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. on Drumbo Station.  
**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

**BONNIE BRAE HEREFORDS**  
 A carload of choice young bulls for sale at a bargain. Always a nice lot of females on hand. Farm one and a half miles west of LACOMBE, ALTA.  
**OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta.**

**Herefords, Herefords**  
 Imported and American-bred for sale. This herd, 300 strong, won first prize in every ring shown, except one, at the Winnipeg Industrial this year; also male and female championship. Pedigree and individual excellence unsurpassed.  
**GEO. LEIGH & CO., AURORA, ILL.**

**ROBT. SINTON**  
 Stillwater Farm, Regina.  
 Breeder and importer of **HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS**  
 My cows are bred to a ch well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.  
**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 ranging from 1 to 2 years of age, heifers 2 years. This lot sired by Trus Britton (imp.) and Baronet (imp.). Stock bull for sale, heifers with calf to him.  
**J. A. CHAPMAN, Peresford, Man.**

**POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS.**  
 The Leading Herd of Western Canada.  
**YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.**  
**J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.**

**THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.**  
 For sale, cheap: 20 bulls, singly or in car lots, good, thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. **O'NEILL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m**

**INGLESIDE HEREFORDS**  
 100 Head.  
 Calves to 6-year-olds. If you want to start a small herd, write for particulars. The quality and breeding is of the best. A good foundation means success, and here is where you can get it at prices and terms to suit your purse. on  
**H. D. SMITH, COMPTON, QUE.**

**THE MAPLES FARM HEREFORDS**  
 Near Orangeville, Ont., on C. P. R. (Oxton Sound branch).  
 Imported and pure bred bulls and heifers for sale, from imported and pure-bred dams, and sired by imp. Spartacus No. 10829, -1716-, winner of sweepstakes and silver medals, Toronto, 1902 and 1903. Young bulls a specialty. Prizewinners wherever shown. Inspection invited. Popular prices. **W. H. HUNTER, on Near Orangeville, Ont. THE MAPLES P.O.**

**GOSSIP.**

Few people outside of his own immediate circle know that Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific, Director of the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable, and President of the Cuba Company, is one of the most enthusiastic botanists on the continent, and also one of the most ardent admirers of art.  
 Sir William, though he wears with grace a British title, was born in the United States. He sold books on the Chicago and Alton Railway many years ago, rose in time to the dignity of selling oranges on the Illinois Central, and later in life assumed the many high positions he now holds. His title he won for eminent service to the British Empire in the building of the Canadian Pacific.

As a boy he worshipped nature. When on the Illinois Central Road he was the butt of his companions, because he was always armed with a hammer for the breaking of any queer rocks that happened in his way, and carried a book for the discovery of the identity of those unknown rocks and flowers he encountered.  
 In later life, he established at Montreal a splendid conservatory and an excellent art gallery. He is himself an artist with the brush and of no mean reputation. He has at all times three or four botanists in his employ in the far off corners of the world, whose business it is to find and bring to his Montreal conservatory all the new flowers that they can find. He hears of a new orchid in South America. Immediately his men are sent in search of it. He hears of a new lily in Central Africa, and never rests easy until he has captured it.

These things are his dissipations. His offices are no mere honorary affairs. He is the practical working head of the Cuba Company, a very active participant in all the affairs of the Canadian Pacific; in fact, one of the most busy of the big men of the continent.—[New York Times.

**MAPLE MANOR SHORTHORNS.**  
 Mr. Geo. Richardson, of Nutana P. O., and Saskatoon Station, is a lover of good Shorthorns, and is beginning in that district to build up for himself, through careful selection and mating, a name as one of the leading breeders of the red, white and roans.

His present stock bull is the three-year-old, Fairview Chief, bred by John Barron, Carberry, and got by Imp. Nobleman, dam Lady Lorne, by Topsman. This young bull comes from prizewinning stock, and is one of the thick, blocky kind, so much in favor today. Rose 2nd of Hazeldean, got by Pontiac, dam Hazel, by McTurk, is a three-year-old, winner of first in cow section at Saskatoon Fair last fall. Her bull calf, Rosser, by Fairview Chief, also led in his class. Hazel, the dam of this young cow, is a fine, large matron of excellent quality. She won first at Saskatoon Fair in 1902. Star of Osler, another of Mr. Richardson's prizewinning females, and a splendid breeder, got by Prairie Crown Prince, won first in the cow class in 1901. Clover of Hazeldean, got by Pontiac, dam Stella, is a three-year-old of prime quality. Her heifer calf, Vida, by Fairview Chief, is a beauty, winning first in its class last fall. Lady Flora, a fine yearling heifer, got by Fairview Chief, won first in her class at the same fair.

As will be seen by the above, Fairview Chief is a worthy sire following in the footsteps of his ancestors. Maple Prince, a roan two-year-old bull, got by Saskatoon Hero, dam Dora, by Duke of Hazeldean, is a fine, well-quartered, blocky type of animal.  
 As may be seen by Mr. Richardson's advertisement, in another column of this issue, he, along with several others, is for sale. Sir Gibble, red, a long yearling, sire Fairview Chief, dam Stella, is a grand young bull of good size, thick make, and an excellent handler. He also is for sale.  
 Some fine Yorkshires are also kept at Maple Manor. One of J. Brethour's boars is in service, and some of Andrew Graham's Pomeroy Favorite strain of sows are kept.  
 Desiring purchasers should look up Mr. Richardson's advertisement.

**Lameness**  
 in all forms and Curb, Splint, Spavin, Sprained Cord, etc., all yield readily to and are permanently cured by **Tuttle's Elixir**  
 Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Company.

Nothing equals it when used internally for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.  
**Tuttle's American Condition Powders**  
 —A specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom.  
**TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR** cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.  
**Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.**  
 Beware of so-called Elixirs—some grantee but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief. If any.  
**LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.**

**GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS.**  
 For sale: One bull by Barry's Heir (imp.) (2885), also a few females. Herd headed by the Missie bull, Marengo 31055. **J. H. BLACK & SON, Altenford P. O. and Station, on**

**THE RANCHE STOCK FARM**  
**JOHN JARDINE, MANITOU, MAN.**  
**SHORTHORNS** For sale: Calves and yearling bulls. Also some fine sable collie pups, either sex. Apply **MANAGER**, above address.

**GLENROSS FARM.**  
**SHORTHORNS** for sale: Stock bull, Golden Flame, 2nd at Toronto in class under a year. Also 5 choice young bulls, from 6 to 16 months old, sired by him.  
**A. & J. MORRISON, Carman P. O. and C. P. R. sta. Homewood sta. (C.N.R.) on farm.**

**SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.**  
**FOR SALE**—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General = 30399 =, Lord Stanley 43rd = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (o.p.) 28878, our present stock bulls.  
**GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMIOTA, MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Short horn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Shorthorns. Current prices.  
**J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales.** First-class young bulls for sale. Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIE, Shoal Lake, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Bull calves, strong, promising, thrifty fellows for sale. Also young females. Best blood and quality. Current prices. **SAM FLEISCHER, Four miles from station. Holmfeld, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS RED HEED HORSES**  
 For sale: **BULLS** and **HEIFERS** out of Maiden's Blush and Manilla 2nd families, two families unsurpassed in Manitoba for breeding and quality. Good prize record made by herd. Write or call on  
**Thos. Wallace, Portage la Prairie, Man. Two miles from town.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**  
 For sale: **Shorthorns** of both sexes, best quality and breeding; sired by Sitty from Hero Yet and The Coker, and out of very fine dams. on  
**JOHN MENZIES, SHOAL LAKE, MAN.**

**CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares**

**SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.**  
 All for sale; no reserve. Prices and terms to suit. Improved farms for sale.

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

**WANTED** Position with a good reliable stock firm. Am a competent and reliable judge of horses and cattle. Am acquainted with all horse markets in the United States. Am a hustler, and will work in any country on salary or commission. Can give references as to my ability. **W. L. McIlroy, Deersville, Harrison Co, Ohio.**

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



### Oak Grove Farm.

A number of choice young **BULLS** by Masterpiece 23750 and Scottish-Canadian (imp). Bargains in heifers bred to Scottish-Canadian. Also spring pigs of both sexes and my stock near Cronje for sale. Half-bred Angora goats, W. P. Rocks, W. Minorcas, W. Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

**JAS. BRAY,**  
LONGBURN P. O., MAN.  
Macdonald Station, C. P. R.

**PINE HURST STOCK FARM**  
**Scotch Shorthorns**  
Headed by G. Ide Count = 39062. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mossy coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROST PAGE,** Red Deer Station, Pine Lake P. O., Alta.

### Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 = at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

**J. & W. SHARP, LACOMBE, ALTA.**

### LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

## Shorthorns

**FOR SALE.**  
I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.), and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.) and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

**THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor,**  
**OAK LAKE MAN.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Herd of the best blood and quality. For sale: Red Ned, 11 months old; a splendid bull. **H. G. GAY,** Lot R, Neepawa, Man. Three miles straight east of town.

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**  
Herd headed by Loyalty (imp.) bull. Young bulls and heifers for sale, bred by Trout Creek Hero (triple champion at Calgary), also several cows with calf to (imp.) Loyalty. Prices reasonable and quality right.

**JOHN RAMSEY,**  
Priddis, Alta.

### FOREST HOME FARM

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks.**  
We have a grand lot of young bulls, from 6 to 20 months old, out of thick, heavy, richly-bred dams, sired by Robbie O'Day, Manitoba Chief, and Golden Standard; as fine a lot as we ever had to select from; some choice show animals, also cows and heifers. Sows, all ages, bred and ready to breed; spring and fall cockerels. Roland, C. N. R.; Carman, C. P. R.

**ANDREW GRAHAM, Prop., Fomeroy P. O.**

**CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.**  
Shorthorns and Clydesdales  
For sale. Some choice young cows and heifers, mostly of the Isabella family. Young stock sired by Faithness and President. It will pay any person wanting good show and breeding stock to see these animals.

**MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man.**  
F. A. BROWN, Mgr., Box 1.

**Rosevale Shorthorns**  
Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Princeton Flowers, Minas, Strawberries and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marango Heydon Duke, Imp. Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. **W. J. SHEAN & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.**

**SHORTHORNS Meadowfield Farm.** Bulls for sale. Six bull calves, smooth, thick, low-set fellows; good pedigrees; grand quality; right price. **ANDREW COOK,** Ten miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R. Clan William. One mile from Clan William, C. N. R.

### GOSSIP.

It is often remarked that an unaccustomed traveller can get on pretty well if he will keep his eyes and ears open. A native of Ireland landed at Greenock, and wanted to take the train to Glasgow.

Never having been in a railroad station, he did not know how to get his ticket; but he saw a lady going in and determined to follow her lead.

The lady went to the ticket-box and, putting down her money, said: "Maryhill, single."

Her ticket was duly handed to her, and she walked away.

Pat promptly planked down his money and said:

"Patrick Murphy, married."

People are never aware of their own peculiarities of dialect. The half-educated Cockney cannot understand what people mean in saying that he drops his "h's." Many Scotchmen as well as Irishmen are quite sure they are faultless of accent, even when they are richly endowed with it.

It is related of a Scottish literary man, who has for some years been a resident in London, that he was taken to task one day by his own daughter for the broadness of his utterance in pronouncing the word "difference."

"How do I pronounce it?" he asked.

"You say 'difference,'" she answered.

"And what do you say?"

"Difference," she rejoined.

Looking at his daughter a moment and getting her to repeat the word, he said:

"Well, now will you be so kind as to tell me the difference between 'difference' and 'difference'."

### CANADIAN WINNERS AT CHICAGO.

In the classes in which exhibits were made by Canadian breeders at the late Chicago International Live Stock Show, they were remarkably successful in winning important prizes. In Clydesdale horses, they won the championship for the best stallion and the best mare, any age, and in various sections of the class, the first for three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling stallion, the first for aged mare, the second, third and fourth for yearling mares and the first for a group of four the get of one sire. In Hackneys, the first for aged stallion and for three-year-old stallion and the championship for best stallion any age were won by Canadians.

In the breeding cattle classes no Canadians exhibited, but the champion Shorthorn female, all ages competing, was bred in Canada. The first-prize cow of the same breed, who was the reserve number for the championship, was purchased by her owner in Canada. The first-prize junior yearling bull was sired by a Canadian-bred bull. The first-prize senior yearling heifer was bred in Canada, and the second-prize heifer, in same section, was from Canadian-bred sire and dam.

In the sheep, Canadian breeders showed strongly in a number of classes, and made a splendid record in prizewinning in every class in which they competed. In Shropshires (breeding class), they won second for aged ram and shearing ram, first and second for ram lamb, first and second for yearling ewes, second for ewe lambs, first for flock, first for four lambs the get of one sire and first for American-bred ewe lamb. In Southdowns, the first prize for yearling ram came to Canada. In Dorsets, the champion ram was bred and owned in Canada. In Cotswolds, the championship for the best ewe, any age, was bred and owned in this country, as was also the first-prize ewe lamb. In the class for Lincoln sheep, all the first prizes and championships went to Canadian exhibitors, and in the Leicester class the same record was made by Canadian breeders.

In the fat-sheep division, Canadian flocks made a brilliant showing, winning all the first prizes and championships in the Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset, Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester classes. First for grade wether lamb of medium-wool type, and all the firsts and championships of long-wool type; also the grand championships for best wether lamb, any breed, grade or cross, and for the best five wether lambs, of any breed, grade or cross.

### 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 sweepstake 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.

# FREE!

Ladies and Girls,  
You Can Earn This

## Handsome Fur Scarf

In a Few Minutes

SEND your name and address, and we will mail you post paid 8 large beautifully-colored pictures 16 x 20 inches, named "The Angel's Whisper," "The Family Record," and "Simply to Thy Cross I Cling," to sell at 25c. each. We also give a 50c. certificate free to each purchaser. These pictures are handsomely finished in 12 colors, and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. each. Every one you offer them to will buy one or more. When sold send us the money, and we will send you this

### HANDSOME FUR SCARF

Over 40 inches long, 5 inches wide, made from selected full-furred skins with six fine full black tails, the very latest style. We know you will be more than pleased with it. Miss J. Bookers, Rosenthalberg, Can., said: "I write to thank you for the handsome fur scarf. It is just beautiful. I could not buy one like it in our store for \$3.00." The regular price in all fur stores is \$3.00, and they fully equal in appearance any \$10.00 Fur Scarf. We could not think of giving them for so little, were it not that we had a great number made specially for us during the summer when the furriers were not busy. Ladies and girls, take advantage of this chance and write for the pictures today. We guarantee to treat you right, and will allow you to keep out money to pay your postage, so that your Fur Scarf will not cost you one cent. Address: **THE COLONIAL ART CO., Dep. 318 Toronto.**

**The Books Are Free**

If you have a horse that is lame or blemished by any kind of a growth or enlargement, that is Knee Sprung or has Fistula, Poll Evil or Sweeney, or if there is a case of Lump Jaw among your cattle, write us at once. We will send you two big booklets. One tells you just how to cure these diseases and blemishes. The other proves that you can cure them, and we guarantee you success besides. Same methods employed by over 140,000 farmers and stock owners. Write for the books and tell us what kind of a case you have to treat.

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

### Shorthorns for Sale.

Seven cows in calf, several of them prizewinners at Calgary in 1902; also 6 calves, sired by Loyalty (imp.), and 2 yearling heifers and 1 yearling bull, sired by Royal Sampson. These are choicely bred, and of the low-set, meaty type. Write for prices.

**ALEX. MURRAY, Priddis, Alta.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.**  
Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespear, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price reasonable. Also one seven months' bull calf.

**A. K. HOLE, Winnedosa, Man.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.** Butterfly—A bull with a grand breeding record. Several young bulls of splendid quality. Right prices. **JOHN LOGAN Murchison, Man.** Five miles from Franklin station (C. P. R.).

### SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-riding record made by the herd.

**BULLS FOR SALE.**  
All of good quality and fit for service. Write or call **GEORGE LITTLE,** NEEPAWA, MAN. Five miles from town.

### Shorthorns FOR SALE.

Bulls: Wilmont Beau-hamp (two-year-old), and a number of younger bulls, of all ages, downwards. Choice females of the best blood, and grand, deep, low-set type. All at right prices. All animals choice quality.

**GEO. FRASER, Minnedosa, Man.**  
Six miles from Minnedosa, C. P. R.

### SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES.

**LAKE VIEW FARM.**  
Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

**HAMILTON & IRWIN,** NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.  
Breeder of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

### THORNDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd. Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 =, dam Micala (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 =, bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

**JOHN S. ROBSON,** MANITOU, MAN.

### SHORTHORNS

Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prizewinning herd of

**J. & E. BOLTON,** OKOTOKS, ALTA.

**SHORTHORNS Ard-vale Farm.** For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices.

**J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.**  
Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

### SHORTHORNS: Special

November and December offering. Cows and heifers, nearly due to calve, at snap prices. In order to make room for coming crop of calves. Right and good in every way, and all young. Give us your order at half of auction prices.

**D. Hysop & Son,** Landazar Stock Farm, Box 103, Killarney

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

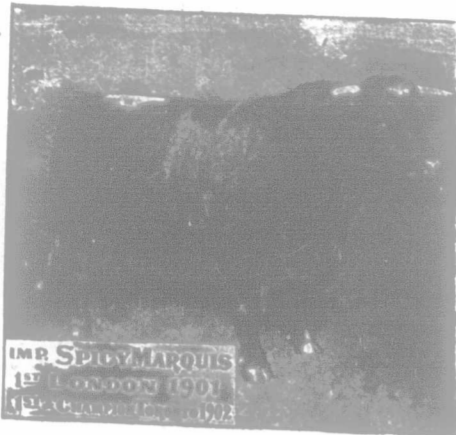
Four bulls, that challenge comparison, sired by the champion of champions, Spicy Majesty (imp.). This is a rare chance. Brave Ythan at head of herd, sired by **JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

**Greengrove Shorthorns** Number 36 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.

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



TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS FOR THE CHILDREN.



Even Imported Bulls for Sale. JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM. Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls. Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N. W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. CLIPPER HEAD 244785

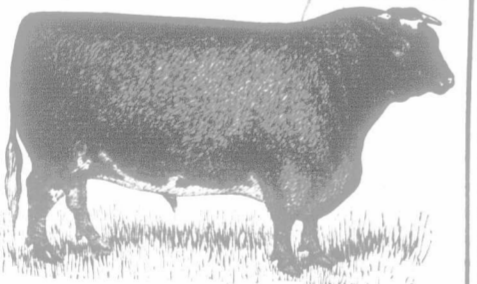
Catalogue of twelve young bulls of choicest breeding and splendid quality sent on application. Your choice of 25 BEAUTIFUL YEARLING RAMS at reasonable prices. Also a FEW SELECT EWES. Station and Post Office, Brooklyn, Ont.

R. & S. NICHOLSON Sylvan P. O. Parkhill Station, Ont. Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale: 13 IMPORTED HEIFERS, 20 HEIFERS (choice).

Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count. Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementines, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.



23

High-class Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Some imp. and some from imp. cows, and sired by imp. bulls. Also cows and heifers. New importation came home Dec. 10th.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.

16 Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

To Keep Their Digestion Perfect Nothing is so Safe and Pleasant as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of men and women have found Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the safest and most reliable preparation for any form of indigestion or stomach trouble. Thousands of people who are not sick, but are well and wish to keep well, take



Stuart's Tablets after every meal to insure perfect digestion and avoid trouble. But it is not generally known that the Tablets are just as good and wholesome for little folks as for their elders.

Little children who are pale, thin and have no appetite, or do not grow or thrive, should use the tablets after eating, and will derive great benefit from them.

Mrs. G. H. Crotley, 538 Washington St., Hoboken, New Jersey, writes: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets just fill the bill for children as well as for older folks. I've had the best of luck with them. My three-year-old girl takes them as readily as candy. I have only to say 'tablets' and she drops everything else and runs for them."

A Buffalo mother, a short time ago, who despaired of the life of her babe, was so delighted with the results from giving the child these tablets that she went before the notary public of Erie Co., N. Y., and made the following affidavit:

Gentlemen,—Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were recommended to me for my two-months-old baby, which was sick and puny and the doctors said was suffering from indigestion. I took the child to the hospital, but there found no relief. A friend mentioned the Stuart Tablets, and I procured a box from my druggist and used only the large sweet lozenges in the box, and was delighted to find they were just the thing for my baby. I feel justified in saying that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets saved my child's life.

Mrs. W. T. Dethlope. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1897.

Henry Karis, Notary Public in and for Erie Co., N. Y.

For babies, no matter how young or delicate, the tablets will accomplish wonders in increasing flesh, appetite and growth. Use only the large sweet tablets in every box. Full-sized boxes are sold by all druggists for 50 cents, and no parent should neglect the use of this safe remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles if the child is ailing in any way regarding its food or assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been known for years as the best preparation for all stomach troubles whether in adults or infants.

HUNTLYWOOD FARM SHORTHORNS AND COTSDOWNS

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

Perhaps in no single industry has the advantages of advertising been more clearly proven than in placing on the market the many cereal breakfast foods now so generally used by city and country people.

The profit in the sale of cereal foods is large, but a market is not to be had for simply the asking. A market can be created and kept in existence only by persistent advertising. It costs from \$400 to \$800 in advertising to sell \$1,000 worth of breakfast foods. The man who makes wheat-coffee, spent, last year, \$884,000 in advertising in 800 newspapers and 30 magazines, and this year he is spending a million dollars.

The maker of shredded wheat spends \$700,000 a year for publicity. Another paid \$5,000 for the privilege of painting the name of his product on a big chimney in lower New York that can be seen from all the North River ferry-boats. He has for months kept before the public eye a comic figure and some swinging rhymes, and has made all America and England laugh. The laugh has cost the manufacturer hundreds of thousands of dollars, but it goes without saying that it pays or he would not keep at it.

SPASM OF THE GLOTTIS.

FREQUENT inquiries have been made concerning a disease in pigs characterized by spasms or fits. The attacks almost always occur in winter, when the weather is severe. Animal shows no symptoms when coming from the sleeping pen until it attempts to take food, when it will be seized suddenly, will raise its nose and gasp for breath, soon fall over and struggle for a moment or two, when the seizures will abate, animal will get up and possibly appear all right.

Cause.—Occasionally the first attack will prove fatal, although this is not the rule. Attacks will recur every day, or it may happen every time the animal attempts to take cold food, especially swill. The attacks come on most frequently in pigs or hogs that have warm quarters, especially those that are allowed to burrow in manure piles or straw that becomes heated. When they come into the cold air, sudden change induces attacks, especially when taking cold drink.

Treatment.—Treatment that has given the best results is to avoid the conditions that produce the difficulty. Hogs should not be housed in too warm sheds, especially if fed in a cold place. Do not give access to the manure pile, where they will burrow into the heated, half decomposed straw or become piled up and overheated.

It is also of great advantage to warm the feed, where this is practicable, and anti-spasmodics should also be employed, such as from ten drops to half dram doses of fluid extract of hyoscyamus, according to size of animal; or ten or fifteen grains of bromide of potash should be given three times a day.

The rugged health that tonic doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food induces will give a hog the vital power necessary to resist these attacks. This wonderful reconstructive is the result of a lifetime of study and experiment by Dr. Hess (M.D., D. V. S.)—graduate of both medical and veterinary colleges—whose methods and works are recognized everywhere as authoritative.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the scientific compound, sold on a written guarantee, 100 pounds, \$7.00; smaller quantities at a slight advance. Fed in small dose. For every disease and condition for which Dr. Hess Stock Food is not recommended, the little yellow card in every package entitles you to a letter of advice and special prescription from Dr. Hess.

For a little information, Dr. Hess' great stock book, the only complete treatise on live stock and their diseases, will be mailed to you free, prepaid. Write Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A., state what stock you have, how many head of each; what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper.

For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.



Are a True Heart Tonic, Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anæmia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Price 50c. a box or 3 for \$1.25. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O.

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

83 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 = and Double Gold = 37854 =. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, Imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for \$2,000. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply

T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.

Imported Shorthorns Imp. Royal Prince heading the herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns of best Scotch families, for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices; also Oxford Down sheep. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., P. O. and Sta., Box 41.

Hawthorn Herd OF DEEP-MILKING SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE: Five young bulls, also a few females, by Scotch sires. Good ones.

Wm. Grainger & Son, London, Ont.

We are offering 18 BULLS from 4 to 10 months old, sired by imported Diamond Jubilee = 28861 =. Also a few females, all ages, of good Scotch breeding.

FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis, Ont. Elmvale Station, G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES.

I offer for sale a young red bull calf by Republican (Imp.), out of Nonpareil 34th (Imp.)—a good one. Also young Yorkshires and Clydesdales, all ages. Also Count Amaranth at a bargain, if taken soon.

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P. O.



For sale at reasonable prices—Five imported bulls nearly all roans. Twelve imported cows and heifers. Also a number of nice Canadian-bred bulls, cows and heifers, in calf or with calves at foot.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

For further information, please refer to this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



# PILES

**Piles Can Be Cured Quickly and Without Pain by Using Pyramid Pile Cure.**

**A Trial Package Mailed Free for the Asking.**

We want every pile sufferer to try Pyramid Pile Cure at our expense.

The treatment which we send will bring immediate relief from the awful torture of itching, bleeding, burning, tantalizing piles. If they are followed up as directed we guarantee an entire cure.

We send the free treatment in a plain sealed package with nothing to indicate the contents, and all our envelopes are plain.

Pyramid Pile Cure is put up in the form of suppositories which are applied directly to the affected part. Their action is immediate and certain. They are sold at 50 cents the box by druggists everywhere, and one box will frequently effect a permanent cure.



The Discoverer of the World's Greatest Remedy for Piles.

By the use of Pyramid Pile Cure you will avoid an unnecessary, trying and expensive examination by a physician, and will rid yourself of your trouble in the privacy of your own home at trifling expense.

After using the free treatment, which we mail in a perfectly plain wrapper, you can secure regular full-size packages from druggists at 50 cents each, or we will mail direct in plain package upon receipt of price. Pyramid Drug Co., 114 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

## SHORTHORNS (Imp.)

We have on hand for sale 3 yearling bulls (imported in dam), 7 three-year-old heifers (imported in dam) due to calve during next 3 months. These young animals are of exceptional breeding and individuality. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Markham P.O. & Sta.

## SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for the next month, at exceptionally low prices, several young bulls, heifers and bred heifers of choice Scotch breeding and good individuality. These are rare bargains. Write for my prices, I feel sure they will tempt you. Address H. SMITH, P. O. and Sta., G.T.R., Exeter, Ontario.

Present offering in **Shorthorns**: Our stock bull, Heir-at-law = 34663, a grand stock-getter and sure, 3 years old. Also 1 bull, 13 months; heifers and cows. Shropshires, all ages and sex. BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

## SHORTHORNS.

Four Bulls, nine to fifteen months old; four heifers, two years old. A number of cows, also in calf to Royal Prince = 3211, by imp. Royal Sailor.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, Thedford P.O., Telegraph and G.T.R. station.

## 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.

### GOSSIP.

The Clydesdale stallion, Pilgrim 7020, whose portrait appeared in our last issue, property of Mr. Robert Menzies, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, is a dark bay with three white feet, stands 17 hands high, was foaled in May, 1892, and weighs 1,900 lbs. He was sired by MacLure (7023), by McGregor (1487), by Darnley (222). The dam of Pilgrim was Natalie (351), by Prince of Keir (465), by Baron Keir (34), winner of first at Highland Society Show. Pilgrim won first prize, cup and sweepstakes for best heavy draft stallion at Winnipeg, 1900, in the largest class of Clyde stallions ever exhibited there.

Joseph Caswell, of Saskatoon, owns about 40 Shorthorns. His stock bull, Silent Tom, is an exceptionally deep, straight-lined, good handler of the blue-ribbon strain, and two years old. Most of the females are of good size and dark red color. The calves and yearlings are a fine lot, possessed of good size and growthy appearance.

Osler Lass, one of the matrons, is a fine, large, dark red cow, got by McTurk, and out of May Queen, by D. Laird. Red Osler, got by Prairie Crown Prince, dam Bella of Minto, by Earl Minto, is a thick, meaty cow, with well-sprung ribs, good size, abundance of constitution, and a breedy look. She won first at Regina Territorial Show as a two-year-old. Miss Saskatoon 14th, got by Tariff Reform, is a very neat cow of grand quality. Her young bull calf won first at Saskatoon Fair. Ida of Osler, got by McDougall, dam Bella of Minto, is also a very fine young cow.

### HORSES AT MEDICINE HAT.

W. S. Curry, one of Medicine Hat's large horse owners, brought over from Deerbourne, Montana, last February, 1,027 head of horses. In addition to these, he shipped from Oregon, during last year, about 1,500 mainly work-horses and drivers. His ranch is ten miles north of Medicine Hat, and there he constantly keeps horses of almost all kinds for sale. See his advertisement in another column of this issue.

His driving team is a beautiful span of sorrels, and for the benefit of the "Farmer's Advocate" representative, he hitched them and put them through their paces. They are gentle, sound and speedy, of stylish appearance, and built for endurance.

Mr. Curry, like many of his fellow well-to-do ranchmen, is without a life partner, yet by no means averse to halving his worldly goods when the right fair individual makes her appearance.

### BEDALE RANCH.

This beautifully-situated ranch, owned by W. L. Christie, is located on the north bank of High River, some seven miles from the town of that name.

Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney and Coach horse stud are kept. The Clydesdale at present in use is Jim Macgregor, by Macgregor. He is a fine, thick, short-backed horse, and an excellent stock-getter. Linden 2nd is a large, thick, three-year-old, well-quartered Shire, just the type of horse to grade up fairly good range mares. The Hackney, Glenlyon (imp.), is a dark, rich chestnut, constitutionally strong, and an active mover. He was an English prizewinner, and has twice won second at Calgary in very strong competition. Danegelt was his sire.

At present there are between 600 and 700 horses on this ranch. The bulk of these are of draft type, and we believe as good a bunch of brood mares could be picked from this ranch as any one we know of in the Territories.

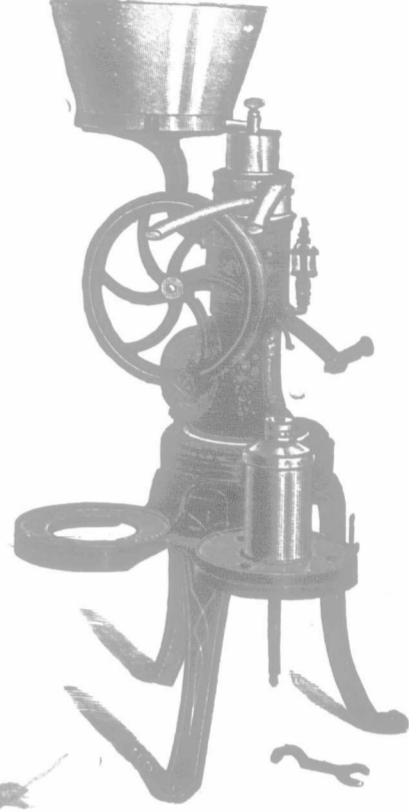
About 350 head of cattle are also kept, principally Shorthorn grades yet, with a sprinkling of Herefords.

The buildings and corrals are far superior to the average, and the site for these is one of the best that could be selected. A splendid river frontage of four miles provides ample water for this large stock.

Mr. Christie has horses suitable almost for every purpose constantly on hand, so can supply the varied needs of buyers.

## The National Cream Separator.

**THE NATIONAL** is free from complicated parts.  
**A**nd is a close Skimmer.  
**T**urns with the least effort.  
**I**ts construction and its  
**O**peration is perfection.  
**N**one more durable, and  
**A**n up-to-date machine.  
**L**EADING THE MARKET.



**NATIONAL.**  
 STYLE "B"—Capacity 250 lbs. per hour.  
 No. 1 —330 to 350 lbs. per hour.  
 No. 1 A—450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

**The Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph,**  
 GUELPH, ONTARIO.

**For Sale: FIVE REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS**  
 Ranging in age from eight to thirteen months. Prices right. In writing for particulars mention the Farmer's Advocate.  
**WALTER JAMES & SONS, ROSSER, MAN.**

## 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.

OUR PRESENT OFFERING

## 17 SCOTCH BULLS

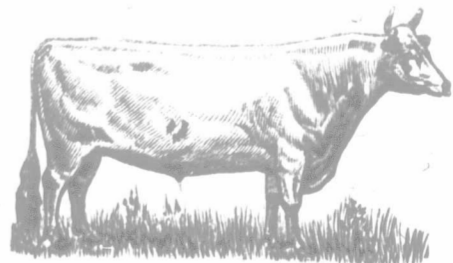
Imported and Home-bred. Individuality, Breeding, Quality.

and reasonable prices. Catalogue free.

**JNO. CLANCY,** Manager. **H. CARGILL & SON** Cargill, Ont., Can.

## 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 Douglassdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times.

**ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.**  
 Near Montreal. One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

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



### 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, om DENFIELD, ONT.

### MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

An offering a very superior lot of Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers as well as something VERY attractive in Leicesters.  
Choice ewes not by imported "Stanley" and bred to our stock, or write for descriptions.  
om A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

### JERSEYS 60 FIRST PRIZES IN 1903.

The Brampton Jersey Herd was exhibited at six fairs in 1903, including Toronto, Winnipeg, London and Ottawa. At these fairs there was a total of 73 first prizes and championships offered, and selections from the Brampton Herd were successful in winning 60 of these, a record never equalled by any Jersey herd. We offer now 15 bulls from 1 to 18 months old; 1 3-yr-old bull, and female all ages. If you are wanting Jerseys it will pay you to inspect our stock, or write for descriptions.  
om E. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS HOME FARM HERD.

Headed by COLANTHA 4TH LAD. Official test of three nearest dams, 25 1/2 lbs of butter in seven days. Herd numbers 125 head.  
BEST FAMILIES REPRESENTED.  
Special prices on six or eight bulls of serviceable age. W. B. BARNEY & CO., Hampton, Ia.

**4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4**  
For sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sire's in their pedigrees from such strains as Inka, Netherland, Royal Aaggie, and Tritonia Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail.  
om THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Ayrshires, Yorkshires, B. Minors for sale. A number of boars fit for service. Young sows ready to breed, four September litters. Pairs supplied not akin; all of the best type and quality. Prices reasonable.  
W. HARDY, Roland, Man.

**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 BRNNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.

### Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Howie's Fizzaway, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. F. R. prices and particulars address  
JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.  
G. T. R. & C. P. R., 20 miles west of Montreal. om

**AYRSHIRE BULLS.**  
Two fit for service, two March calves, and a few August, 1903, calves.  
W. W. Ballantyne, Neldpath Farm, Stratford, Ont.

### EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

### W. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.  
Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.  
Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, NORFOLK ST., LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

Cables—Sheepste. London.

### American Leicester Breeders ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont. Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 5. For information, blanks, etc., address:  
A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL. U. S. A.

### SPECIAL SALE OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Offering for this month: 10 shearing rams and 8 ram lambs, out of imported ewes; also a few imported ewes and ewe lambs. Prices very low for immediate sale.  
om T. D. McCALLUM, "Nether Lea," Danville, Que.

**"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."**  
Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearing ewes and a few shearing rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types.  
Teeswater, C. P. R. W. H. ARKELL, Mildmay, G. T. R. om Teeswater, Ont.

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

### GOSSIP.

An old woman in a red cloak was crossing a field in which a goat was feeding; what a strange transformation took place? The goat turned to butter, and the woman became a scarlet runner.

Roxey Stock Farm, Brandon, the property of J. A. S. Macmillan, has issued an attractive hanger, giving the name of a number of stallions now for sale at the stables. Among others may be mentioned: Cairnhill, first at Toronto Spring Show, 1903; first at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, 1903; and first at Chicago International. Pleasant Prince, first in the aged class, Chicago International, 1903. Sir Walter, third-prize three-year-old, Chicago International. Border Mack, fifth prize at the same show. There are also a number of other imported Clydes of choice breeding mentioned, as well as a Percheron, and Touchwood, a Thoroughbred, noted as a race-horse. Clydesdale mares and fillies are also for sale, and Hackney stallions, mares and fillies.

### SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM.

Situated about one mile from Saskatoon is the home and stock barns of J. J. Caswell, one of Saskatchewan's most noted Shorthorn breeders. Mr. Caswell's barns are of splendid size and modern construction, and we doubt if any other stock buildings in that territory can equal them. His stock bull is a scion of Barron's Nobleman (imp.), by name Nobleman's Pride, out of Jessie, by the Baronet (imp. in dam). Nobleman's Pride is a smooth, large three-year-old, thick, low-set and naturally well-fleshed. He is of dark red color, of strong masculine appearance, a good handler, a splendid sire, and truly, in fact, a hard bull to beat.

Pride of the West, got by Prairie Crown Prince, dam Cherry, by Royal George, is a deep, straight-lined cow, with well-sprung ribs, of excellent size, and a splendid breeder. Another of true blocky form is Miss G. O. Davis, got by McTurk. She is extra strong in constitution, has a broad, well-fleshed back, and is of general good type. Miss Davis 2nd, out of the last mentioned dam, and got by Indian Warrior's Hero, is an outstanding three-year-old, of the low-down, meaty type. As a two-year-old, she won first at Saskatoon. Miss Davis 3rd, got by Nobleman's Pride, is a yearling of prime quality and true Shorthorn conformation. Little Daisy 3rd, a two-year-old, by Lord Kitchener, dam Little Daisy, by McTurk, is a very smooth heifer of good make. A fine young bull is Roderick Dhu 3rd, got by Nobleman's Pride, dam Caswell's Daisy, by McTurk. All calves and yearlings are by the present stock bull, and the matrons are all with calf by him.

Two years ago, Mr. Caswell won a beautiful silver water set at Calgary Spring Sale for the best bull bred in the territory of Saskatchewan.

Lately Mr. Caswell has made some choice Clydesdale purchases with the view of breeding these favorite drafters. Lady Wellesley, sire Wellesley (imp.), dam Princess of Wales, by Cossack (imp.), granddam Lady Clyde of Collingwood, by Prince of Wales (imp.), is a bright bay of good draft type, clean limbed, and weighing 1,645 lbs. She, along with her mate, Lady Honor Bound, won first prize at Saskatoon Fair last year, also special for best heavy draft team on the grounds. Lady Honor Bound is a dark brown, and weighs 1,750 lbs. She was sired by Honor Bound (imp.), dam Princess of Wales, by Cossack (imp.); second dam by Prince of Wales. In the heavy draft brood mare class, this clean-limbed, drafty mare found favor with the judge at Saskatoon last fall and stood at the top of her class. Then, besides winning first and special with her mate in team section, she, along with four more of Mr. Caswell's horses, won a beautiful silver cup, which has now been won twice in succession by this stable.

Lady Honor Bright's filly is a neat, growthy foal of good substance and quality. She was sired by Prince of Strichen (imp.), he by Merry Hampton, whose grandam was sired by the famous Barnley 222. This young filly traces on the other side to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Caswell also keeps some fine Tamworth pigs, and with them won all prizes awarded at the Saskatoon Fair last fall.

## SHARPLES TUBULAR DAIRY Separator

Entirely different from any other separator; more simple, durable, convenient, safe and efficient. That is why the demand for THE TUBULAR is so great and why Sharples Separator Works is the largest in the world. Examine the Tubular and you will buy no other. Write for free catalog No. 108. THE SHARPLES CO., P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

### SHROPSHIRE.

We are now offering an extra good lot of shearing Shropshire Rams and Ewes, some fitted for show, also ram and ewe lambs. All at very reasonable prices.  
JOHN MILLER & SONS, Claremont, Station, C.P.R. BROUGHAM, ONT.

### Only The Best.

My small but select importation of Shropshires and Shorthorns are just home. Imported and home bred rams and ewes, bulls and heifers of the best quality and breeding for sale at moderate prices.  
ROBERT WILKIE, Fonthill, Ont. Representative in America of Alfred Mansell & Co., Shrewsbury, England. om

### PENNABANK SHROPSHIRE AND SHORTHORN

Ram and ewe lambs for sale, sired by imported Ruyard ram; 2 shearing rams; 1 bull, 1 ft. 6 months old. om HUGH PUGH, WHITEVALE, ONT.

### 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. LAIDLOR, Neepawa, Man.

### BERKSHIRE Swine and Shorthorns

The Ranch, Minnedosa, Berk-hire pigs for sale. Young stock of both sexes. Two grand litters now ready; fine length follows; hard to beat.  
HUGH M. DYKER, Box 25, Minnedosa, Man.

### Tamworth Swine and Barred Rock Fowl

Tamworths for this year sold out. Orders taken for spring; 6 to litter; also Barred Rocks—large numbers to select from. Cockerels, \$1.75; pullets, \$1 each. A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa.

### Lakeside Herd of Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES and SHORTHORN.

The most select herd of Berkshires in Northwestern Canada. My broods are all prize-winners at Winnipeg. Headed by the diploma boar Emperor, an extra large, long, smooth hog.

Boars fit for service; sows in pig fit to breed. Also a number of young pigs of both sexes. Pairs supplied unrelated. Also 2-year-old Shorthorn bull, a rich dark red, grandsire of Royal Sailor (imp.), Watts' famous stock bull. Price, \$150 if taken at once. A snap. Correspondences solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale. JAMES M. EWENS, Lakeside Stock Farm, Minnedosa, Man.

### BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.

For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, JR., Rosebank Farm, om Churchill, Ont.

### Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R. and G. T. R., Weston, Ont. (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om

### L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

### Willow Lodge Berkshires.

I will offer very cheap for the next thirty days, young boars and sows from 2 months old up to 7 months old, of extra quality and breeding, in order to make room for the litters now with sows. Can supply pairs not akin.  
om WM WILSON, Snelgrove, Ont.

### YORKSHIRES

For sale: Sows in pig to imported boar; sows 3 months old; boars imported and home-bred at reduced prices for one month. Write om C. & J. CARRUTHERS, COBBOURG, ONT.

### FOR SALE: Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. R. HONEY, om Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

### ChesterSwine

From Toronto and London prizewinners. Dorset sheep and lambs. Prices reasonable.  
R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm, om Thorndale, Ont.

## BEAUTIFULLY DRESSED DOLL FREE.



Girls, would you like to have the prettiest Doll in the world for your very own? If so, send your name and address to East 4th St. and we will mail you 10 postpaid large beautiful Colored Pictures, each 16x20 inches, named "The Angel's Whimper," "The Fairy's Court," and "The Rock of Ages." These Pictures are all hand-drawn and finished in 12 colors and could not be bought in any store for less than 50c. Yours is free for only 25c, and we will give you a Free Certificate worth 50c, to each purchaser, return us the money, and we will immediately send you the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. Dolly is 24 INCHES HIGH, as big as a real baby, and has the loveliest hair, golden curls, rosy cheeks and in visible head, arms and legs, so that you can put her in any position you wish. Her handsome dress has an elegantly tucked white lace ornamented with hand-drawn set gold buttons, and is trimmed with beautiful large beautiful ribbon edged with lace and very full fine white ruffling, which is draped around the front in the latest style. A very large hat ornamented with gold buckles and trimmed with an immense white imitation Ostrich feather completes her costume. Dolly has also lovely underwear, all trimmed with elegant lace, stockings and cute little slippers ornamented with silver buckles. The pictures show her in an extra photograph of Dolly's face, but of course the real doll is much prettier than her picture, because we can not show the lovely colors of her dress from her beautiful eyes and hair in a photograph. We know when you see her you will say she is the most beautiful doll you have ever seen. Loise Nunn, Hamilton, Ont. writes: "I am sorry that I have not written before to acknowledge my beautiful Doll, but I like her so much that I can't leave her to write a note and to love her so much. All my friends think she is just lovely." Mrs. Pearson, Yorkville Ave., Toronto, writes: "My little girl is in my delight with her beautiful Doll and I am very much pleased with the way you treated her. I can't tell you how I like her. She is like a real baby, the most beautiful I and the best dressed Doll ever advertised by any Company. This is not too cheap about it from its head to its feet. You could not buy it at any store for less than \$2.00 each, and we want to give it to you absolutely free for 25c. Write only 8 Pictures. Call anything but easier? May Bruce, Hayesville, N.B., writes: "I send all the Pictures a few minutes. They went like wildfire. Everybody said they were the nicest Pictures ever sold for 25c." Miss Cooper, Oak River, Ont., writes: "I had on a doll and in 15 minutes every neighbor had one. I could have sold many more if I had had them. I was very happy to get them." Write us a Post Card and we will send you this beautiful Doll, will be ready to ship in a few days. We don't want one cent of your money and we allow you to keep your money until your postage. Write us at once. 400 King St. W., Toronto.

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