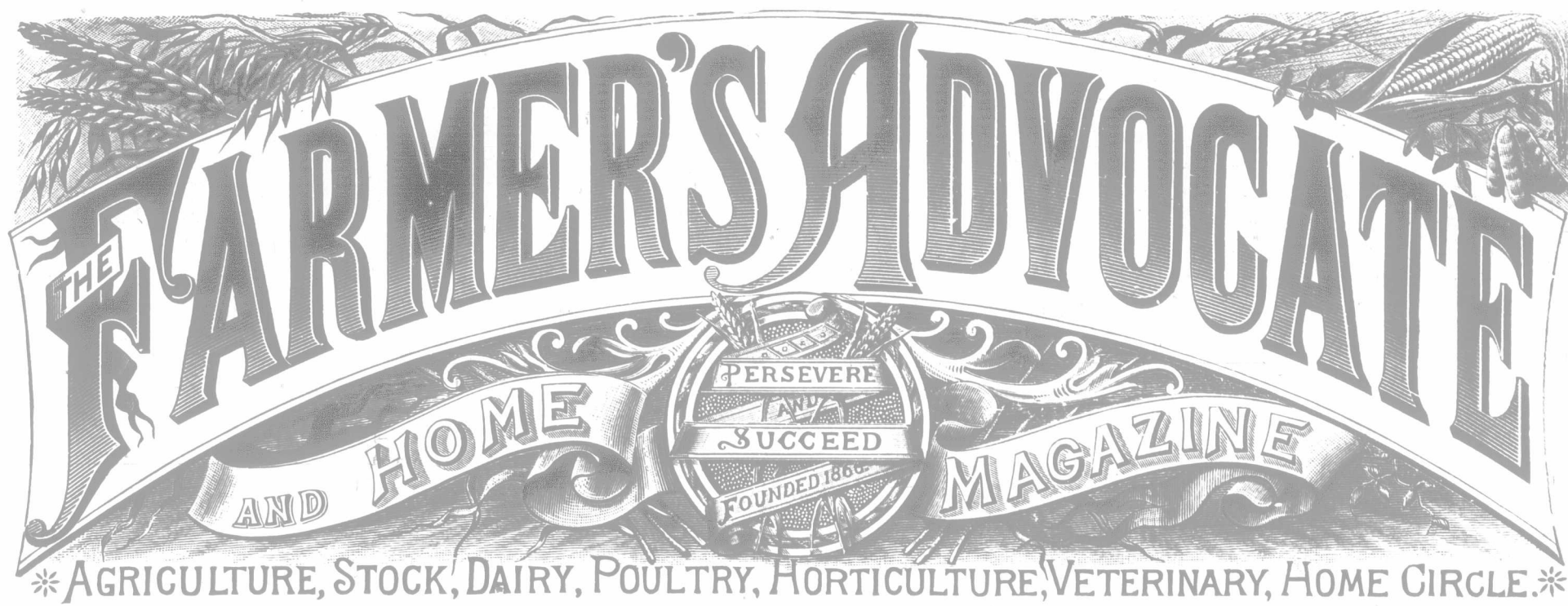


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J. E. Grisdale
1000 Main, Ottawa



VOL. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAY 20, 1902.

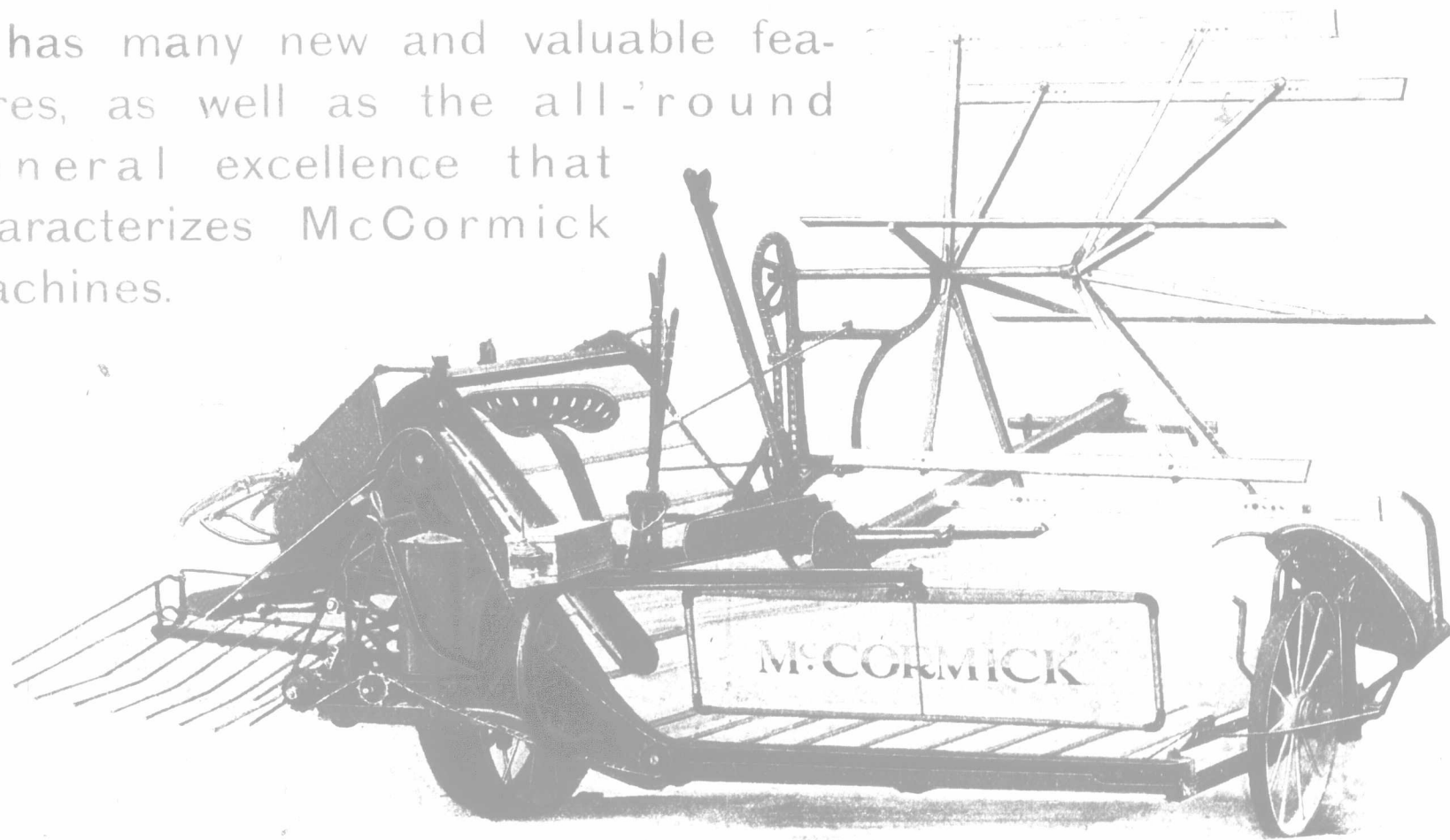
LONDON, ONT.

No. 550

THE NEW McCORMICK

IS THE O.K. BINDER FOR 1902.

It has many new and valuable features, as well as the all-round general excellence that characterizes McCormick machines.



It will harvest your crop easily, quickly, and well.

WRITE FOR "THE WORLD-CENTRE," A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

H. DONALDSON, GENERAL AGENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THIS IS THE BEST FARMER'S PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

Massey-Harris Implements

Are Standards THE WORLD OVER

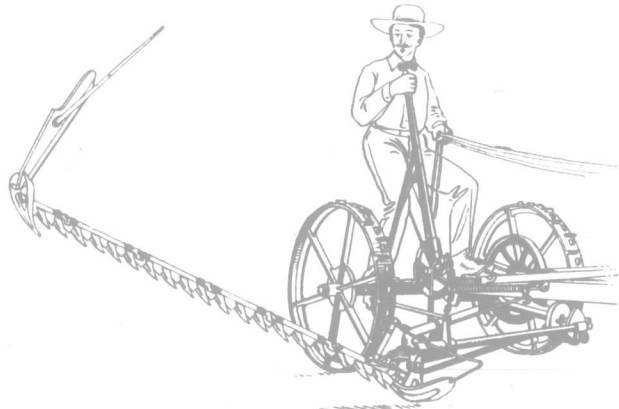
and hold the Highest Awards.

LEADING LINES :

- Plows
- Wagons
- Cultivators
- Rakes
- Threshers
- Road Graders
- Harrows
- Seeders
- Mowers
- Binders
- Engines

The Haymaking Season is approaching.

You want to be properly equipped.



MASSEY-HARRIS MOWERS
from 3 ft. 6 ins. to 7 ft. cut.

HAY RAKES
from 8 ft. to 11 ft. sweep, with great capacity for bunching.

Head Office for Man. and N.-W. T.,
opposite Market Square,

WINNIPEG.

WAREHOUSES AND AGENTS AT UPWARDS OF 200 POINTS.

"BLACKLEGINE"

Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine,
Quite Ready for Use.

This is in the form of a cord impregnated with the Vaccine. Each dose is separate and applied with a special needle. The dose is hitched on to a notch in the needle and then inserted under the skin at the shoulder. The needle is provided with a detachable handle. Vaccination with "Blacklegine" is as rapid and easy as taking a stitch. There is no dissolving, or mixing or filtering a powder; no injecting or trouble in measuring doses; **NO EXPENSIVE SYRINGE OUTFIT OR INJECTOR.**



BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT, SHOWING NEEDLE INSERTED IN HANDLE AND DOSE OF VACCINE ATTACHED READY FOR VACCINATING.

PRICES: "SINGLE BLACKLEGINE" (for common stock) No. 1 (ten doses), \$1.50; No. 2 (twenty doses), \$2.50; No. 3 (fifty doses), \$6.00. "DOUBLE BLACKLEGINE" (for choice stock) (first lymph and second lymph, applied at an interval of eight days), \$2.00 per packet of 10 double doses. **BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT** (handle and two needles), 50 cents.

PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,
158-160 E. Huron St., CHICAGO, ILL.

If You're after a Farm

IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST
(Manitoba, Assinibola, Saskatchewan or Alberta)

We can satisfy either the speculator or the actual settler, for quality of soil, size of farm, location, and price. Call on us, or better still, write us exactly what you want, when we will mail you full particulars. Then come and see the land and close the deal.

THE NORTHERN FARM LANDS CO.,

Bank of Ottawa Building,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

YOUR MONEY BACK

IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

Imperial Maple Syrup

Return it to the dealer of whom you bought it, who is authorized to give you your money back.

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, MONTREAL.



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES
HORSE AND STEAM POWER CATALOGS FREE
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO
439 MILL ST KANSAS CITY MO

THE OLD RELIABLE

Quantity of Butter

made, bought and sold during 1901,



700,000 Lbs.

The Winnipeg Creamery is To-day
the Largest in Canada.

ORGANIZED IN 1896.

Draws its cream on railways in a radius of 250 miles. Operates throughout the whole year. Farmers draw from it net returns ranging from \$200 to \$1,350 per year. It is the greatest dairy improvement since a quarter of a century. Managed by men of long and wide experience, having the largest trade connection of any Canadian firm. For full information apply to

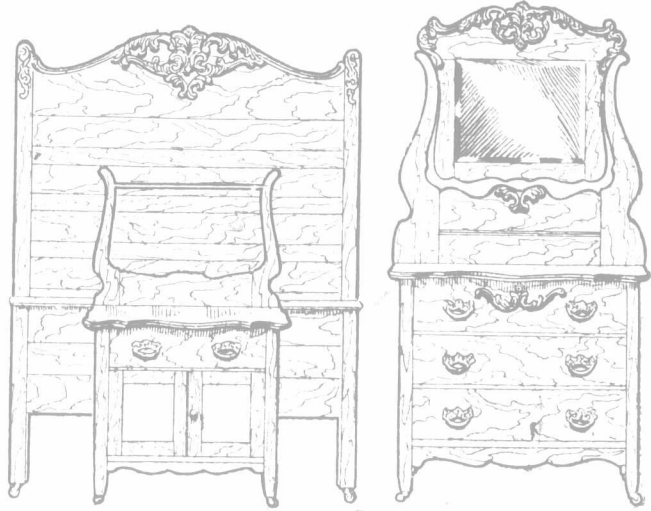
Winnipeg Creamery & Dairies Co. Ltd. 236-240 King St., Winnipeg.

S. M. BARRETT, Manager.

TWO NEW CATALOGUES FREE!

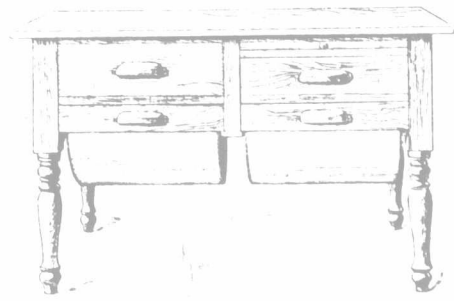
NOW READY TO MAIL: OUR NEW FURNITURE CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT, AND OUR 1902 SPRING BABY-CARRIAGE AND GO-CART CATALOGUE. *Send in your address if you want them. Makes buying by mail easy.*

A FEW SAMPLES:

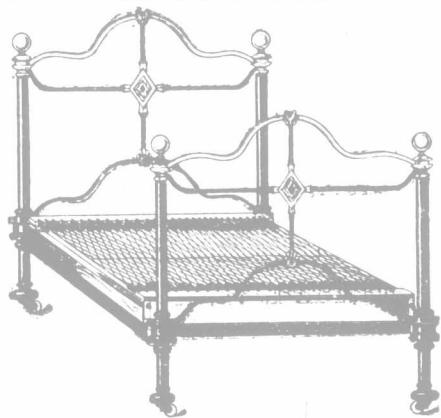
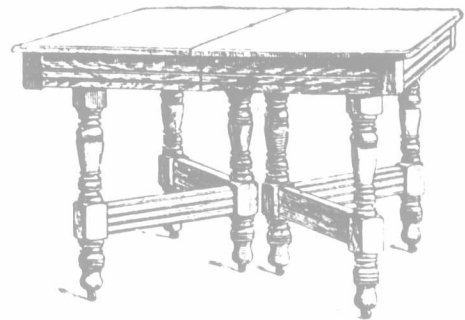


No. 386. All Hardwood Bedroom Suit. —Golden finish. Mirror is 16x20 German bevel plate. Packed, f. o. b., \$17.00

Patent Kitchen Table.—Top 25x18. Basswood top, hardwood legs and nails, golden finish; 30 inches high; has two lakeboards, two drawers, two flour bins with zinc-lined bottoms. Packed, f. o. b., \$7.50.



No. 5. All Hardwood Extension Table.—Golden finish; extends 6 ft. Packed, f. o. b., \$6.50.



Iron Beds.—Pure white enamelled, brass trimmings. Any size, \$5.00.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO'Y.

THE WIDE-AWAKE HOUSE.

276 Main St., 214 Graham St. (cor. Vaughan & Graham Sts.), WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Haslam Land & Investment Co.

WINNIPEG AND SAINT PAUL.

We Have for Sale Large Blocks of Land in South-eastern Assiniboia,

the BEST WHEAT-PRODUCING REGION, we think, in CANADA. This is the district into which the great volume of immigration is rushing this spring. Up to date, over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY carloads of settlers' effects have been unloaded at Weyburn.

We are selling the very choicest land in this district, just as good as any that has been sold, at from \$6 to \$8 an acre. This is the LAST OPPORTUNITY that people will have to get into this VERY CHOICE DISTRICT, as, at the rate lands are selling now, nothing will remain at a low price after the 1st of July.

We Still Have About One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres,

AND OUR LANDS WERE SELECTED LONG BEFORE THE RUSH, and we have had the choice of the land there for over a year.

We have also for sale some ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES of IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED lands in Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 an acre.

WE HAVE SOLD ABOUT \$200,000.00 worth of FARM PROPERTY during the LAST THREE MONTHS.

WRITE US FOR MAPS AND DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, EITHER TO OUR WINNIPEG OR SAINT PAUL OFFICES.

The Haslam Land & Investment Company,

MERCHANT'S BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, AND 1019 PIONEER PRESS BUILDING, ST. PAUL.

The Hingston Smith Arms Co.

In business in Winnipeg over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

GUNS

AND

Sporting Goods.



ISSUE THREE CATALOGUES:

One of Spring and Summer Sports,
A large General Catalogue of Guns,
Ammunition and Accessories,
and
One of Winter Sporting Goods.

Every dweller in this Country should have them.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy
and Positive Cure

Supersedes All
Cautery or Firing
and Cures

Founder,
Wind Puffs,
Thrush,
Diphtheria,
Skin Diseases,
Removes Bunches
or Blemishes,
Splints,
Capped Hoof,
Strained Tendons,
Ringbone,
Pink Eye,
Sweeney,
Bony Tumors,
All Lameness
from Spavin,
Quarter Cracks,
Scratches,
Poll Evil,
Parasites.

Safe for Anyone
to Use.

WE GUARANTEE that one table-spoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard Veterinary Remedy

ALWAYS RELIABLE. SURE IN RESULTS.

PREPARED exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon of the French Government Stud. Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest, best blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all bunches or blemishes from horses or cattle. As a human remedy for rheumatism, sprains, sore throat, etc., it is invaluable.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams Co
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADAS. CLEVELAND, O.

CURED THOROUGHPIN.

Detroit, Mich., April 11, 1899.
I have used your CAUSTIC BALSAM for thoroughpin, and find it the best remedy. A doctor told me it could not be cured, but I have given five applications and I find that it has entirely disappeared, and the lameness all gone. GEO. W. PASSEE.

CURED POLL EVIL AND FISTULA.

Ringgold, Md. Dec. 30, 1899.
I have used your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for five years, and can recommend it because of the good results I have had with it in curing Poll Evil and Fistula on horses, etc. A. W. BRECHTEL.

CURED BOG SPAVIN.

Jefferson, Iowa, April 8, 1899.
Please send me your special directions. I cured a bog spavin on a horse last fall with your CAUSTIC BALSAM. Everybody said I could use a whole barrel full of liniments and it would do no good. BALSAM CURED IT. I used it on a horse that was kicked in the hock, was lame and very tender. It took the soreness out, but there is some swelling left. Would you advise me to use it more? I put it on twice. LUTHER JOHNSON.

"THE BEST SPAVIN REMEDY THEY EVER USED."

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 3, 1898.
Enclosed find check for \$1.50, in payment for one bottle GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. The bottle ordered before has already been used, and with very good success indeed. Our teamster, who has had long experience with horses in Kentucky and New York, claims that it is the best spavin remedy he ever used, and the results were astonishing. J. REYMERSHOFFER, JR., Sec'y.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO. TORONTO, ONT.

Unexcelled for Purity of Tone, Delicacy of Touch,

THE KARN PIANO

Wins admiration at the very first by the above-mentioned qualities, and what it wins it afterwards retains by reason of its DURABILITY.

KARN IS KING.

Piano Selection--

There are many things to consider in choosing a piano: musical qualities, effectiveness of action, grace of design, and probable durability.

Many agents gloss over the lack of certain of these requirements. Our way is to court the closest inspection.

THE KARN PIANO is so good in every way that it satisfies the most critical customers.

THE D. W. KARN CO., LTD.,
262 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CANADA LANDS.

Cheaper Than Dirt.

Our business is handling large tracts of lands of which we have the exclusive sale.

We have a solid block of 28,117 acres of good land within 45 miles of Winnipeg, and within six miles of the C. P. R. Main Line.

We have 66 quarter sections—10,560 acres in one group near Saltecoats, on North-western Branch of C. P. R. All choice lands, suitable for immediate settlement, convenient to railway, schools, churches, etc.

We have 8,500 acres in the Arcola District, in South-eastern Assiniboia.

We have 1,280 acres in Gilbert Plains all choice lands—near railway, schools, etc.; good land; good water; plenty of wood.

We have many other lands in smaller quantities in every part of Manitoba. Prices on the above lands range from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per acre, according to location and quality.

Write for full information, maps, prices, etc.

T. H. GILMOUR & CO.

FORUM BUILDING,

445 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. HEAD OFFICES: TORONTO, ONT. ESTABLISHED 1882. RESERVE FUND, \$270,000.
Branch Office: Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.
 PRESIDENT: JOHN HOSKIN, K. C., LL. D. MANAGING-DIRECTOR: J. W. LANGMUIR,
 VICE-PRESIDENTS: HON. C. S. WOOD, W. H. BEATTY.

Authorized to accept and execute trusts of every description, and to act in any of the following capacities, namely: EXECUTOR, TRUSTEE, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER and GENERAL AGENT.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Corporation has a large amount of Trust and other Funds to lend on Mortgage Security at the Lowest Current Rates, either on first-class City Property or Improved Farms in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

MANAGER WINNIPEG BRANCH: JAMES DAVEY.



How About That New Watch?

Haven't thought much about it, have you? We have, and are prepared to please you in any style or price you may desire. Drop in and let us show you. We can and do please the hard-to-please customer. Among the best watches we sell are Waltham, Elgin, Hampden, and our special—the Hamilton. We do only first-class work in our repair department. We have pleased others, why not you? Orders received by mail have our prompt attention. Remember the place.

W. H. MALLET, Jeweller and Optician, Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

OVER 21 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.



A Good Thing

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

This cut represents our steel Storm King Forge. It is without doubt the most perfect article of its kind. It has a POWERFUL BLAST, and is capable of taking off a WELDING HEAT of considerable size. Height 30 inches. Size of pan, 26x27. Price \$8.50.

FRED. HAMILTON,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware and Implements, 65 1/2 KING ST. E., HAMILTON, ONT.

If you are building, or want anything in Hardware or Implements, Harness, Thresher Belts and Supplies, write us for prices.

Warner's Bookstore

Western Manitoba's Great Reliable House for

STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, SPORTING GOODS AND TOYS.

CHOICE WALL PAPERS

AT RECORD LOW PRICES.

We give special attention to our ever-growing mail-order business.

Write for what you want.

R. A. BONNAR, Barrister, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.

Office 494 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Special attention to collections. Solicitor for Farmers and Advertisers. Winnipeg. 24 1/2 St.

E. J. C. SMITH, Agent for Canadian Kodak Co. Supplies of all Kinds. Printing and Publishing for amateurs.

276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG. Send for catalogue. Published 1902.

GOSSIP.

The attention of the readers of the "Advocate" is called to the advertisement of Warner's Bookstore, Brandon, which appears on another page. "Books denote advancement in civilization and a desire to perfect."

The Homewood Farmers' Elevator Co. has been incorporated, with a capital of \$6,000. The following are the directors: A. E. August, Geo. A. Bodie, R. J. McGill, Alex. Morrison and Jas. Brown, all of Bates post office, Manitoba.

A syndicate consisting of Jas. Berry, John Davidson, Jas. Armitage, E. Goyer, Thos. Dawson, Thos. Shewfelt, John Craven, Andrew McDowell, Ed. Cariss, Geo. Nairn, B. Swanson, R. N. Baldwin, Thos. Carswell, H. Toohy, John Sotheran, Alex. McLean, Dr. McGillivray, S. Forrest, Thos. Briscoe and E. K. Stewart, of Manitou, have purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Alcides, bred by Geo. Taylor, Kippen, Ont.

J. Wallace, of Lethbridge, Alta., and L. Harker, of Magrath, Alta., have been buying Shrops. from the Crest Flock of J. McCaig, Collingwood. The former got a pair of nice rams, and the latter a pen of five choice last year's ewes, and a ram to go into breeding next fall. There is likely to be some market in Southern Alberta in the near future for pedigree ewe stuff for the establishment of ram-breeding flocks to supply the ranchers.

While the Roxey Stock Farm stud will hardly be represented at the shows this year, two stallions are being kept for public use, namely, the Pilgrim colt, Dauntless, a dark bay with two white feet, all together a well-put-up horse, with ribs, feet and muscling not to be despised. He will stand at the Kelly barns, Brandon, for the season. At the farm will be kept Prince Darnley, by the noted Cedric, Queen Natalie, the winning filly last year, is a daughter of Prince Darnley.

Clydesdale enthusiasts will, if all goes well, see their favorites to the fore at the Winnipeg and Brandon Shows. The stallion exhibit in the Scotch breed of draft horses promises to be better than ever before held in the West. Among the expected contestants are Cloth of Gold, a Toronto, Ottawa and American State fair winner; Gold Medal, the second-prize horse among three-year-olds at the last International held in Chicago, Dec., 1901; Jerviswood, a dark horse from the Old Country, who may surprise the talent; Rosemount, last year's cup-winner; Alick's Pride, the Kinross £100 premium winner in 1901; King of the Clydes, the Toronto Spring Stallion Show winner in 1901, and others. Turner, of Calgary, and the Mutch Bros. of Lunenburg, can be relied on to uncover winners when the classes are called, so that the students of draft-horse form will have an opportunity to compare the work of the different judges at Brandon and Winnipeg.

The Clydesdale stallion, Alick's Pride (10669), American C. S. B. 10197, illustrated in this issue, is a right specimen of a draft stallion. This horse is a bay, with white face and three white feet, was foaled May 20, 1898, and is therefore four years old now. He is a big, upstanding fellow, thick and wide over the kidney, with feet and pasterns hard to get over. The feather carried by Alick's Pride is a good setting to the bone and muscle he possesses. As one evidence of his worth, is the breeding to him of two imported mares by Jno. E. Smith. The breeding of Alick's Pride is as good as his conformation, as he is got by Prince Alexander 8899, sold for \$6,000 as a yearling, and who took first and championship at the Highland the same year. The dam of Alick's Pride is an Old Times (579) mare, Countess of Girvan. Prince Alexander was by old Prince of Wales (673), out of the Darnley (222) mare, Jennie Black (8100). Alick's Pride will stand at Brandon for the 1902 season, where he can be seen and terms ascertained from his owner and manager, Jno. Galbraith.

The paucity in numbers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle has been one reason why they have not been as much to the fore in the West as the grazing whitefaces or the cosmopolitan red, white and roans, yet here and there we find a devotee of the Dodine who keeps alight the sacred fire before the altar of live-stock improvement. Such a one is Hon. Walter Clifford Austin, Man., whose advertisement appears in our columns. While not possessing a numerous herd, some 18 head making the total, some good things are to be seen at the farm, half a mile north of the C. P. R. station. The herd is headed by Retouner, a developed fellow, bred by Traquair. A typical Angus cow, Birnie was mated with a very good October calf at foot. A few yearling bulls were also seen, among which was the winning yearling at Winnipeg in 1901, Mr. Clarend has found the Angus very valuable for grading up the ordinary cattle, beginning as they do yearlings which are readily adapted for range purposes. Mr. Austin has also contributed winners to provincial show-rings of late years.

Watch Repairing

Is our business, and we would like to show you how expert we are. We give special attention to repairing of fine watches. We try to have our work give satisfaction such as will win the confidence of all who deal with us. We want you to feel that your watch is safe in our hands, and that the repairs will be done in the most competent manner. A mailing-box sent for the asking. Try us.

D. A. REESOR, "The Jeweller," Brandon, Man. Official Watch Inspector for the C.P.R. & N.P.R. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

NO FARM IS COMPLETE

Without one of our No. 1 Puperior pumps. We claim our pump will lift more water with each stroke than any other on the market, using the same sized cylinder and just as easy to operate. We are also agents for the best windmill made. Send for catalogue of pumps. Correspondence solicited.
The Manitoba Pump Co., Brandon, Man. T. U. WILLIAMSOS, MGR.

MILK!

The Farmers' opportunity to make money. The Winnipeg Pure Milk Company pay more money, SPOT CASH, for pure milk and cream than can be made in any other form of handling milk. Write and get their prices.

WINNIPEG PURE MILK CO., 258 PORTAGE AVE.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

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

RIPPLEY'S COOKERS

Are now made in Canada, saving duty and freight for our customers. Made of boiler steel. No flues to rust or leak. Will cook 25 bushels roots or grain in two hours. Fine for heating stock water-tanks, dairy rooms, pig-pens. Can be used outside or attached to a chimney same as a stove. Used and endorsed by the following Canadian breeders and many others: Brethour & Saunders, Burford; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D. C. Platt & Son, Millgrove; H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; also James Boden, Graham Bros., Newton & Gosh, J. A. McDonald, J. P. Connley. Prices, \$10 to \$15. Took first premium at Toronto and London fairs. Catalogue and prices mailed free. Address: **RIPPLEY HARDWARE COMPANY,** BOX 215, LONDON, ONT. U. S. Factory: Grafton, Ill. om

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

"He who knows and knows not that he knows
Is asleep—wake him.
He who knows not and knows that he knows not
Is simple—teach him.
He who knows not and knows not that he knows not
Is a fool—shun him.
He who knows and knows that he knows
Is wise—follow him."



He who knows the

Kelsey

A heater that heats

Warm Air Generator

As we know it, will not fail to use it, and be WISE in so doing.

A little investigation and a few comparisons will prove to you that it is only COMMON SENSE to choose a KELSEY. Let us tell you more about them.

THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Provincial Lands.

The Provincial Government has a million acres of lands which have been transferred from the Dominion Government as Swamp Lands, and which are available for purchase at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$6.50 per acre. Many of these lands have been reclaimed by drainage and are valuable as meadow and pasture lands.

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Lands.

These lands were acquired from the M. & N. W. Ry. Company's Land Grant and represent the choicest lands of said grant, consisting originally of 542,000 acres lying along that line of railway. About 200,000 acres have already been disposed of, leaving 342,000 acres still available. Of the remaining 342,000 acres, about 275,000 acres are located in the Territories along the Railway and line as projected. These represent, to a very large extent, lands valuable for agricultural purposes and mixed farming.

All M. & N. W. Ry. lands are held at \$5.00 per acre.

TERMS:

The Terms upon which all Provincial Lands are disposed of are Ten per cent. cash and the balance in nine equal annual instalments. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

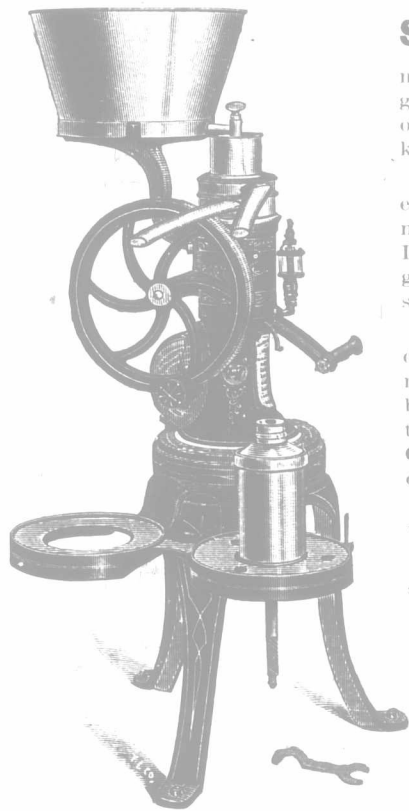
The Provincial Lands Office is situated in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, and all communications should be addressed either to

JOHN A. DAVIDSON,

OR TO **PROVINCIAL LANDS COMMISSIONER.**

C. VOKES, Chief Clerk Provincial Lands Dept., WINNIPEG.

A Good Beginning is Sure of a Good Ending.



SUCCESS is, as a rule, obtained by a proper start. The man who buys a National starts with a guarantee from a responsible manufacturer of absolute satisfaction—a contract he knows will be fulfilled.

The National is the most perfectly adjusted, has fewest parts to wash, easiest running separator on the market, and safest. It has all running parts protected and is geared so a child can run it with absolute safety.

A man wishing to become a successful dairyman makes no mistake in commencing with a National. See it before buying another machine. It is made by the well-known Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, whose standard of sewing machines in the past 25 years is well known.

Full stock of repairs always on hand in Winnipeg.

Full description and particulars will be sent on application.

NATIONAL No. 1:
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

NATIONAL No. 1 A:
Capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Jos. A. Merrick, 117 Bannatyne St., East, WINNIPEG, MAN.
General Agent Manitoba and Northwest Territories.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR Hail Storms!

The "Provincial Mutual" is the Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba

ESTABLISHED 1891, BY CHARTER.

Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.
Has paid \$140,000 for losses to Farmers.
Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.40 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate for partial.
Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.
Never charges any more than 25c. per acre under any circumstances.
Last year 18c. per acre insured \$6.00 per acre.
PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCK-HOLDERS.
RETURNS ALL UNREQUIRED PREMIUM MONEY back to the insurers.
ALL INSURERS ARE MEMBERS, and have a VOTING INTEREST in the Company.

Farmers, Take no Chances!

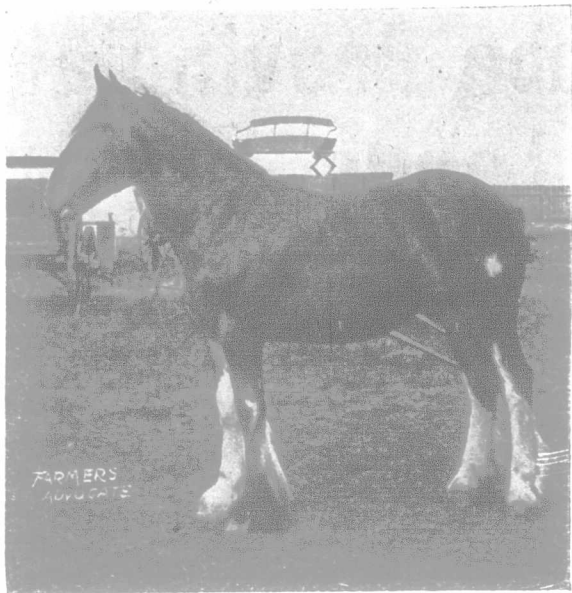
But protect yourselves by insuring in the old reliable

THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co. OF MANITOBA.

Incorporated in 1891 by [Manitoba Government.]

President: JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine.
Vice President: THOS. L. MORTON, Farmer, M.P.P., Gladstone.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1902:
THOS. L. MORTON, Farmer, Gladstone. W. H. BEWELL, Farmer, Bo. cr.
C. J. THOMSON, Farmer, Virden. W. F. SRETTE, Farmer, Gladstone.
JOHN RENTON, Farmer, Deloraine. F. M. BEAMISH, Farmer, M.P.P.
JAMES RIDDELL, Farmer, M.P.P., Bo. cr.

Man. Director: C. J. THOMSON, Strang Block, Winnipeg.
LOCAL AGENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE PROVINCE.



THE KIND WE BREED—LITTLE BOB.

Clydesdales AND Shorthorns

The Best that brains can produce or money buy.

SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM

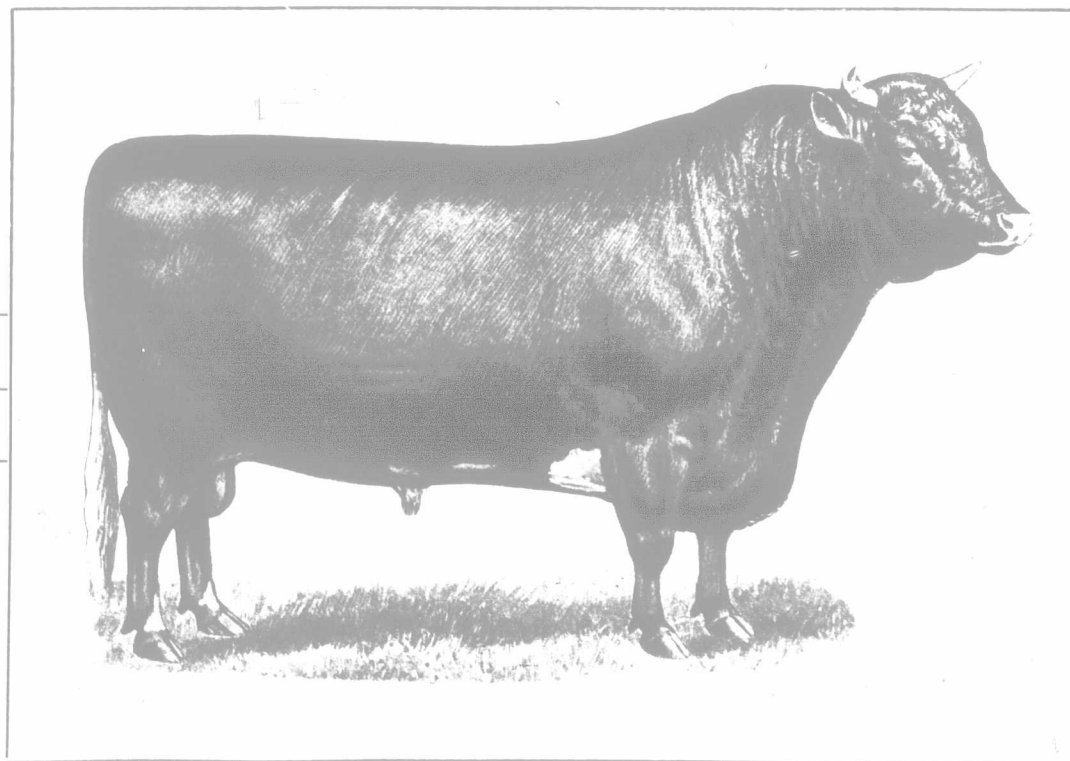
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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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VOL. XXXVII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., MAY 20, 1902.

No. 550.

Westward the Tide of Empire Rolls!

"For Canada the hour of destiny has struck." The eyes of every nation are watching, with intense interest, the rapid strides "Our Lady of the Snows" is making in the world of commerce and agricultural development.

The selection of a future place of residence is, it must be admitted, a momentous matter. Various phases of the question arise for consideration by the prospective settler, such as climate, healthfulness, geographical situation, character of public institutions, educational facilities, religious privileges, and last, but not least, the nature and extent of the natural resources of his proposed home and the scope afforded individuals with the average endowment of capital, brains and muscle.

Perfect, indeed, would that country be which satisfied the demands of everyone. Absolutely perfect conditions are not obtainable, but where upon this round world can an agricultural country open for settlement be found offering attractions equal to those of the Canadian Northwest? Success in the establishment of happy and prosperous homes here, perhaps more than anywhere else in the wide world, depends more upon the individual than the personal outfit with which a person makes his start. It is with pardonable pride that Westerners point to scores of leading agriculturists and those engaged in mercantile enterprise, as well as in public life, whose force of intellect and indomitable perseverance have fitted them, from humble walks of life, to guide the destinies of our glorious Western heritage.

The extent of this country can only be imagined by the newcomer until he has travelled over the prairies stretching westward from the Red River to the foothills of the Rockies and from the boundary line to Athabasca, when he may be able to appreciate with a more marked degree of adequacy the vast expanse of country which is now challenging recognition as the greatest agricultural area on the face of the globe, comprising over 200,000,000 acres still unoccupied.

WHEAT IS KING.

Manitoba and the Territories, in 1901, produced 109,000,000 bushels of cereals, 65,000,000 bushels being wheat. Of the wheat crop, 10,000,000 bushels was retained for home consumption and seed, leaving an exportable surplus of 55,000,000 bushels. Estimated at 50 cents per bushel, the wheat crop of 1901, grown by probably 40,000 farmers, was worth \$32,500,000, or about \$800 worth per farmer.

It is only a matter of a few years until we see the crop recorded at a hundred million bushels of wheat.

Fancy the energies that must be exerted by the railway and navigation companies to keep pace with this fast-growing industry! The figures are sufficiently remarkable to attract attention without destroying their value by any exaggeration. They furnish a series of propositions in mathematics that railway kings, elevator promoters, merchants and those engaged in industrial enterprise are trying to solve. How shall the grain in these great new sections be hauled out, where stored, and by whom marketed? Where will the settlers get their implements, their pure bred stock, and where their general supplies?

The reader may rest assured that the manufacturers and merchants of the Northwestern States will follow up the thousands of settlers who have come from south of the boundary and seek to retain their trade, tariff or no tariff. Here is a problem for eastern manufacturers and statesmen. The City of Winnipeg and other growing centers will do all within their power to sell Canadian goods, to make this great army of consumers Canadians commercially as well as geographically. Our manufacturers will fight for this market, since it is worth fighting for.

THE FLOOD OF IMMIGRATION.

According to the last official statement available, the number of immigrants coming into Canada in 1896 was 16,835, which has swelled in 1901 to 50,000, of whom 17,987 came from the United States and about as many more from Great Britain. A careful estimate of the probable influx of settlers from the United States this year puts the number at 36,000.

Between January 1st and May 1st of this year, 24,122 immigrants came into the Dominion, of whom 5,164 were from British territories, 7,478 from the Continent of Europe, and 11,480 from the United States. Of these immigrants, 4 per cent. settled in the Maritime Provinces, 9 per cent. in Quebec, 12 per cent. in Ontario, and 75 per cent. in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Regarding the amount of money possessed by those coming, it is estimated that with those who arrived during the past four months at Canadian seaports and who were destined for points in Canada, it would be not less

*"I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."*

than \$1,264,200. The value of settlers' effects entered at the customs ports for the first four months of 1902 was \$1,261,289, which, according to the record, was nearly all from the United States.

WILL THE COUNTRY EVER BE FILLED?

One would imagine, from the immigration that is now pouring into the West with every train, that the great grain areas would all soon be occupied. Such is not the case. It will take a century to people the West even at the startling rate at which the transportation companies are now bringing in the settlers.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

It has taken years of persistent toil on the part of the Immigration Department to convince the populace of Great Britain that Canada is not a waste of snow overrun with warlike redmen, and that thousands of acres of the choicest farming and ranching land that the sun shines upon is to be had practically for the asking.

Honest labor is invariably rewarded, and now settlers from the "old sod" are arriving daily, many having said good-bye to kith and kin, for the fertile prairies of the West.

With regard to the destination of the immigration this season, the reader will naturally wonder which portion of the West is receiving the greatest share. Last year, it will be remembered that certain sections were favorites, and there was a great rush for land in those districts. This season it is different. The stream of settlers knows no particular section, since good land is located everywhere.

Where the Best Place to Locate?

Where is the best place to locate? How many times is this momentous question asked by the thousands of settlers pouring into the West this season? And who, even among those of us who have lived in the country since settlement first started its westward march from the muddy banks of the Red River of the north, is prepared to say just what location is the best?

Away back in the late seventies, before the railway had crossed the Red River, when the rush was to the Rock Lake and Turtle Mountain sections on the southern boundary, and to the Little Saskatchewan, in the then far West, hundreds of settlers passed over such magnificent sections as the Morden and Carman districts and the Portage Plains, looking beyond for the promised land. Are not thousands following an exactly similar course to-day?

The settlers of to-day have, however, the experience of the pioneers to guide them, and in every new locality there are a sprinkling of experienced settlers going in to take advantage of the cheap lands. These will be of incalculable benefit to the inexperienced in western conditions.

Experience is teaching that many districts at one time considered only fit for growing oats and stock, or (along the borders of the American arid belt) considered fit for nothing, are among the most productive, and in some such districts can to-day be found the most independent and progressive settlers. Results often prove that where the settler had to unlearn the most and contend with the greatest drawbacks, he has in very many cases come out the most independent and prosperous.

With the transportation facilities of the present day, settlement is scattering into many sections of the country, and perhaps a brief reference to the more important districts may not prove uninteresting. Alberta, the most western province of the Territories, stretching northward some four or five hundred miles from the international boundary, with its back resting against the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies and its feet bathed in the cool, rapid mountain streams as their waters flow eastward to form the mighty rivers that roll down through the plains, may be divided for convenience into Northern and Southern Alberta. The latter is the home of the rancher, presenting limitless possibilities for farming under irrigation, and conditions quite different to those in most other parts of the West, with a light average snowfall and exposed to the balmy influences of the chinook winds, which dissipate the snow and ensure a very mild winter. Northern Alberta—the dividing line being a little further north than the main line of the C. P. R.—is in many respects quite different. Here the conditions are suited to mixed farming: rich deep soil, abundant moisture, wood and water, luxuriant growth of native grasses suitable for hay and fodder. This section has already proved itself a marvellous producer of oats, with an average yield of over 60 bushels per acre last year, and the dairy industry is being largely developed. Into both these districts an immense influx of immigration is pouring. Down near the boundary line in Southern Alberta is located the Mormon settlement, which is being augmented by large numbers, a third class of good settlers, understanding thoroughly the use of irrigation. The settlement of the farmer in Southern Alberta has already begun to crowd the rancher. In Northern Alberta so great has the

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AND N.-W. T.

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settlement been that homesteads are being taken up 60 miles east of the railroad.

Western Assiniboia is where many of the largest cattle and sheep ranches are located, and the territory, from the boundary line north for many miles, is admirably calculated for this purpose. Eastern Assiniboia, from Moose Jaw to the western boundary of Manitoba, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific and stretching away northward to the Prince Albert country in Saskatchewan (as well as into the south-eastern portion along the Soo line branch), is developing into a great wheat-producing section, and in all the newer sections, where there are free-grant or cheap railway lands, the people are pouring in both from the States and from the East. North-eastern Assiniboia and south-eastern Saskatchewan are, in general character, more wooded and better watered than the other portions of Assiniboia, and more peculiarly adapted to mixed farming as that term is generally applied in the West, meaning not exclusive devotion to wheat-growing, but growing a variety of crops, and along with the grain growing, the production of live stock, dairying, etc.

In the Province of Manitoba the free-grant lands are now pretty well exhausted, but there are still quantities of cheap lands well suited for settlement, and this spring is witnessing a great turn-over of even the higher-priced lands in the older and more compactly settled districts. What may be more strictly spoken of as the wheat-producing area of the Province is the south-central and western portion, while the northern and eastern portions are more generally devoted to mixed farming.

With the influx of settlers and the rapid extension of railways, the country's natural resources will be developed, the towns and cities will grow rapidly, and the more the country is known the more will its marvellous advantages be advertised. And yet there is room

Testimonial.

April 14, 1900. "I have been a subscriber to the Farmer's Advocate for some time, and I can say that it is the most valuable paper I have ever read. It is full of interesting and useful information for the farmer, and is published at a very low price. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they are all subscribers. I have also received many valuable suggestions from the paper, and I have been able to put them into practice with great success. I am sure that every farmer who reads the Farmer's Advocate will find it a most valuable and interesting paper."

Cultivation for Wheat in the Territories.

Superintendent Angus MacKay, of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, gives below a summary of his many years' experience in the cultivation of Western prairie lands. It will be remembered that the yields of cereals recorded by Mr. MacKay last year exceeded the yields in any other part of the Dominion, and, for that matter, we think it can be safely said, of the continent. The averages made were as follows, on the test plots:

	Bush.	Lbs.
WHEAT—Highest yield per acre.....	67	..
Average of 12 varieties.....	63	..
OATS—Highest yield per acre.....	147	..
Average of 12 varieties.....	132	27
BARLEY—Two-rowed, highest yield.....	67	44
Average of 6 varieties.....	60	33
BARLEY—Six-rowed, highest yield.....	68	36
Average of 6 varieties.....	64	..

PREPARATION OF THE LAND.

For new settlers this must necessarily be the first matter of importance, and as you no doubt have, and will continue to have, many newcomers as subscribers, permit me to refer to "breaking and backsetting" as the first preparation. Breaking is best done in the month of June, and is no doubt intended for this month alone; but the wants of man require that part of it be done before or after the month mentioned, and it sel-



MR. F. T. GRIFFIN,
C. P. R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg.

dom happens that breaking is confined to the proper period. June is our rainy season, and to break properly rain is an absolutely necessary adjunct. Breaking should be done as shallow as possible, one and a half to two inches at the deepest, and turned in narrow furrows, "as flat as a pancake"—if I may use the expression. Rolling, where practicable, will materially aid in the rotting process. In six to eight weeks' time, according to the amount of rain that has fallen, backsetting can be started, as by this time the soils will have rotted sufficiently to break in pieces.

Backsetting is simply turning each furrow back to its original position, with the addition of one or two inches of new soil. To accomplish this, plowing should be done in the same direction as breaking, and from one to two inches deeper. So far as the crop is concerned, nothing is gained by going deeper than two inches, and each additional inch increases the draft on the horses and occasions a loss of time. After backsetting, if a disk harrow be used, and the surface made as fine as possible, the preparation is complete. In many cases breaking cannot be finished by the end of June. After this date, instead of continuing to plow shallow, the soil should be turned over three to four inches deep, and not backset, but cut up with disk or spade harrows, and in this way made ready for the crop.

In no case will such preparation produce as good returns as breaking and backsetting which has been done at the proper time, but it helps to increase the acreage for crops, and to a limited extent may be made to serve the purpose. In some parts of the Territories breaking and disking constitute the entire preparation of the land, and when breaking is done in June to a depth of three to four inches, and the sod, when thoroughly rotted, is cut up by spade or disk harrows, good results may be anticipated. Breaking and backsetting at the proper time, however, gives the best results, and in the end saves labor. After one crop of grain has been taken from either breaking and backsetting or deep breaking, it is advisable to fallow the land before sowing the second crop, after which the land should be fallowed every third year.

THE SUMMER-FALLOW.

Fallowing land constitutes the mainstay of success in securing good crops in every part of the Territories, and if done in accordance with the climatic conditions of each district will ensure a good or fair crop of grain each year. Fallows, like breaking, should be plowed the first time early enough to secure full benefit of the June rains. If left until rains are over and weeds have attained their full growth, the work, no matter how well done, is no better than fall plowing, which time and again has proven to be a very unsafe preparation for crops of any kind in the Territories. Until such time as land is proof against winds, or where winds are not severe, the land should be plowed from six to seven inches deep in May or June, and cultivated, harrowed or stirred in any way to keep down weeds and loosen the top two inches of soil at least three or four times during the growing season. Stirring the soil retains the moisture, which, if not absorbed by weeds, will be sufficient for the crops the following year, even in the event of a light rainfall.

Where soil is old and is subject to injury by winds after the grain is sowed, it has been found that plowing deeply and cultivating the surface during the summer pulverizes the soil to such an extent that it becomes in the best possible condition to suffer from winds. To overcome this as much as possible, the first plowing should be done to a depth not exceeding five inches, after which cultivate as advised above, and when the growing season is over plow again, going one to two inches deeper than formerly. The last plowing will bring to the surface soil which has not been worked and which will not blow to any great extent. There is, however, one objection to this method of making the fallow. Many weed seeds which in previous years have been turned under to a depth of six to seven inches are made to germinate, having been brought to the surface by the last plowing. These seeds, however, will have germinated by the time the grain is appearing, and the weeds should then be entirely killed by

harrowing; there being no risk of injuring the grain plants if harrowing is done at the time the grain is appearing above the ground. One-third of the land under cultivation should be fallowed each year. When this is done, one-half of each crop will be on fallow and one-half on stubble land that has produced one crop after fallow. Where fallows are properly made a large quantity of straw will be produced, which, when harvested, should be cut as high as possible and left until the following spring. After the fallow land has been sown, choose a warm, sunny day, with a south or south-west wind, and burn the stubble. To ensure a good burn, scatter straw on the outer edge of the whole field, so that advantage may be taken of the first warm day, irrespective of the direction of the wind.

SEED.

There should be no mistake made in this important matter, and it is safe to assume that the best seed procurable is none too good. While No. 2 wheat may make good seed, it should never be used if No. 1 is available. Very often favorable springs, with plenty of moisture, produce good crops from inferior seed; but more often unfavorable springs will give the very reverse, and as exceptional seasons are the rule, no risks should be run.

TREATMENT OF SEED.

To old settlers nothing need be said as to the

advisability of treating seed with bluestone as a preventive of smut. With newcomers it is different, and I give the remedy, which, when properly applied, is a sure preventive of what at one time was one of the Northwest farmers' worst enemies. Take one pound of bluestone, crush fine, dissolve in boiling water in a wooden pail, add two and a half pails water. This is of sufficient strength for ten bushels clean seed. If seed be affected in the least by smut, use one and one-quarter to one and one-half pounds bluestone with the same quantity of water and seed as mentioned above. Put solution in a half-barrel, in which dip the seed contained by an oat sack, allowing it to remain in the solution for one to two minutes. After draining, empty seed in a heap and allow it to dry in the pile. For smut in oats and barley, the following treatment has been used for the past two years on the Experimental Farm with excellent results: To treat 50 bushels of seed, mix in 50 gallons of water, one pound of formalin. In this solution soak seed for five minutes.

SEEDING.

Seed should invariably be sown by drill, either of the hoe, shoe or rolling-colt patterns, and never broadcast, except on breaking or backsetting where drills may not work, as in broadcasting it is impossible to put the seed in deep enough to escape injury by dry weather and winds. Two and one-half inches is about the proper depth to sow wheat. Although in favorable seasons one and one-quarter bushels good seed per acre will be found sufficient, it is safer to sow one and one-half bushels per acre for fear of unfavorable springs.

SOWING EAST AND WEST OR NORTH AND SOUTH.

No difference has so far been observed in the different directions of seeding. At the beginning of the windy season the east and west seeding may resist the blow slightly better than that sown in opposite direction; the drill marks, however, will soon become entirely obliterated, after which it is immaterial which way the drill has been run. Some claim that seeding east and west prevents the hot winds of July and August entering the field on account of the drills running in an opposite direction to the prevailing winds. Where the soil has been properly fallowed hot winds do not affect it or the crop to any great extent; stubble land, however, having little or no moisture is liable to injury, no matter how the grain is sown.

HARROWING AFTER SEEDING.

This is a matter that has not yet received very much attention from farmers, but is one deserving consideration, and should be tested by every one for his own satisfaction. In new land, with few or no weeds, or in land which has been fallowed and the first plowing has been finished before June

rains came on, and the cultivation afterwards has been sufficient to encourage germination of weeds and then destroy them, harrowing is not necessary. In old land, full of weeds, or on late-worked fallows, harrowing is of very great advantage, not only in killing the weeds, which is the main object, but in keeping the top soil loose as long as possible to act as a preventive of evaporation. Where land is rough, harrowing should be done just before or at the time the grain is appearing above the ground, when two strokes of iron harrows should be given. No



ANGUS MACKAY.
Superintendent Indian Head Experimental Farm.

harm will be done if a third stroke be given in the course of a week, or before the grain gets too high. It is impossible to state definitely the time which should elapse between harrowings. In some springs with rapid growth, a few days is sufficient; in other years, when growth is backward, a week or ten days will not be too long. Grain to be harrowed should be sown at least two and one-half inches deep. Broadcast seeding will be more or less injured by harrowing. An implement called the Weeder is very useful, and is perfectly safe to use on grain until it has attained a height of several inches.

SEEDER ON BACKSETTING.

Where backsetting has been well done, and especially where disk or spade harrows have been used after backsetting, and the soil permits, a drill should be used in preference to a broadcast seeder. There are cases where drills will not work on backsetting, and only broadcasting can be done, but the instances are rare. Winds cannot injure backsetting, so danger need not be apprehended from that quarter, but in broadcasting a good deal of the seed will remain uncovered, and more of it will be too near the surface to be safe from injury by the hot weather of July and August.

ANGUS MACKAY, Supt.
Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association was held on April 25th. There was a large attendance, with F. O. Sissons, president, in the chair. Upon the adoption of the report of the secretary-treasurer, the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, resulting as follows: President, W. T. Finlay; 1st Vice-President, R. E. Margeson; 2nd Vice-President, Jno. Huston; Sec.-Treasurer, J. H. G. Bray. Executive Committee—Thos. Littleford, Thos. Tweed, E. Clarke, F. G. Forster, F. O. Sissons, Dr. Herald, A. Grant, Jas. Mitchell, Jas. Porter, Andrew Gordon, Jas. Hargrave, Geo. Jenkins, R. C. Porter, L. B. Cochrane, J. D. A. Molson.

A number of resolutions were passed. The Dominion Government's action in regard to the amendment of the Railway Act, respecting the plowing of fire-guards along railways, was strongly approved. The C. P. R. were petitioned to fence the Crow's Nest Pass line, from Dunmore to Winnifred, in the interests of the ranchers. An endeavor will be made to co-operate with the Maple Creek Stock Association for the interchange of stray cattle. Arrangements were completed for the annual round-ups. Statistics were given showing the growing importance of the stock trade of the Medicine Hat district. The following members were present: F. O. Sissons, F. G. Forster, J. H. G. Bray, Thos. Littleford, Dr. Herald, A. Grant, E. Becker, W. H. Hunt, Jno. Huston, W. T. Finlay, W. Laurasson, R. E. Margeson, E. Clarke, R. C. Porter, Jas. Porter, J. McDougald, E. J. Hore, G. Jenkins, J. Mitchell, Thos. Tweed, J. D. A. Molson, L. B. Cochrane, John R. Clark, Alex. McCloy, Thos. O. Nesting, Chas. Tonberg, Geo. H. Macdonell, E. J. Fewings, J. R. Huntley, Elijah Becker, Francis Bowler, Gull Lake Ranch Co., Edward A. Becker, D. D. Blue, Peter Welch and Jas. Clarke.



MAIN ST., WINN. PEG.

FARMERS ADVOCATE

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

A FISHING PORT ON LAKE MANITOBA.

Summer-fallow.

Perhaps in no other country in the world is the farmer so much affected by delays in spring work as here, where every man undertakes to work such large areas with such small force of men and teams. A delay of ten days or two weeks in seeding time means a big handicap on the work for the whole season. Owing to the large percentage of plowing that could not be done last fall and the unusual amount of moisture in the soil this spring, there is every probability that a much larger percentage of land will be followed this year than usual.

No set rule for summer-fallowing that will be applicable to all sections of this country can be laid down. In fact, although the soil in large areas is very much alike, there is no one rule best adapted to every farm, and, as with all other farm operations, the individual must study his own conditions. Speaking generally, however, the plowing of the fallow should be done early in June, before weeds have a chance to mature seed, and if the soil is not liable to drift or to become too hard, one deep, early plowing, followed by repeated surface cultivation, is generally found to answer better than any other treatment. The frequent surface cultivation not only assists in germinating seeds of weeds lying near the surface and of killing them when small, but it also tends to conserve the moisture in the soil for the benefit of the succeeding crop. In some soils which are very liable to drift it is impossible to give this kind of treatment. Such land is generally plowed and left without any further cultivation until later in the season, when it is again plowed, and left in that shape for seeding the following spring.

With a well-worked fallow, there is always liable to be some trouble in the fall, when harvest is on, to find time to give it the last stroke of the cultivators, should the weeds make rank growth in the late fall. To obviate this to some extent and to firm the ground when this is desirable, many find that a light seeding of wheat (as it is generally wheat that is to be sown on the fallow, and any other grain may cause mixing), at the rate of half a bushel or more per acre, will furnish a green bite for the stock late in the fall, and the pasturing off of this green crop ensures the firming of the soil. Already in some districts, notably on the Portage Plains, many farmers now prefer growing a cleaning crop of barley to fallowing, finding that the succeeding crop is less liable to be too rank and late in ripening. Barley is used as a cleaning crop. Sown late, on land that has been plowed and surface-cultivated for a time to encourage the germination of weeds, the barley makes quick growth, helps to choke down any further weeds that may appear, and can always be cut early, even if a little green, as it makes good fodder. As a regular grass rotation becomes more generally adopted and the growing of fodder crops for live stock more common, the June fallow will undoubtedly become more and more a thing of the past days. Under the pioneer system of sowing on the wheat areas it is, however, essential to cover the soil in the fall, and the green crop will usually be found to answer the purpose which

Our Scottish Letter.

Writing on the 18th April, the topic at hand is the Budget. Farmers generally are treating philosophically the new imposts of three pence per cwt. of 112 lbs. on grain and five pence per cwt. on flour. There has been for months past an agitation in favor of something of this kind in cer-



FARMHOUSE NEAR STONEWALL, MANITOBA.

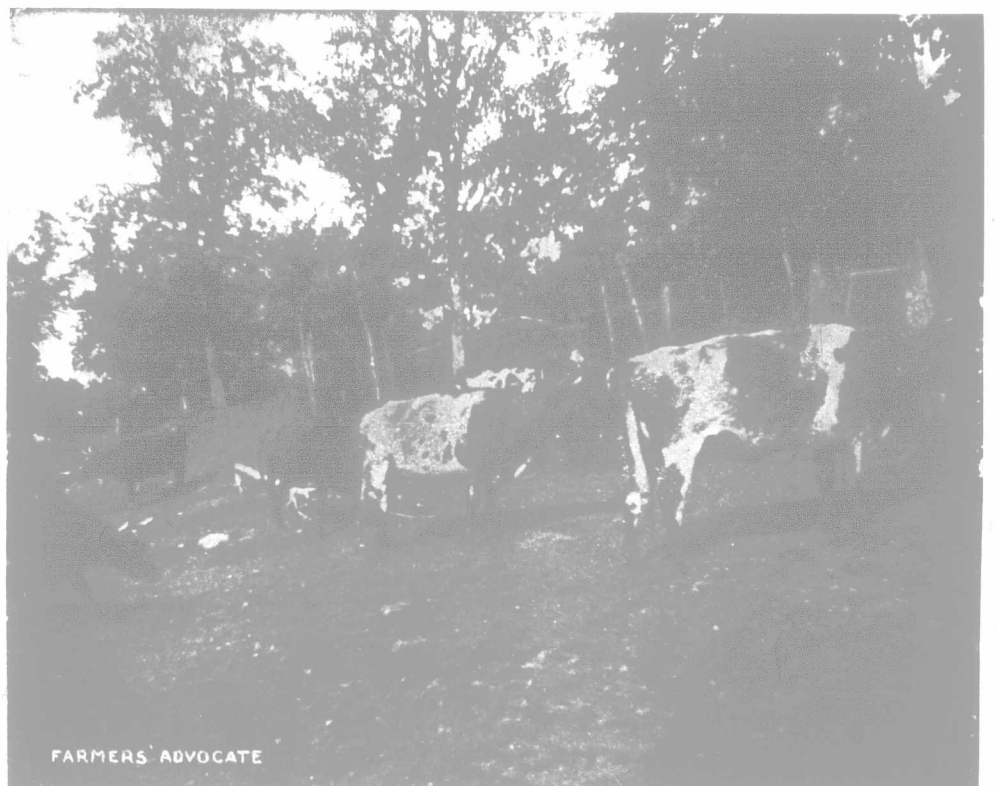
tain English counties and agricultural clubs, and I suspect those responsible for initiating that agitation had got a hint from high quarters that a movement of that kind would help the Government. So far as farmers as a class are concerned, the duties will not affect them seriously. What may be gained in value of wheat will be lost in increased cost of maize and the cheap barleys from Russia, which form so large a portion of the feeding stuffs. The most surprising thing about the Budget proposals is the apathy with which they have been received by the working classes. Clearly a generation has arisen which knows not Cobden. Whatever the effect of the impost, that intolerant individual, the British workman, is quite easy about the cost of his loaf. He knows or has become familiar with the fact that great quantities of wheat are thrown into this sink. These quantities must come

here or be burnt. He is, therefore, complacent, and on the whole rather pleased that the foreigner who gets the benefit should pay something towards the upkeep of the police of the seas.

The Budget proposals came on the heels of a remarkable speech delivered in Galashiels by Mr. John Bertram, an ex-member of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Bertram's subject was "Canada and the Empire," and as an advertisement of the Dominion we have not heard anything like it in this country. Mr. Bertram is a native of the Borderland, but has been in Canada for over forty years. He is in the lumber trade and much else in Ontario, and treated his subject from a purely commercial standpoint. His idea was that Great Britain, like Canada, would be compelled in self-defence to put on a revenue tariff. His account of your commercial battle with the United States was instructive to a degree, and his attitude as a Reformer to tariff questions showed how far men have now travelled from theoretical Cobdenism. But, apart from this, Mr. Bertram's splendid delineation of the resources of Canada simply made one's mouth water, and lead us to ask why we linger in this effete land. Certainly, you have a great land under your control, and perhaps the most significant of all tributes to its greatness is the influx of American farmers from the States. Do you insist on all these immigrants becoming, by deliberate renunciation of their former citizenship, British subjects? You ought to, as the Yankees don't spare the hapless Britisher who settles under the Stars and Stripes. The far-seeing forestry policy on which you have now embarked is something to be grateful for. It is madness to hew down forests, gigantic although they be, without some attempt to reforest them in a systematic way. This, Mr. Bertram tells us, you are now doing, and I hope he will manage to convince the authorities here before he leaves that they ought to do likewise.

Cattle shows are now on for the season, but so far they have been anything but pleasant functions. Both at Castle-Douglas and Kilmarnock the display of stock was excellent. The Galloways at the former show were of superior quality all through, and several new breeders are making their mark. A big deal in Galloways has been made by Mr. Andrew Montgomery, who has bought all the heifers in his possession from Mr. R. W. Wilson, Kilquhanity. This gentleman bought extensively at the Tarbreoch dispersion sale, and he is reaping his reward. His stock show fine breed character, and Mr. Wilson seems an adept at bringing out the stock. Both Mr. Cunningham's sons, Mr. John and Mr. Henry—the former on his father's farm of Tarbreoch and the latter on his grandfather's farm of White-cairn—are building up good herds; but perhaps the best of the new herds is that of Major Wedderburn-Maxwell, of Glenlair, Dalbeattie. The Major is an enthusiast, and he certainly lets the world know that he believes in the cattle of his native province. Messrs. Biggar keep the good old breed well in front, and Messrs. Clark, of Culmain, also deserve honorable mention in the same connection.

Ayrshires are participating in an enhanced foreign demand. Recently they have been shipped in big numbers to New South Wales, the Cape, Japan, and Spain, as well as to Sweden and your side of the Atlantic. Good examples of the breed were shown at Castle-Douglas by Sir Mark J. McT. Stewart, Bart., M. P., Southwick; Messrs. A. & W. Kerr, Old Grantney, Gretna; Mr. Wm. Murray, Burrowmooss, Wigtown; Mr. Andrew Slater, Hartburn, and others. The best animals



FARMER'S ADVOCATE

IN THE SHADE OF THE ELMS ON THE RED RIVER BANKS.



PLOWING AND THRESHING IN MANITOBA ON THE C. P. R. LINE.

were very good, but the day was bitterly cold and the newly-calved cows suffered exceedingly. At Kilmarnock matters, in respect of weather, were not much improved, although the show did not conclude, as at Castle-Douglas, in a blizzard. The brothers, Mr. William Howie, Burnhouses, Galston, and Mr. James Howie, Hillhouse, Kilmarnock, took the leading honors in all classes, the championship for females going to the white cow, Gipsy III, of Burnhouses, owned by the former, and the championship for males to Not Likely, a three-year-old bull owned by the latter, which last year was practically unbeaten. Mr. William Howie was also first with another great cow, White Rose of Burnhouses, which for two years in succession has been champion at the Highland, and first in the Derby with a three-year-old quey, uterine sister to Gipsy III. The three were, of course, invincible as the best trio, but, unfortunately, Mr. Howie has paid dearly for his prizes. The day at Kilmarnock was bitterly cold and both Gipsies contracted chills. These "went through" both animals, so that within a week both had died. An Ayrshire cow of the modern show type is a hot-house plant, and should not be exposed to blizzards in early spring.

Clydesdales have been doing well of late. Mr. A. B. Matthews' famous prize horse, Labori, has already been hired, at £5 at service and £5 additional for a foal, for the season of 1903. This is extraordinary business and it augurs well for the future. The hirers are the Scottish Central Clydesdale Horse Club, and the horse is to be at the service of 80 nominations in the hands of the members. Labori is a capital horse and his appearance at the Stallion Show in February created quite a sensation. The exhibition of Clydesdales at Castle-Douglas was up to a good average, but they have been better there. The feature of the show was the number of good yearling colts shown, the produce of McRaith, a horse recently owned by Lord Polwarth, and got by Macgregor out of a Prince of Wales mare. A yearling colt bred after this sire was first in his class, and nothing better has been seen for a long time. He was bred by Lord Polwarth, who owns quite a number of really capital mares. Another sire which has made his mark is Up to Time, a son of Baron's Pride, and running his sire close enough as a sire. The number of good animals at both shows bred and owned by the two brothers, Hood, was one of their outstanding characteristics. Mr. David A. Hood, Balgreddan, had a beautiful filly, named Lady Betty, which took first prizes at both events. She is a very sweet animal and it takes a good one to get past her. The champion colt at Kilmarnock, named Royal Edward, was bred by Mr. W. Hood, and is owned by the Messrs. Montgomery. Both are got by Baron's Pride and will be met with hereafter. Royal Edward is a grand horse, up to a big size and a capital mover. Another son of Baron's Pride was the first yearling colt, a beautiful animal, extra well-planted at the ground and a fine mover. Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, Portobello, had first prizes with the three-year-old stallion, Marmion, and the two-

year-old filly, Florodora, full brother and sister. Both excel in action and will be hard to beat in that particular. They are after Mr. Park's own horse, Prince of Brunstane 9997, whose produce have done remarkably well. Mr. St. Clair Cunningham, Hedderwickhill, Dunbar, an enlightened landowner, was first for his mare, Maylight, and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestown, Dollar, a young gentleman, who has lately been nominated as a director of the Highland & Agricultural Society, was first with his brood mare, Lady Garnet, a sweet daughter of Baron's Pride.

The best show of the lot in some respects was that held at Dublin this week, where there were extraordinary displays of Shorthorn and A.-A. cattle. The former breed holds the field in Ireland. But fuller details will be given next letter. "SCOTLAND YET."



REV. JOHN McDOUGALL.

Number of Cows for Young Bull.

How many cows should a bull which begins service at 9 months old be allowed to serve the first season so as not to injure himself?

Ans.—No bull should be put to service before he is 12 months old. To use him at an earlier age is to risk impairing his usefulness during his whole life. It is better not to use him for service till he is 15 months old. A bull at 12 months should not serve more than one cow in a day, and it is safer to limit to 3 in a week and only one service to each cow should be permitted. Having regard to his future usefulness, a yearling bull should not serve more than 50 cows in the first six months.

100,000,000 Acres of Wheat Land.

The Rev. John McDougall, Superintendent of Indian Missions in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba for the Methodist Church, who has had an experience extending over forty years on the plains and in the forests of the West, addressed a large audience in Toronto, lately, advocating the importance of liberality toward the maintenance of mission work in the West. He showed that, apart from the importance of supplying the new and scattered settlements with the gospel, the development of the country would prove the most profitable investment for Canada. Referring to the marvellous possibilities and resources of this country, Mr. McDougall is reported in the Toronto Globe as follows:

THE IMMENSE WHEAT AREA.

He took as an illustration of the greatness of that country a block of land 1,000 miles square (640,000,000 acres), abutting the 49th parallel, and lying between the Rockies and the western boundary of Ontario. This great stretch of territory contained, in his estimation, more acres capable of agriculture and of responding to the thrift and mechanical operation of industrious men than any other stretch of like dimensions on the face of the globe. He called it the very acme of God's work in this respect. Of this great block of land he took 100,000,000 acres, less than one-sixth of it, and placed a conservative estimate of a yield, when cultivated, of fifteen bushels an acre. Then he took the bulk estimate, and asked what it would mean to move it to the markets of the world. Looking at it as Mr. McDougall presented it, the haulage necessary seems enormous. He took a train of 40 cars leaving Winnipeg for the east. Each car would carry 1,000 bushels, making an aggregate cargo of 40,000 bushels. Then he asked how many trains of that kind it would take to move the conservative estimate of fifteen bushels an acre of one-sixth of his selected block. He had found that it would take 37,500 trains of 40 cars, or a little more than 102 trains a day for every day of the year. Figuring more finely still, he had found that it would keep one of such trains moving out of Winnipeg every fifteen minutes, day and night, for 365 days to move the wheat crop of but one-sixth of that stretch of country.

MILLIONS OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS.

But Mr. McDougall did not confine his estimates to wheat alone. He supposed that in time live stock would be raised in that part of the country. He had waited 23 years for a railway, and had come to know the virtue of patience. The country was rich in pasture land and grasses of rich butter- and cheese-producing quality, so that it promised great possibilities. Mr. McDougall allowed one fat fattening cow for sheeping purposes to every 10 acres, and one sixth of the block 1,000 miles square, that meant 14,000,000 head of cattle, or 14,000,000 head to a car it meant 10,000 trains of 40 cars each, or a little more than 100 trains a day for every day of the year, even if it were a year. To every



WHEAT STACKS AND LOAD OF GRAIN.
A Canadian Northwest scene.

ten acres he allowed one fat sheep and one marketable hog. That meant 61,000,000 of each, which, loaded 200 to a car, would show 32,000 trains of twenty cars each moving out of Winnipeg, one about every fifteen minutes, day and night, for a year. Butter and cheese were not overlooked, but of wheat and live stock alone, at this very conservative estimate, it was shown that 109,500 trains of twenty cars each would pass out of Winnipeg every year, or one train every five minutes, to the markets of the world.

THE FUEL SUPPLY.

Mr. McDougall said that he himself had traced along the eastern base of the Rockies 500 miles long and 200 miles wide one great bed of rich anthracite and bituminous coal, or, in other words, 100,000 square miles of it. He had heard that China had the largest coal-beds in the world, but his own observations had led him to believe that she had not one-fifth as much as this one block.

Then there were great water powers. Mr. McDougall, in his travels, had found strong and persistent currents. He and a companion in an old punt had once gone with the current down the big Saskatchewan 160 miles in 28 hours. There were also great natural reservoirs of water, with splendid tumbling power. The country along the valley of the North Saskatchewan was compared with England. It looked to Mr. McDougall as if some great race had lived there centuries ago, so splendid were the terraced forests and natural beauties.

The preacher called upon his hearers to go in and possess this great country, to evangelize it in keeping with the progress that is being made there. In 1868 the first missionary of the Methodist Church had gone in, and now a great many stations were becoming self-sustaining. But the supply was still very inadequate. Edmonton alone was calling for eight new men. Mr. McDougall advised Methodists to invest in that great land, promising that the investments would bring back rich returns.

Extensive Coal Deposits.

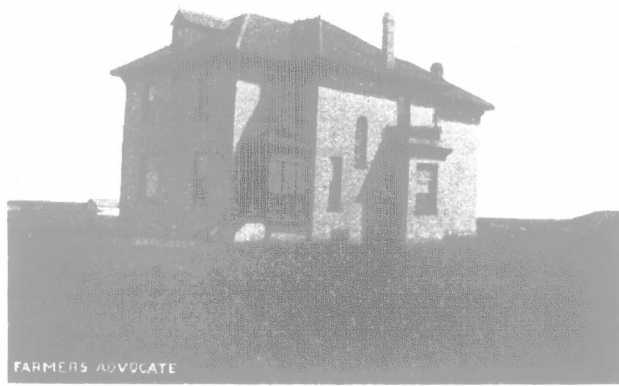
It is estimated that the workable coal under one square mile in the vicinity of Medicine Hat is 5,000,000 tons; of Blackfoot Crossing, 9,000,000 tons; and of Fortbridge, 5,500,000 tons. The coal of British Columbia is of good quality and abundant. Anthracite is being found in one area. It is estimated that the Elk River field contains at least 23,595,200,000 tons of coal. The question of "great scarcity of fuel" that haunts the mind of the intending settler should be banished forever when he reads the foregoing figures. The reader has no doubt heard that "poke along staid," "There'll be fuel, Biddy, when ye're dead." And so there will in the Great Northwest for many generations to come. The fact that the price of coal often runs as high as \$10 per ton here is not a sign of scarcity, but simply the result of a lack of competition. It is the price of any commodity when there is a few more than one supplier. When we get a few more than one supplier, the price will drop to a reasonable figure, and it will not be long before it will be as low as in the West Indies.

Vaccination for Bovine Tuberculosis.

A dispatch from Berlin, Germany, states that Prof. Böttcher, who has been investigating the disease for many years, has discovered a method of vaccination. The method consists in injecting the animal with a small amount of the disease, which will cause it to become immune to the disease. This method is being tested in various parts of Germany, and it is believed that it will be of great value in the future.

The Embargo Again.

The Dominion Parliament, on motion of Mr. Pourassa, M. P., has unanimously passed the perennial resolution urging the removal of the British embargo on Canadian cattle, which now have to be slaughtered within ten days of landing, and urging that this matter be presented at the approaching Imperial Conference in London, Eng. As late as May 5th, the president of the British Board of Agriculture announced in the



HOME OF WM. DOUGLAS, INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

British Parliament that the restriction could not be removed. Great Britain will hasten slowly, we apprehend, in letting Canadian cattle in freely while maintaining the embargo on those from the U. S., hesitating to precipitate international reprisals. So far as the Canadian farmer and his farm are concerned, it is, of course, a better policy to finish the cattle here rather than to export stockers. Hon. Mr. Hanbury has publicly admitted that Canadian cattle are free from disease, and he should own up that the embargo is for protective purposes. The embargo is based on an official slander that deceives nobody.

Reduced Freight Rates on the C. P. R.

ON LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A reduced freight tariff on summer freight is announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway freight department here. The tariff is on a mileage basis, and will go into effect on May 27th, 1902. The reductions are as follows, on freight, per 100 pounds. In the following only a few of the distances are mentioned, but corresponding reductions apply to all distances, the amounts charged being computed by weight and distance:

LIVE STOCK.

On horses, cattle, sheep and hogs:
50 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 13 to 12 cents; carloads, from 11 to 10 cents.
100 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 16 to 15 cents; carloads, from 14 to 13 cents.
200 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 21 to 22 cents; carloads, from 21 to 19½ cents.
300 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 29 to 27 cents; carloads, from 26 to 24 cents.
500 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 39 to 36 cents; carloads, from 36 to 33½ cents.
1,000 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 60 to 56 cents; carloads, from 55 to 51 cents.
Horses, sheep, cattle and hogs are charged by weight, the above rates being per 100 pounds. On less than carload lots a minimum weight is struck and charges are made on that basis.

BUTTER.

50 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 17 to 15½ cents; carloads, 13 to 12½ cents.
100 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 38½ cents to 35½ cents; carloads, reduced from 30½ to 28 cents.
200 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 57 to 52½ cents; carloads, from 46 to 42½ cents.
500 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from \$1.01½ to 94 cents; carloads, from 81 to 75 cents.
1,000 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from \$1.61½ to \$1.49; carloads, from \$1.29½ to \$1.20.

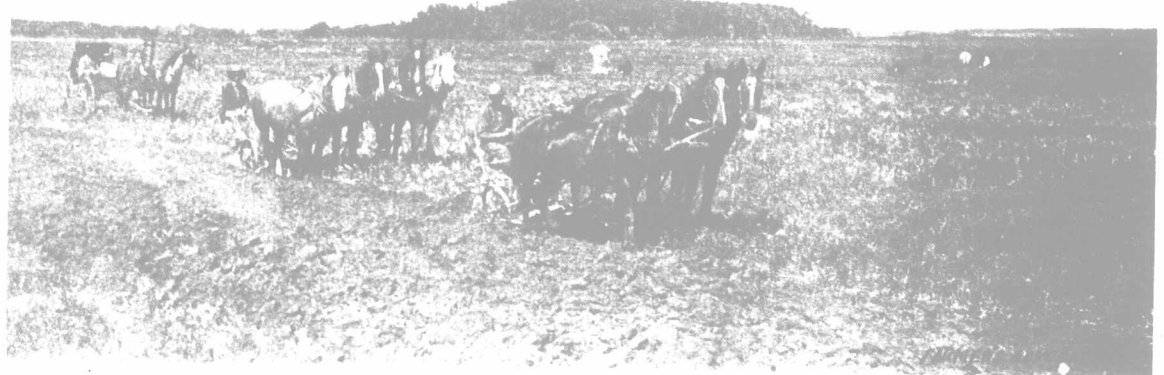
CHEESE.

25 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 13½ to 12½ cents; carloads, from 10 to 9 cents.
100 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 30½ to 28 cents; carloads, from 23 to 21½ cents.
200 miles—Less than carloads, from 46 to 42½ cents; carloads, from 34 to 31½ cents.
500 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from 81 to 75 cents; carloads, 61½ to 57 cents.
1,000 miles—Less than carloads, reduced from \$1.21½ to \$1.20; carloads, from 99 to 97 cents.
Similar reductions will be made on eggs in less than carloads and carload lots.

Food for Dogs.

W. T. Buchanan has the following to say re feeding dogs, in the Live Stock Report, which experienced dogmen will bear out as correct: "As a rule, dogs of all kinds are ruined or their lives shortened by being gorged with meat, and, worst of all, fats. The best food for young dogs—or, in fact, any age—is well-boiled oatmeal and milk. The meal should be steeped in water for five to eight hours. When this is done, stirring it properly to mix it, five or ten minutes is quite sufficient for boiling to finish. It is the raw uncooked stuff, unfit for use of man or beast, that gives what Burns calls 'healsome parrich, chief o' Scotia's food,' a bad name. Whole-wheat meal, or good corn meal, would answer very well, properly prepared. No food is better for the 'second wind,' as anyone can prove. For old or young dogs, bones with a little flesh on them are invaluable. They serve to sharpen the teeth."

The annual provincial championship plowing match will be held on the Experimental Farm, Brandon, on Thursday, July 3rd. Fuller notice will appear in next issue.



PRAIRIE TURNED DOWN, 10 ACRES A DAY
Edwin A. Orr, Edgerton, Manitoba.

Breaking Prairie Land.

After years of practical experience extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, during nearly all of the time with exceptional facilities for studying the requirements and conditions of the Province, Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, contributes his views on the breaking-up of new land. As he deals with the question in considerable detail, the article will be of special interest to many thousands of new settlers who will read this edition.

Mr. Bedford writes: Northwestern Canada is particularly fortunate in having such a large area of rich virgin soil in the very best possible condition for the new beginner. Nature has apparently done her utmost to prepare the way for the millions of pioneers soon to take possession of its immense areas of prairie and park lands.

Although nature has done much to prepare the soil of a prairie farm, there is still considerable work necessary before the land is ready for the seed, and the yield of future crops depends largely on how this preliminary work is done.

SHALLOW BREAKING.

For the best success the prairie sod must be so thoroughly rotted and broken up that there is abundance of soil to form a seed-bed for the grain. This can best be accomplished by plowing the land when the plants are full of sap. This is usually from May 1st to June 15th, but in a very early season work can be commenced two weeks earlier than this date. The breaking should be done quite shallow, just deep enough to turn all the sod. This will generally be from 2½ to 3 inches deep, depending on the smoothness of the land. This shallow plowing will sever the roots of the natural grass plants, leaving portions of them in the ground and turning the balance up to the sun to wither. The furrow should be sufficiently wide to allow the complete inversion of the sod. The fancy plowing of the old countries, with the furrow set on edge, showing a handsome "comb," is not desirable here. The flatter the furrow the better will the sod rot. It is desirable that the furrows be straight, so that none of the land be missed by the plow. Straight breaking also lessens the work of backsetting. All surface boulders and small clumps of scrub should be removed before the breaking is commenced. This will not only give an air of neatness to the farm, but also permits of labor-saving machinery being used to the best advantage. If the breaking is at once well packed with a land roller, running the opposite direction from which the land was plowed, it will smooth out the wrinkles in the furrows, compact the land, and greatly hasten the rotting of the sod.

BACKSETTING.

As soon as the sod of the breaking is thoroughly rotted, the second plowing, or "backsetting," as it is commonly called, should be commenced. This is usually done in the same direction as the breaking, but a little deeper, so as to bring up some additional soil to furnish a good seed-bed. All backsetting should be finished before harvest. This prevents the weeds from going to seed. The land should be well disked in the autumn, and all that is necessary to make a

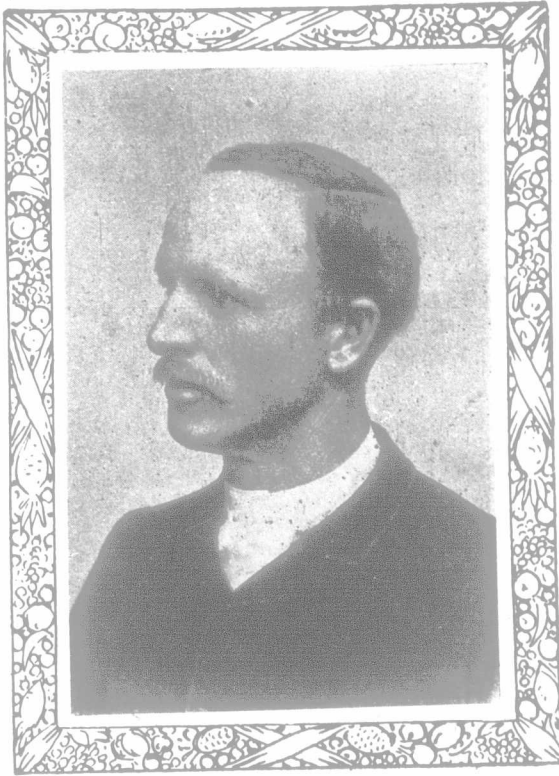
followed by surface cultivation with disk and iron harrows. Where the scrub is composed exclusively of willows and rosebushes, the work can often be done with very little chopping. A strong brush plow furnished with an upright coulter fastened into the point of the share will root up and turn over quite large willows. These can be raked out later with the harrows and burned.

Cleared scrub land is the only land on which it is advisable to raise a crop the first year, and even then it seldom pays to grow anything besides field roots and vegetables.

C. P. R. Extensions.

Nearly every spring there is a deal of talk about railway extensions, but frequently the extensions end in talk. This spring, however, it would appear as if a vast amount of railway construction would be pushed vigorously along. For the first time for many years, American contractors have been awarded contracts for railroad work, and large forces of men and teams have come into the country. The proposed extensions on the C. P. R. are as follows:

- West Selkirk extension, from West Selkirk to Winnipeg Beach, 26 miles.
- Forest extension, from Forest on the Great Northwest Central, westward for 42 miles.
- Wellwood extension, from Wellwood, at the end of MacGregor extension, to Brookdale, 10 miles.
- Waskada extension, from Snowflake, 10 miles south-easterly, to Moberly.
- Yorkton extension, from Yorkton 33 miles north-westerly.
- Pheasant Hills extension, 100 miles north-westerly from main line.
- From Lauder on Souris branch to Glenboro, 70 miles.
- From Lauder, to western boundary of Manitoba, 24 miles.
- From Osborne, on Pembina section, 36 miles south-westerly.



S. A. BEDFORD,
Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm.

perfect seed-bed for the grain in the spring is a slight harrowing either before or after sowing.

DEEP BREAKING.

Many farmers on light soil are giving up backsetting. They break deeply, and simply use a disk harrow to work up the rotted breaking. This plan has been tried on the Experimental Farm, but the deep breaking is much heavier on the horses, and the sod does not rot nearly so well. On land cleared from timber and scrub, which is usually quite free from sod, very satisfactory results are obtained from breaking deeply.

Fair Dates.

Edmonton	July 1, 2, 3
Calgary	July 9, 10, 11
Carberry	July 15 and 16
Wawanesa	July 17
Portage la Prairie	July 17 to 19
Winnipeg Industrial	July 21 to 26
Dauphin	July 23 and 24
Brandon, W. A. A. A.	July 29 to Aug 1
Neepawa	Aug. 5 and 6
Melita	Aug. 5 and 6
Souris	Aug. 7



A WESTERN CANADA THRESHING SCENE.

FARMERS ADVOCATE



A NEW SETTLER DOING HOMESTEAD DUTY.

Immigration and Farming in Manitoba.

During the past twelve years I have been giving information to parties who thought of coming to settle in Manitoba. Ninety per cent. of such information was given to farmers or farmers' sons. The great field offered for investment was in our broad acres, ready for the plow, with rich soil that gave a bountiful crop to the husbandman. I was always well aware that if the land were occupied and tilled by farmers, there would follow the necessary number of mechanics and business men of all kinds. To-day I can only repeat what I have so often said before—perhaps a little more emphatically, for 22 years' residence in Manitoba has confirmed my views regarding the possibilities of our Province. When I came to Manitoba, in 1880, there was so much land offered for homesteading at \$10 for 160 acres and an additional 160 acres to pre-empt at \$1 per acre, that it was somewhat difficult to make a selection: so many wanted to be near timber, to have a living stream of water; at the same time, that every foot of the homestead could be plowed, and also wanted a hay meadow on the pre-emption, and, if possible, stones on the banks of the creek for building purposes. Oh, no, we were not greedy! These things were scattered all over the prairies, and many of the early settlers secured more than two of them. To-day, after twenty years' residence in the Province, there are hundreds—yes, thousands—of farmers who are so satisfied with their farms that they consider them equal to if not better than any other in the Province.

On the advent of a railway (the C. P. R.), we considered that our lands had increased very materially in value, for we were then in communication with the outside world and could dispose of our products. As settlement increased, branch railways were built, then came a competing line of railway, and now we have a network of railways in all parts of the Province, and the end is not yet, for many branch lines are to be extended and new ones constructed the present year.

Speaking generally, our \$1-an-acre land was worth \$5 an acre on the advent of the C. P. R., and \$10 an acre when a second railway corporation was introduced. To-day, with all our branch railways and reduced freight rates, our lands adjacent to railways are valued at from \$15 to \$20 per acre. With increased settlement and more general cultivation, within ten years these prices will be doubled. Put this statement in tabulated form and we can better judge of what benefit our railways have been:

25,000,000 acres of tillable land in 1880, at \$1 per acre, value.....	\$ 25,000,000
25,000,000 acres on advent of C. P. R., at \$5 per acre, value.....	125,000,000
25,000,000 acres on advent of competing line of railway, at \$10 per acre, value.....	250,000,000
25,000,000 acres to-day, with all our branch railways, at \$15 per acre, value.....	375,000,000

I admit that the land in itself is of no value unless cultivated or used for grazing—that we must have settlers to cultivate it, and that it has been the settlers who actually developed the "gold mines," as it were, of Manitoba—but so intimately associated with the farmers' work is the railway work that it is impossible in such a Province as Manitoba to separate the one from the other, and to reckon the success of the one without reckoning the success of the other. There are some able, even editors of newspapers, who charge us these deductions, so barren of ability to see principles, and to see events, so connected with the history of the country, and with the most important attributes of seeking popularity by a course of success of unprincipled and unscrupulous with the implied denigration and vilification of the farmers that they at all times endeavor to be the first to be seen that the great value of the land was 20 years ago, and that the present value of the land is due to the success of the farmers in the past 20 years.

the heart-beats of the great farming community, and to-day the farming pulse is so strong that the wheels of commerce are paralyzed in attempting to carry out our products and at the same time adequately supply the farmers with their wants.

To-day the farmer in Manitoba who has 320 acres of land, and uses a fair amount of diligence and attention in cultivating the same and raising stock, has a safer investment than \$6,000 in the bank, for he has a sure reward for his toil, ample to supply the wants of himself and family in comfort—yes, in luxury—and he has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that his investment is increasing in value from year to year.

An extensive, prosperous farming community is to-day the safest place in the world for investment and business. Manitoba and the N.-W. Territories present such a place. Our great crop in 1901, which blocked our elevator and railway systems, has awakened new interest in the Northwest. Men are now coming in thousands, ready to work and with capital to invest. I predict that in 1905 the Northwest Territories will have more wheat to export than Manitoba had last year.

HUGH McKELLAR.

The Winnipeg Industrial Prize List.

The prize list of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition has again been issued in neat and condensed form and in no way cumbered with advertising matter. The fair, it will be remembered, comes a week earlier this year than last, the dates being July 21st to 25th. In prizes and attractions there is this year being offered \$10,000. The most notable increases in the prize list are the big purses offered in the speed events, the programme of which is published elsewhere in this issue. These big purses are made possible through the liberality of a number of Winnipeg's business men in giving personal guarantees to make up the requisite amount.

Entries close in all exhibition classes on July 12th, and exhibitors will act in their own interests by making entries early. Comparatively few changes have been made in the live-stock classes, in the horses, the English Shire Horse Association offers two \$50 cups for competition in the male and female sections, open to horses recorded in the English book. The Canadian Clydesdale Association again offers a \$25 cup for sweepstakes stallion. Some additional money is added to the prizes for foals, and in the saddle class a section is added for horses suitable for both drivers and saddlers. In the cattle classes the only additions made are in adding a third prize in the Polled-Angus and Galloway classes, and in the latter class \$100 in specials is donated by Mr. Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean, and \$100 is again contributed by the American Galloway Breeders' Association. The Short-horn list is the same as last year, with \$500 contributed by the Dominion Short-horn Breeders' Association, \$288 in specials by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and \$25 in specials by Mr. W. S. Lister, of Middlechurch. In sheep, a fourth prize has been added to the Leicester and Oxford Down classes, as there was strong competition in these breeds last year.

The special prizes offered by Hon. Mr. Greenway and by the J. Y. Griffin Company, in the bacon-hog class, are again repeated. American Dominique and Orpington breeds have been added to the poultry list. An important addition has been made to the dairy list, in prizes of \$80 for creamery butter for export that must have been kept in cold storage at least thirty days prior to the opening of the fair. The buttermaking competition will again be held. The whole list has been carefully revised and in many respects improved and brought up to date. Copies may be had on application to the manager, Winnipeg.

Experience with Incubator.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Last year I purchased a second-hand incubator of very simple design and made in Ottawa, but had miserable results—thirty-six chickens the highest number hatched. This spring I cleaned out the pipes thoroughly and tried again. I started it on March 25th, with one hundred and seven eggs. To my intense delight, eighty-seven chickens hatched, the greater number of the remaining eggs containing dead birds. Only four or five eggs were not fertile. I bought a Cyphers outdoor brooder from New York and find it very satisfactory. At present I have one hundred and seventeen chickens in it. The balance were hatched under three hens set at the same time as the incubator. The chicks are thriving wonderfully, fed on cake made with buttermilk, soda, pea and wheat meal (or any meal which is being used for pig food), and siftings of broken crockery. I find it a great saving of time to bake these cakes and have them always ready when feeding time comes, instead of having to scald food each time. I soak the crust in cold water and crumble the inner part dry. I fancy all my fowls do better on this than on scalded food.

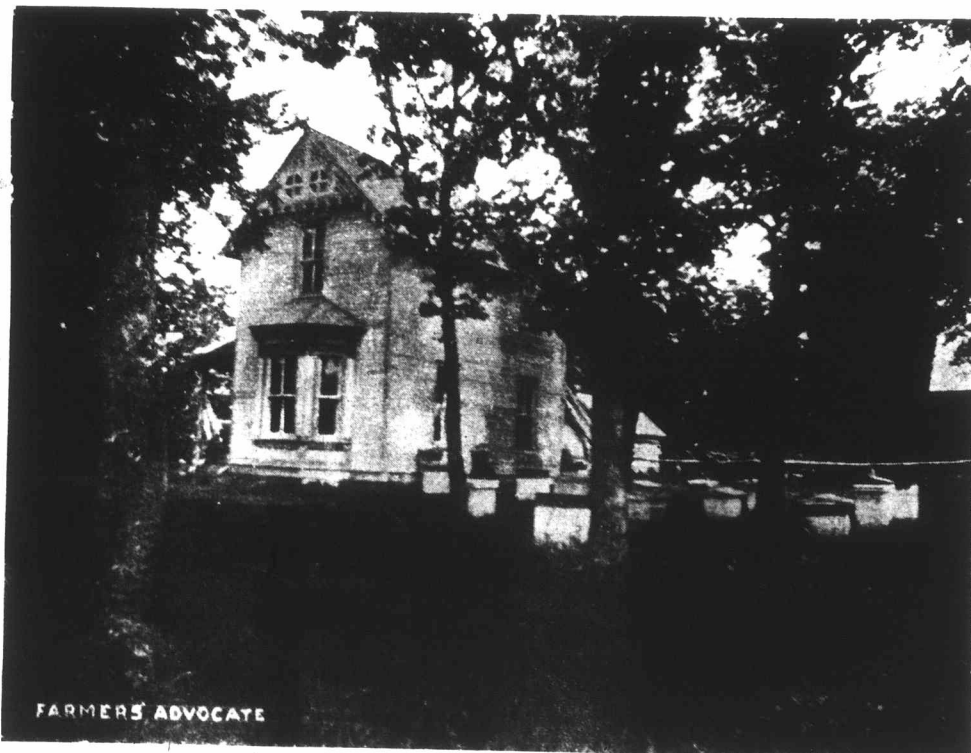
If I may suggest an improvement to Mrs. Yuill's cup and saucer, I find well-washed lye tins, perforated with one hole a quarter of an inch from the top of the can, then filled with water, a flowerpot saucer laid on top and both rapidly turned upside down, a more satisfactory drinking vessel. I use three among my hundred and seventeen chickens.

I am deeply interested in poultry and have been for years, and at present have a fine flock of very well-bred Plymouth Rock fowls. In order to keep up the high standard of my flock, I purchase eggs from reliable raisers every year.

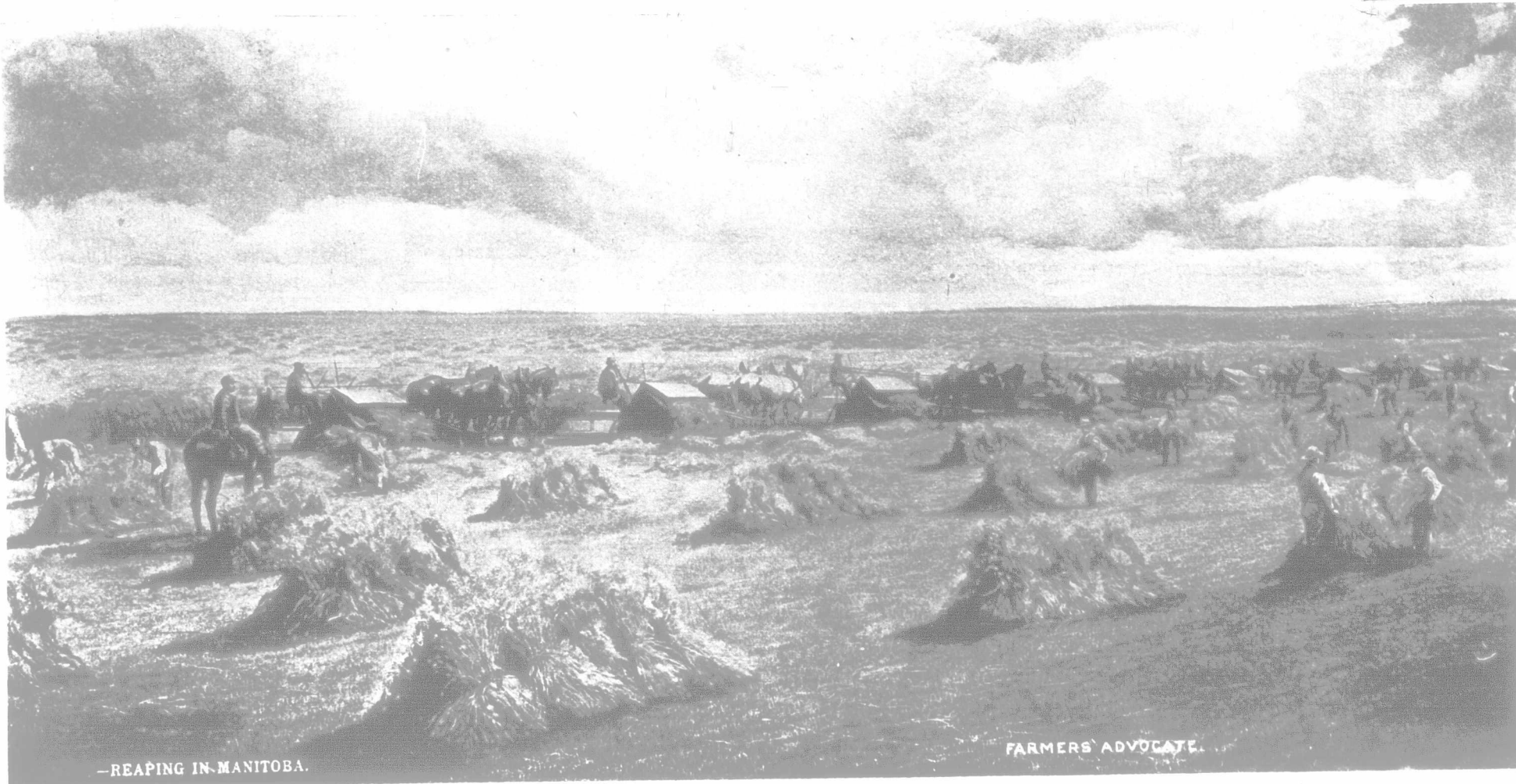
TRIX.

Regina Stallion Show.

At the spring stallion show held by the Agricultural Society at Regina on May 6th, there was a good turn-out of horses of high quality. Clydesdales were in the majority. The prizewinners were as follows: Clydesdales, aged class—1, Prince Stanley (2143), A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden; 2, Gordon (2268), J. D. Traynor, Boggy Creek; 3, Boydston's Heir (2238), Brown Bros., Regina. In the three-year-old class, Prime Minister, shown by Cornelius Martin, Wascana, was the only entry. Mutch Bros.' Prince Stanley (illustrated in the Feb. 5th, 1901, issue of the "Advocate") won the sweepstakes silver cup offered for the best heavy-draft stallion on the grounds, by the president of the Association, Mr. G. Spring-Rice, of Pense. Mr. H. C. Lawson exhibited his Thoroughbred, Wicker, and Mr. J. Forrester the Standard-bred, Madward.



FARM HOME OF J. J. GUNN, GONOR, BANKS OF RED RIVER.



-REAPING IN MANITOBA.

HARVESTING IN MANITOBA.

Territorial Development of Agriculture and Stock Raising.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In order to convey a fair idea of the development which has taken place in the agricultural and pastoral industries of the Territories during the past decade, it would be necessary to present a statement of production covering each year, but, as you are probably aware, the Territorial Department of Agriculture was only organized in 1898, and prior to that time no statistical records of any sort had been compiled, I shall, therefore, have to do the best I can with the material available, and will deal more particularly with the period lying between 1898 and the present time.

AGRICULTURE.

One of the most important economic crises which this country has ever seen took place during the present year, when the transportation company found itself unable to move the huge crop harvested last season within the usual period. The high yield in all classes of grain throughout the Territories was chiefly responsible for this state of affairs, but an examination of the crop-area statistics reveals the fact that the rate of production has increased during the past four years to a very considerable extent, and that with an average crop two years hence, the production will exceed that of the past year. The area under wheat in the Territories in 1898 was 307,500 acres; in 1899, 363,500; in 1900, 413,000, and in 1901, 508,500. It will thus be seen that if the average rate of increase takes place during the present year, we may look for an area in wheat at least twice as great as that of 1898. The increase in the area under oats has been even more marvellous. The oat area in 1898 covered 105,000 acres; in 1899, 135,000; in 1900, 175,000, and 1901, 229,500. The acreage for the present year promises to be three times as great as that of 1898. Barley is not very extensively grown in the Territories as yet, although in the westerly portion of the country, where a standard price of 40c. to 45c. per bushel is paid for malting barley, it is one of our best-paying crops. One of the peculiarities of the colonization of the Canadian West is the steady advancement westward of the zone within which wheat can be successfully grown. I do not claim to be an old-timer in this country, but I can distinctly remember when the idea of growing wheat west of Moosomin was regarded with ridicule. During the year just past about 13,000,000 bushels were raised west of that point, with an average yield of 25.41 bushels per acre.

The burning question in the West at the present time is that of the transportation of our ever-increasing grain crop. A glance at the map will show that Moose Jaw is about the same distance from Vancouver, with an ocean port open all the year 'round, as it is from Lake Superior, ice-locked half of the year. The construction of a line of railway to the Pacific Ocean, over the easy grades of the Yellow Head Pass, and the completion of the Panama canal, may revolutionize the present transportation arrangements, as far, at least, as the westerly portion of the Territories is concerned, to say nothing of the

enormous possibilities of wheat consumption in the Orient. It is a sign of the times that the last shipment of oats from the Edmonton district to South Africa was forwarded via Vancouver to Cape Horn.

LIVE STOCK.

There are some 195,000,000 of acres, over 300,000 square miles, of land available for free grazing in the Northwest Territories; an area six times as great as the estimated combined grazing area of all the Eastern United States. On this enormous extent of country about 200,000 head of sheep, 600,000 head of cattle, and 175,000 horses are at present pastured. Almost every acre of this land will sustain live stock, winter and summer, and the great bulk of it belongs to the most fertile virgin prairie in the world. No higher tribute could be paid to the Canadian Northwest as a grazing country than the statement that all cattle and sheep exported are consigned direct to their final destination without any grain-finishing process, a procedure which would be absolutely impossible in any State of the Union. The total export shipment of finished cattle from the Territories in 1899 amounted to 41,500 head, and, at the most conservative estimate, there should be at least 70,000 head available for export during the present year.

The total area of the Colony of New South Wales is about equal to that of the Northwest Territories. We have 200,000 head of sheep, and up to a few years ago, New South Wales boasted of sixty million head, in addition to an enormous number of cattle and horses. This conveys a faint idea of the expansion which this industry is capable of in the Canadian Northwest. It is significant that, when the Territorial Government came to dispose of their range-sheep exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, it was found profitable to send these animals all the way back to Winnipeg to be sold. Winnipeg is at the present time the best market for mutton in Canada. In spite of its unlimited possibilities in the direction of sheep-raising, the Territories do not as yet supply even the British Columbia market. Over 20,000 carcasses of frozen New South Wales mutton were imported to Vancouver during the present year, in addition to a large quantity from the United States.

It is scarcely necessary to devote any extended remarks to the future of horse-raising in the Territories. With the enormous immigration now pouring into the country, which, for the present year, is estimated at some 50,000 souls, it is evident that the demand for farming horses of all classes will be quite beyond the abilities of the country to supply. Train-loads of farm horses are now being brought up at large transportation expense from the costly lands of Ontario. These animals can be raised at half the cost on our extensive prairie ranges. The day of depression in the horse business has passed, and the Western demand, at remunerative prices, is bound to keep well ahead of the supply for many years to come.

Columns might be written on the irrigation development of the Territories, the recent introduction of the beet-sugar industry on an extensive scale, erection of woolen mills and other kindred industries throughout the country, but, per-

adventure, that if the present rate of progress in all branches of agriculture and stock-raising continues for another ten years, the Northwest Territories will be a factor to be reckoned with in the race for superiority and supremacy in the world's markets for agricultural products.

C. W. PETERSON,

Deputy-Commissioner of Agriculture,

Regina.

The Prospect for the Sheep Trade.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

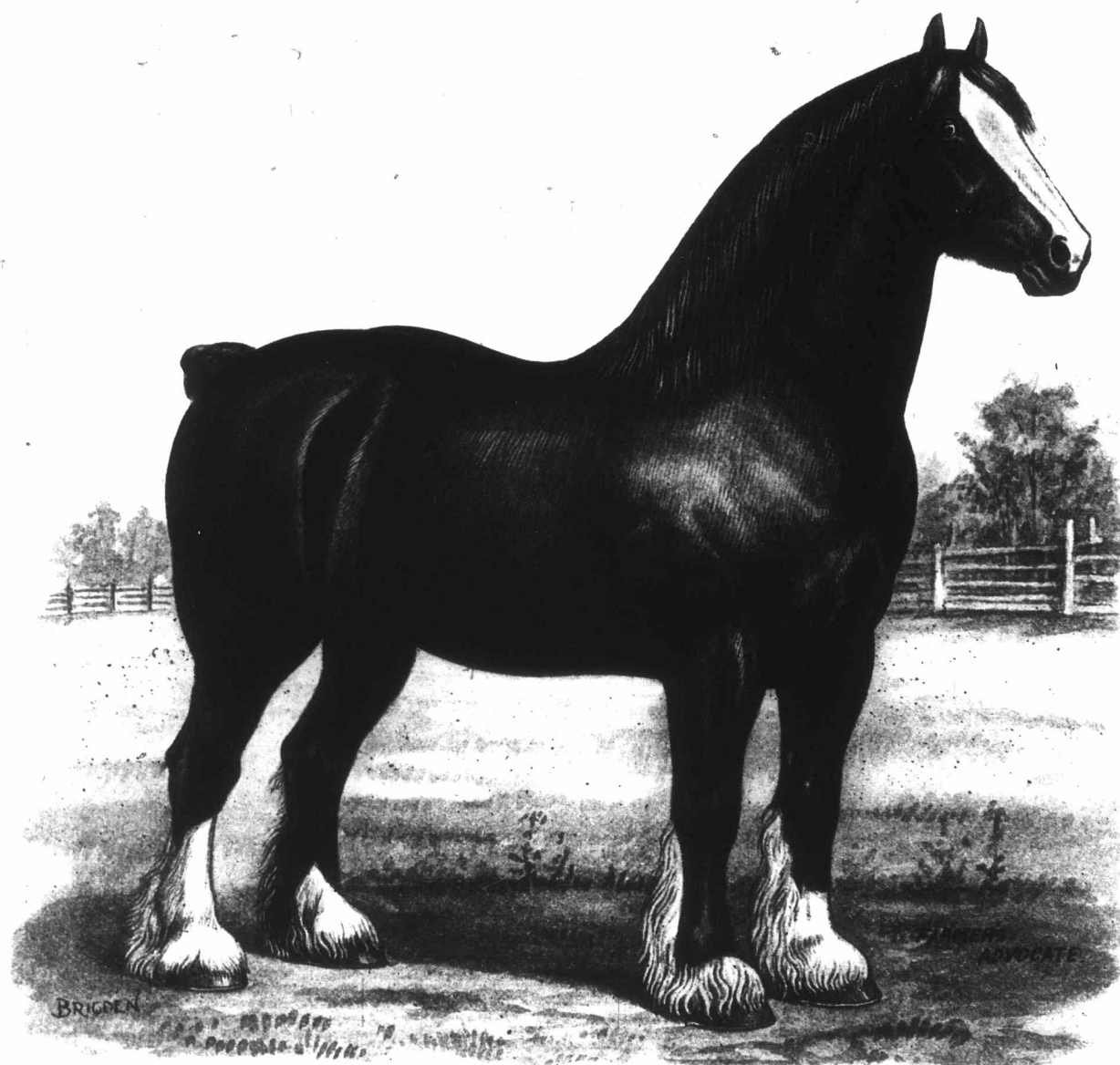
The outlook for sheep husbandry in the central West to us looks cheerful, to say the least. Farmers are getting down more closely to business methods in their work, and those whose conditions are suited to sheep husbandry are beginning to study the business in all its details, some are growing early lambs for winter and early spring markets, others to supply the large, fleshy lambs for June, July and August markets, and others for the later markets or winter feeding. They are studying breeds more carefully and their suitability for these different purposes. Many of them who have been crossing back and forth have now settled down to a good-sized, growthy, blocky-built, prolific type of some of the largest of the middle-wooled breeds, while others are looking for extra quality and are taking to the smaller of the middle-wools. A greater variety of feeds and more liberal feeding is giving our feeders better profits.

The old idea of sheep for wool and wool for profit is rapidly departing and the new idea of sheep for mutton and mutton for profit is taking its place and putting the business on a much more lasting basis. The Western ranchmen are still considerably at sea; many of them crossing first with large long-wools to get size and length of staple, then crossing back to Merino to get density of fleece and better quality of wool, thus always having unevenness in the flock. A few are finding breeds combining the happy medium of quality of both mutton and wool, with size and growth, the best for them. A very few have become advocates of mutton quality, without much attention to the wool product, and are introducing Southdown blood. Last fall, the excessive drought all over the central West, and consequent shortage of feed, made low prices for sheep on an over-glutted market. In midwinter the reaction came, and from that time on good prices have prevailed and some flockmasters who have sold out at low prices in 1901 will be buyers at good prices in 1902, provided we get better crops this year. Taken all in all, the sheep business looks fairly promising for 1902.

I was very much pained in opening your last issue to see an account of the death of my old friend, Henry Arkell, of Teeswater. In my dealings with Mr. Arkell, I have found him an honorable Christian gentleman. His good, wise and noble example must ever remain a consolation to those sorrowing friends he leaves behind.

The noble Oxford has but few, and it is our ardent admirers, and the American Oxford Down Record Association are of our best breeders and members.

GEO. McKERRROW.



ALICK'S PRIDE (10669) 10197.

Clydesdale stallion, four years old. Property of Mr. John Galbraith, Brandon, Manitoba. (See Gossip, page 258.)

Sound Advice to New Settlers.**THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY GOOD FARMERS.**

As this issue is designed very largely for the benefit of new settlers, into whose hands thousands of copies will be placed, we append extracts from the experience of many of our most valued contributors who have had long experience in this country. Special reference is made to breaking new land, and to the conserving of the fertility and the mechanical condition of the soil by summer-fallowing and seeding down to grass.

LAYING OUT A NEW FARM.

In starting a new farm, I would like to lay it out so that it can be divided into six or seven fields, and a grass rotation followed, such as described in your Jan. 20th and subsequent issues. The first breaking should always be done square with the section lines to avoid getting three-cornered pieces at the outsides. Farm buildings should be placed as near the center of the farm as possible, for convenience in drawing produce in from and manure out to the fields; but of course there are questions such as water supply, shelter, good site for buildings, etc., which have to be considered. Chas. E. Ivins.
Wallace Municipality, Man.

BREAK SHALLOW.

In breaking the virgin prairie we have found that to break as shallow as possible in the month of June and then to backset before harvest, about two inches deeper than it has been broken, has given us the best results. Land that has a very tough sod and a rank growth of wolf-willow should always be broken and backset, because we have found that the sod is too tough to work down to a good seed bed. As far as our experience goes sod crops have not been a success. We did not get a paying crop until it had been well summer-fallowed, though on some heavy clay land that was stony, and had to be broken from three to four inches deep, good results have been obtained. When a settler is starting it is necessary that he have some crop, but to break the prairie and sow it as soon as broken does not give very good results. We have found that it always pays to break and backset.
W. P. Middleton.
Elton Municipality, Man.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

I have farmed here since 1882. I would break "light" as shallow as possible, and after one year is profitable in wet years, but never more than one inch deep. Then backset three inches deep

er, and you will have a seed-bed almost like a summer-fallow, provided you harrow when it is moist. I always harrow just after a rain. Backsetting can never be worked easier or better than before there is a crop put in the ground, and it must be backset some time. Some break three or three and one-half inches and do not backset the first crop. Sometimes a good crop may be gotten that way, especially if the land is on the light side, but in most cases it means a difference of four to five bushels to the acre in favor of backsetting, which would pay for the work, and then it is done. John S. Thomson.
Arthur Municipality, Man.

THE BEST SEASON TO BREAK.

Breaking should be done between 20th May and 1st of July, not too deep, but deep enough to turn under all the grass; backset in August or September from one to two inches deeper. If time is plentiful can be harrowed in the fall. Scrub land or loose prairie can be broken deeper and disk harrowed without backsetting. Oxen are the best for a beginner, as the cost is less, they will live on the prairie grass and do good work.
E. Bolton.
Pembina Municipality.

A SHORT ROTATION.

With virgin prairie, would break as light as possible, backsetting a little deeper, throwing up a couple of inches of fresh loam. In starting a new farm, I would fence as soon as possible, making out to have a good-sized pasture. Sow wheat two years, oats one year, and then summer-fallow, sowing barley or some kind of grain on the fallow and having the stock pasture this all fall, which would make it good and solid, and if the succeeding crop is not a good one it will not be your fault. After pasturing a field a few years, would break it up and expect it to grow great crops of wheat. Would sow Bromo grass and keep the farm in regular rotation.
John Aikenhead.
Carleton Municipality.

BEST RAISE STOCK.

I am an enthusiastic

believer in summer fallow. I make it a rule never to take more than two crops off any of my land in succession, and I am planning to get a greater area under cultivation, in order to have nearly the whole crop on summer-fallow, more with the idea of conserving the moisture from one season for the crop of the next, than with the idea of maintaining or increasing the fertility. Nevertheless, I have come to the conclusion that even with the most thorough system of cultivation, with fallowing every second or third year, we must do more than that to restore to the land that which we are continually taking from it. Now, how are we to do this? The only answer in my mind is "Raise stock." The more land we have under cultivation—or, in other words, the more grain we raise—the more stock we can keep; then we shall be enabled to restore to the land a part at least of that which we take from it, by the use of the manure. A. B. Bompas.
Eastern Assiniboia.

NO CAST-IRON RULE RE BREAKING.

In regard to wheat culture, I believe there is no cast-iron rule for Manitoba, as I find that a system of preparing land in one district will not suit in another. For instance, scrub land should be plowed deep in breaking. As there is not much tough-rooted grass to rot in such land, it does not need backsetting before cropping. A spring-tooth harrow will work it into a good seed-bed. On prairie land, shallow plowing is the best, backsetting in the fall, but if the land is mixed, some patches of scrub and some of prairie, I would plow deep and disk the prairie portion of the land. J. H. McClure.
Rockwood Municipality.

STOCK ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

The question may be asked, Is it feasible to have some branch of stock-raising on every farm? I favor an affirmative answer to that question, providing there is an ample supply of water within easy reach. True, not every one will make a success of stock, no more than of wheat culture, and it is also true that one may have succeeded in grain-raising that may prove a failure in stock-raising, but that does not affect the principle that the best system of agriculture is when the two systems are operated conjointly. Elton Municipality. R. McKenzie.

THE GRAIN-GROWER NO FARMER.

I hold that the man that is satisfied with grain-growing alone is no farmer, as grain-growing is only a branch of farming, and I expect in a few years will be a minor branch at that. A fair amount of stock for a half-section of land would be from 30 to 40 head, including horses. That number would utilize all the straw. If say 40 or 50 acres were sown annually to grass, pastured one year and cut the next, there would be lots of pasture for horses and cattle. Especially if any summer-fallowing done were sown with a slight sprinkling of grain, this would afford a green bite in the fall, and help the soil at the same time, even should it have to be loosened on the surface before seeding. By following a system somewhat similar to the above, I think our soil would at least hold its own. K. McIvor.
Wallace Municipality.



CRYSTAL DUKE.

Imp-reg'd Clydesdale stallion, three years old. Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Manitoba.



CONFIDENT SQUIRE.

Hackney stallion. Property of Stewart Bros. & McLean, Franklin, Manitoba.

IT WILL PAY TO FENCE.

If we are to farm successfully we will have to get our places fenced. I think that the expense of fencing will be repaid in the extra yield after fallow, by having the stock on it, and the run after harvest, in about three years. When we start to fence we may as well start right by putting up a woven-wire fence that will turn pigs, sheep or any other stock. I think that the time will come when all farms will be fenced, and the sooner the better.

W. Saunderson.

Glenwood Municipality.

TO LAY OUT A HALF-SECTION.

As the average farm in Manitoba is a half-section (320 acres), I would suggest a division into eight fields of forty acres each, laying out the farm to the best possible advantage, considering the location of buildings, fall of land, etc. Begin by getting the first forty-acre lot into good shape for seeding down to grass. If old land, manure part and summer-fallow part; it takes a lot of manure to cover forty acres. Sow to wheat early as possible in spring, sowing grass seed at the same time; harrow after sowing. If timothy, six or seven pounds per acre. Timothy is the best grass I know of in our part of Southern Manitoba, but before seeding a large field it is well to test several grasses to find the best adapted to the particular locality and soil. Fence first forty acres, and when threshed turn in cattle; they will get a bite of grass and will not hurt the grass for the next crop. The next season, under ordinary circumstances, you may expect a big crop of good hay. Pasture this field the following year. Lay out second field alongside first, one side of it will thus be fenced. By seeding down and fencing a field of 40 acres every year, you will soon have the farm well tilled and fenced. Pasture first field two years, and when you cut hay on second field turn in the stock, and plow down field No. 1 about last week of July and first week of August, which will give it plenty of time to rot; don't plow very deep, disk well in the late fall, and you will have a field that ought to give you three good crops before seeding down again to grass.

J. J. Ring

Louise Municipality.

GRASS A NECESSITY.

I see more clearly every year the necessity of adopting some plan of renewing root fiber in our sandy loam soils. This, of course, will necessitate seeding down to grass of some kind for a term of years—taking off perhaps one or two crops of feed and pasturing for perhaps a couple of seasons. This latter involves the additional outlay for fencing. Two results might be expected from this course—prevention of shifting soil by high winds and increased fertility of the land so operated upon.

W. A. Robinson.

Arthur Municipality, Man.

MORE THOROUGH METHODS ADVOCATED.

The crucial point is, what course are we to adopt to make our vast stretch of prairie land return to us the means of subsistence without impoverishing the soil, and not allowing it to become like so many of those exhausted States in the neighboring Republic? This must be the inevitable result, unless we adopt other methods. Although I have not adopted it myself, I will suggest what is to me, and I know to many others, a solution. Where we have grown 200 acres of wheat, we should grow only 100; where

we have had three crops between summer following, we should only have two at the most. Of course, we would then have more summer-fallowing, and too many now have more than they can do properly. I would also recommend the growing of more roots. We can do this much easier than in Ontario, and more certain of a crop, but I am not prepared to state how they can be kept for winter use. This is an essential point, and another is to house the stock to feed them to, providing the cattle are raised or bought in to fatten. Barley and oats should be chopped and fed with cut straw to cattle, and none of it burned except what may be wanted for fuel for threshing.

W. Wenman.

Glenwood Municipality.

EVERY FARM SHOULD BE FENCED.

Every farm should be fenced around. Where this was done, and a permanent pasture sufficient to carry the stock till after threshing was available, nothing more would be needed, as the cattle would stick pretty close to the Brome sod till winter set in, and in the early spring before the native grasses came. Where Brome was intended to be used as pasture as well as hay, a permanent rotation would have to be adopted and the farm fenced accordingly, or a movable fence resorted to. No fence equals barbed wire, with light posts, for ease in moving.

Morton Municipality.

James Fleming.

A Great Showing.

In the four and one-half townships composing what is known as the Indian Head district, the crop of 1901, as estimated by Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head, produced in wheat and oats a value of \$12 an acre for every acre tilled or wild land. Mr. McKay's figures were: Of the 71,000 acres in wheat, the yield was 2,343,000 bushels, or an average of 33 bushels per acre. This, at 50 cents per bushel, represents \$1,171,500, which, together with \$75,000 worth of oats, brings up the total crop value on the four and a half townships to \$12 per acre.

Farm Granaries vs. Terminal Elevators.

Mr. George W. Brown, M. L. A., who, with his brother, farms very extensively in the Regina district, in a recent interview with a Globe representative, gave his views on the handling of the grain crop, which, it will be seen, do not coincide with the views of the railroad people in urging that the farmers must provide granaries of their own, and not force all the grain onto the market in a few weeks just at the close of navigation.

Mr. Brown said: "We raised for export last year 30,000 bushels of wheat. We handle the crop in the way best calculated to make money. The grain is taken from the field directly to the thrasher. After it is thrown from the waggon to the thrasher it is not again subjected to any process that is not mechanical. From the thrasher the wheat comes out into the waggons in waiting, and is teamed directly to the siding and placed in the elevator. The handling is thus reduced to a minimum, and the cost of taking the grain from the stacks to the thrasher, of the threshing itself and the cartage to the elevator, is exactly five and a half cents a bushel. Now, if we were to handle the grain as many had to do it last year—that is, stack it, take it out of the stacks for threshing, then put the wheat into granaries on the farm, load it up later on, probably when summer-fallow work ought to be in progress, and take it to the elevator—I am within the mark in saying that the cost would be at least eleven cents per bushel. The extra five and a half cents would store the wheat at Fort William or Montreal for a long time.

All this is on the assumption that the farmer has granaries on his premises, but there is little chance of that system becoming general in a region where lumber of a coarse, unfinished sort is worth \$22 per thousand. The place for storage of the wheat is not, I am sure, the point of production, where things like lumber must necessarily cost very much, but the ocean and lake terminal points, and the railways must make up their minds to that.

THE BEST WAY OUT OF THE WHEAT BLOCKADE.

The effect of dumping the whole Western crop on the world's market in a short time is over-estimated. There would be no such shrinkage in value as some anticipate, even if the pressure of circumstances forced it from Fort William and Montreal across to Liverpool and Glasgow in great volume during the fall. Wheat is a staple of the world's commerce, and held in strong hands. The price is governed not so much by the amount of it at the point of consumption, but by the quantity in sight. The world is a small place now, and wheat is as much in sight and available for the world's food calculations the day it is safely harvested on the plains here as it would be in a mill in England or an elevator at Montreal. The best way out of the wheat blockade, and the best way to prevent the very serious losses that must accompany it, is to provide ample elevator capacity at terminal points."



PRETORIA.

Clid-stallion. Owned by S. McLean, Franklin, Manitoba.

Increased Express Rates on Cream.

For several years the Dominion Express Company have had in force in Western Canada a very low flat rate on cream, much lower, we understand, than the rates in other places. The effect of this very low rate has been to encourage the centralization of the manufacture of cream. As we have said more than once, the centralization of the creamery business should tend to reduce the cost and improve and make more uniform the product, at the same time reducing the cost of handling and shipping the butter, which would naturally have the effect of giving the creamery patrons better prices for cream. The Express Company, however, claim that they have been handling this trade at a loss on account of the long haul and transfers necessary on some routes. They have now increased the rate very considerably on long hauls, as per the following announcement, which took effect on May 1st. This increased rate will no doubt effect the creameries which are doing business in Winnipeg, as they were receiving considerable cream from a distance of over 100 miles. The local creameries will, however, be in no way affected, except, perhaps, owing to this high express rate, they will in some cases receive the cream that would otherwise be sent to Winnipeg creameries. While these rates seem excessive in comparison with the 20 cents per 10-gallon-can flat rate previously in force, they are much lower than rates charged in the east by the C. P. Ry. and the Grand Trunk, and also than the rates charged by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, these latter being as follows:

GREAT NORTHERN AND NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS.		10 gallons.
25 miles or under.	.....	20 cents.
Over 25 to 50 miles.	.....	21 "
" 50 to 75 "	.....	25 "
" 75 to 100 "	.....	30 "
" 100 to 125 "	.....	35 "
" 125 to 150 "	.....	40 "
" 150 to 175 "	.....	45 "
" 175 to 200 "	.....	50 "

In the States wine measure is used. To these rates should be added one-fifth for difference between wine and imperial measure.

The rates east of Sudbury, Ont., on Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways are:

	10 gallons.
25 miles or under.	25 cents.
Over 25 to 50 miles.	35 "
" 50 to 75 "	45 "

The rates now in force by the Dominion Ex-

press Company west of Lake Superior are as follows:

	5-gallon can.	8-gallon can.	10-gallon can.
25 miles or under.	15 cents	20 cents	20 cents.
Over 25 to 50 miles.	16 "	20 "	25 "
" 50 to 75 "	21 "	26 "	30 "
" 75 to 100 "	27 "	30 "	30 "
" 100 to 125 "	.....	.....	35 "
" 125 to 150 "	.....	.....	40 "
" 150 miles, 5 cents in addition for each 25 miles.	.....	.....	.....

These rates expire December 31st, 1902.

The above rates to include free return of the empty cans to point of shipment. Empty cans must bear only one address, plainly marked. Rates to apply on milk and cream shipped in ordinary tin cans. When shipped in patent cans, or where ice is used, the produce rate will apply. No drayage service will be performed at either end. Cans of a capacity for which no rates are quoted will be charged next highest rate. Two five-gallon cans will not be charged at the rate for one ten-gallon can.

Commencing May 1st, cans will be way-billed, discontinuing the use of tickets. Agents will be allowed regular commission, and will be expected to assist in loading and unloading cans. Owners will be required to sign a release, releasing this company from all claim for loss or damage to empty cans carried free.

Elevator Capacity in N.-W. T.

Showing the urgent need for elevator accommodation in the Territories, the following figures are given by C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture: "The acreage under wheat in the export area of Manitoba and the Territories in 1901 was 2,011,835 in Manitoba and 467,432 in the Territories, at least four-fifths of this being in Assiniboia. The surplus wheat available for export was 45,972,085 bushels in Manitoba, and 10,229,384 in the Territories. This was a ratio of about a bushel in the Territories to every four and a half in Manitoba. The elevator accommodation in the export area of the Territories was only 2,561,000 bushels, as against 14,898,000 in Manitoba, or a ratio of about one in six."

Read it for Over 30 years.

I received the "Farmer's Advocate" knife. It is a dandy—well worth getting two subscribers. I have been a reader of the "Advocate" for over thirty years. Could not be without it if it cost double the price. Will try and get more subscribers. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Noxious Weeds.

[From an Institute address by T. N. Willing, Territorial Noxious Weed Inspector.]

The spirit of inquiry should be encouraged in the old as well as in the young. It was not sufficient to know why a certain line of action should be adopted, but in order that the greatest benefit might be derived from this knowledge, it must be applied. It was not enough to know that weeds should be destroyed, but "why" and "how." While people were never too old to learn, the knowledge sometimes came too late to prevent loss. These failures should be used as stepping-stones to future successes.

The reason why a weed ordinance was in existence was that some people allowed weeds to grow at pleasure, and, for the benefit of all, it was necessary that there should be legislative means of compelling them to destroy what was a menace to others. Unless weeds were eradicated they would take the place of a valuable crop. He had never found a good market for weeds. Last year one man brought to market what he supposed to be 75 bushels of wheat, but after this was cleaned it only yielded 40 bushels, the balance being dirt and weed seeds.

COMMON VARIETIES.

To illustrate why the several weeds should be known, the speaker went on to say that he had recently heard of a person who, when he was decorating a church, discovered a nice green growth near by, which he utilized in his task. This happy discovery proved to be stinkweed. The reasons why stinkweed was such a bad weed was because it would live over winter and required but a very short time in which to mature seed. One healthy plant would produce 20,000 seeds, so that it would pay well for the trouble of looking over a field if only one plant were found. Hare's-ear mustard makes a close second on the stinkweed. Last year it was found that this weed, though an annual, lived through the winter, but did not, however, ripen so early, and is very easily killed. Shepherd's-purse had some of the peculiarities of the stinkweed. One of the inspectors reported that it crowded out more wheat than the latter. It was hard to destroy, and one plant would produce 50,000 seeds. The seed buried below a depth of one inch, it would probably not give trouble until brought to the surface again. Smooth mustard had given rather more trouble than the common wild mustard, which grows in Ontario and which it resembles. False flax gave considerable trouble; it is a winter annual. Ball mustard resembled false flax in that it would live through the winter. Tansy



HEREFORD CATTLE AT SILVER HEIGHTS, WINNIPEG. FARM OF LORD STRATHCONA.



GANG-PLOWING ON THE FARM OF LAWRENCE BROS., PEACE RIVER, ATHABASCA.

mustard is a native of the country and with reasonable care would not give much trouble. It is a biennial, producing seeds in two years, and often erroneously called "ragweed." Tumble mustard sometimes grows to a height of three feet, and one plant produced millions of seeds and they went tumbling through the country. It was a most prominent weed in Southern Assiniboia. Red-root, or pigweed, an annual, was somewhat plentiful in gardens and at roadsides. Lamb's-quarters probably did more harm than many weeds that were classed as noxious. Sometimes this weed sprang up in large quantities after a fire, before which there had apparently not been any. The reason for this was probably that the seed had been lying dormant before the fire, and after the scorching of the sod had been brought nearer to the surface, thus receiving the proper conditions for growth, which was stimulated by the potash in the ashes, which is specially suitable to the development of this plant. The wind might also have brought the seed for miles. It was an annual. Wormseed mustard is a native of this country, a biennial, and produced large quantities of seeds. Wild oats, an annual, was spreading to a considerable extent in this country; in fact, one thresher stated that 10 per cent. of the oats he threshed were wild oats. Canada thistle was an old enemy. It was a perennial, and should, of course, receive different treatment from the others. Sweet grass was found to be very troublesome in some parts, but good results have been obtained from plowing deeply in June and then sowing heavily with barley or oats.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

While the most effective way of destroying weeds in Assiniboia is clean summer-fallowing of the land, this method would not be so well adapted to the conditions prevalent in Northern Alberta. Cultivation of the surface immediately after the removal of a crop, late plowing the following spring and the sowing of a crop for green feed would be more suitable for wet and cloudy summers. When the soil is sufficiently dry to permit it, a stroke of a light harrow or weeder over the growing crop, while the grain is still short and the weeds in the seed leaf, would do a vast amount of good.

The above cultivation applied to the destruction of annuals and biennials. Perennials should be destroyed by preventing growth of leaves, and this could be effected by frequent surface cultivation with a sharp cultivator or hoe. The leaves are the stomachs of the plants, in which the assimilation of food takes place and without which plants must die, the roots in themselves not being able to retain vitality longer than two years. Plants like the Canada thistle should be destroyed when the roots are at the weakest period of their life, and this is when the plants were in bloom. The seeds should never be allowed to ripen. The soil should be turned deeply under with the plow, and surface cultivation continued. With regard to the matter of weed-destruction, it should be borne in mind that the farmer is not only getting rid of the weeds, but is also putting his land in the best possible condition for a crop. If land were neglected it only made it all the more difficult to clean it, and the property depreciated in value.

The Great Northern Railway, in their Assiniboia Review for the 1902-3, we have been pleased to receive. We are much pleased with it.

Athabasca District.

Athabasca district is that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying between 55 and 60 degrees latitude north, and between 101 degrees west longitude and 120 degrees, containing some 12,750 square miles. It contains many mighty rivers and lakes of large size. Athabasca Lake being the largest, 180 miles long and 50 miles wide. But it is not my purpose to bring the district, as a whole, before the readers of your valuable paper, which has subscribers even on the far-off Peace River, which is one of the largest rivers of North America, and which forms the main tributary of the great Mackenzie.

The earliest settler was Mr. E. J. Lawrence, who, with his wife and family, left Montreal in the spring of 1879 and arrived at Vermilion, on the Peace, in September, having been 119 days en route. He went out to start a mission school, which was founded the following year, and steadily grew, and its fame went through all the North land. On account of the difficulty of importing provisions, the mission farm was made to produce enough for the support of the school. In 1886 he brought in a small portable steam grist and saw mill outfit and ran it in connection with the school. In 1891, Mr. Lawrence left the mission employment and went to farming, ranching and milling on his own account. In 1896 the second grist mill was established, and two years later a sawmill and steam thresher were added by Messrs. H. H. Lawrence & Sons. A settlement had by this time been formed, with some ten families of whites and about 150 half-breeds. Farming was carried on with great success, there having been only one crop failure on the Lawrence farm in 22 years. Other settlers had frozen grain some years, yet the country is as free from frost as any part of the Northwest and has a climate which compares well with the Edmonton district. The thermometer rarely goes below 30, while it is often as many degrees above. The chinook winds play but little part in the direct influence of the climate. During the summer months the long day causes the growth of crops to be phenomenal, and although the early part of the summer is usually dry and hot, still the frost slowly drawing out of the ground gives off sufficient moisture.

The Hudson's Bay Company are now establishing a roller mill of 40 barrels capacity daily, and a complete sawmill, at Vermilion. They intend making the place a base of supply for their Mackenzie River trade for flour, bacon and butter, and will no doubt colonize the surrounding country and make the place better to live in on account of the sure market and better transportation and mail facilities. The possibilities of the country are almost unlimited, but with its large open prairie, immense forests, lakes teeming with fish and water fowl, with large game of all kinds in abundance, a country having a direct market to the north by water route, will certainly in the near future send its produce far within the arctic circle. The farm established by Mr. E. J. Lawrence is now run by his two sons.

E. J. LAWRENCE,
Peace River.

Water Content of Butter.

The Department of Agriculture has been advised by cable, through the High Commissioner's office, that the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain have made regulations under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act, 1899, whereby if a sample of butter is found to contain over 16 per cent.

of water, it shall be considered not genuine, unless proved to the contrary.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division and Acting Commissioner in Professor Robertson's absence, says the regulation will not affect the Canadian butter trade to any great extent unless dealers should require a guarantee that butter which they produce does not contain water in excess of the limit. With proper cooling facilities at the creameries, so that the churning, washing and working of the butter may be carried out at sufficiently low temperatures, there is no difficulty in producing a butter which is well within the limits as regards the amount of water in it. From 12 to 13 per cent. is considered to be about the proper proportion of water in butter.

The Manitoba Grain Act.

An Ottawa despatch states that the amendments to the Grain Act are substantially as follows:

Elevators shall be compelled to receive the first six standards of wheat, it having been alleged that last year at some elevators the buyers refused to take any wheat as No. 1 hard.

Restrictions upon building of flat warehouses are absolutely removed. Any person may now apply and must be permitted to build a warehouse at any shipping point. Until now it needed ten persons to apply and only one warehouse was allowed at each point. These conditions are removed and also the specifications as to capacity. By the new bill, loading platforms must be erected by the railway wherever applied for, within thirty days after date of application, under penalty of \$25 per day for each day's delinquency.

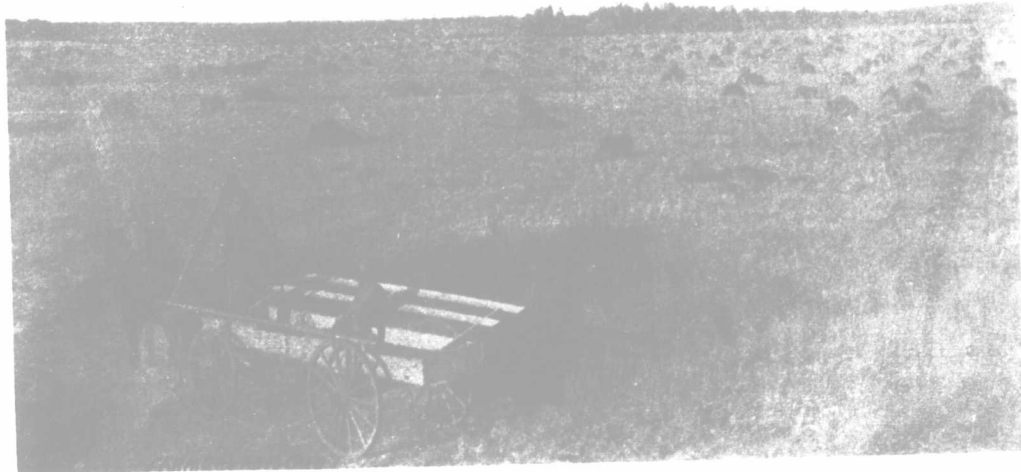
Cars must be supplied to farmers at any point, whether there is a loading platform or not.

It is provided that the railway company shall keep car-order books at all stations, in which the shippers, including farmers, shall order cars for not more than forty-eight hours in advance. Such orders must be filled in the order of entry: first come, first served. Where there is a car shortage, it is provided that each applicant shall get one car until all applicants have had one, according to the requirements of the shippers.

A penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000, or from a month's to a year's imprisonment, is provided for infractions of the Act.

Death of Mr. Searth.

Mr. Wm. Bain Searth, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, an old resident of this Province, died last Thursday, May 15th. He had been ill at intervals for the past two years, and finally his ailment affected the lungs. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Searth was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, November 10th, 1837, and was a son of the late James Searth. He received his education in his native place and also in Edinburgh, and came to Canada in 1855, engaging in business at Hamilton, Ont., London, and Toronto. He became connected with the North British Canadian Investment Company, and also with the Scottish, Ontario & Manitoba Land Company. In 1884 he came to Manitoba and became General Manager of the Canadian Northwest Land Company. At the general elections of 1887 he was elected to the House of Commons as representative for Winnipeg. He sat until the close of Parliament in 1891, and on the retirement of Mr. John Low, in December, 1895, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture.



HARVEST SCENE ON THE FARM OF LAWRENCE BROS., PEACE RIVER, ATHABASCA.

Problems in Cattle Feeding.

The experiment carried on at the Central Experimental Farm re fattening steers "Loose vs. Tied," and noted in these columns in January, was concluded the week previous to Easter, when the steers were sold to Mr. Bernard Slattery, Ottawa, for \$5.75 per cwt., live weight, the highest price realized for beef in that section for some time. The results of the experiment were not made public until last week, when Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, who had charge of the experiment, gave evidence on the subject before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons. Prof. Grisdale states that a great many steers are fed at the Central Experimental Farm annually. The chief points studied in their investigations were: (1st) the advisability of feeding steers loose or tied; (2nd) the cost of producing one hundred pounds of flesh when feeding cattle at different ages—namely, when feeding calves, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds; (3rd) the advisability of feeding cattle intended for beef a heavy ration and keeping them fat from birth until death, or of bringing them up as stockers in a fair healthy condition and then finishing them off by heavy feeding the last six months; (4th) the comparative merits of different kinds of meal for feeding beef cattle.

LOOSE VS. TIED.

The experiment in feeding steers loose as contrasted with those fed tied may be summarized as follows, it being understood that the number of steers in the different lots were equal, viz., nine each:

	Daily gain, Lbs.	Cost 100 lbs. gain.
<i>Results, 1900—</i>		
Steers fed loose.....	1.30	\$6.50
Steers fed tied.....	1.49	7.20
<i>Results, 1901—</i>		
Steers fed loose.....	1.78	6.55
Steers fed tied.....	1.70	6.60
<i>Average of the two years—</i>		
Steers fed loose.....	1.54	6.52
Steers fed tied.....	1.60	6.40

A study has also been made of the advisability of feeding a large or small number of steers loose together, and, with this end in view, lots 9, 6 and 3 were fed. The results are as follows:

<i>Steers fed loose (9) in each lot—</i>		
Average at start.	Average daily gain.	Average cost to produce 100 lbs. live weight.
Lbs.	Lbs.	
1,175	1.78	\$6.55
<i>Steers fed loose (6) in each lot—</i>		
1,099	1.79	6.25
<i>Steers fed loose (3) in each lot—</i>		
1,113	1.70	6.76

INFLUENCE OF AGE ON COST OF BEEF.

Along this line the experiment may be summarized as follows. The cost to produce 100 pounds increase in live weight, feeding steers at different ages, being the point to determine, the results are shown in the following table:

	TO PRODUCE 100 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.			
	Calves.	Yearlings.	Two-year-olds.	Three-year-olds.
Results, 1900.....	\$4.16	\$5.00	\$6.20	\$6.80
Results, 1901.....	3.25	5.77	5.71	6.37
Average 2 years.....	3.70	5.38	5.95	6.59
Increase over preceding class.....		1.68	.87	.64

These results show clearly the advisability of

feeding off fat cattle at as early an age as possible or at as early an age as will insure a high price.

BABY BEEF.

The experiments to determine the advisability of feeding a heavy ration from birth to block have been carried on for two years, and the statements of the different lots used in the experiment first inception are as follows, what might be called the full-fattening-ration lot, or the steers fed off as baby beef, being taken first: The foods fed were charged at current market prices. There were five steers in the lot which weighed 750 pounds on the 14th May, 1900. Their weight when slaughtered on the 15th March, 1902, at the age of 22 months, was 6,500 pounds, or an average of 1,300 pounds. The average gain per steer during that period of 669 days was 1,150 pounds, making the average daily gain 1.72 pounds. The cost of producing 100 pounds of gain with this lot during the entire period of their lives was \$4.47, making a gross cost of \$256.78 to feed the lot. The steers sold for \$357.74, or an average of \$71.55, leaving a profit of \$101 on the five steers; or, valuing the calves at \$5 each, leaving a profit of \$76 on the five.

A limited-growing-ration lot of steers were fed on the same feed as the first lot, but these after the first six months got no meal from the end of that time to the middle of March, and had been fed on corn ensilage, roots, and hay. There were five in the lot, and their weight at the beginning was 595 pounds, and on the 15th of March was 4,665 pounds, an average of 933 pounds, or an average gain of 814 pounds per steer. These steers gained from birth to the 15th of March at the rate of 1.21 pounds per diem, which gain cost at the rate of \$3.31 per 100 pounds. They were worth, on the 15th of March, \$177.28, and had cost to feed up to that time, \$134.67, leaving a profit of \$42.65 on the lot, or, valuing the calves at \$5 each, a net profit of \$17.65. These results would seem to indicate quite clearly the advisability of keeping cattle gaining at a rapid rate from birth to block, a method very seldom followed by our farmers.

A study of the cost of producing the pounds gained in the feeding of steers during two or three different periods of their lives may be summarized as follows. In the case of the first experiment:

	FULL FATTENING LOT.		
	Daily gain per steer.	Cost of 1 lb. gain.	Cost to feed one steer one day.
May 11 to Nov. 30, 1900.....	1.44	2.32 cts.	3.35 cts.
Nov. 30, 1900, to Nov. 30, 1901.....	1.90	1.55 cts.	8.33 cts.
Nov. 30, 1901, to March 15, 1902.....	1.67	7.57 cts.	12.60 cts.
	LIMITED GROWING LOT.		
	Daily gain per steer.	Cost of 1 lb. gain.	Cost to feed one steer one day.
May 11 to Nov. 30, 1900.....	1.31	2.35 cts.	3.10 cts.
Nov. 30, 1900, to Nov. 30, 1901.....	1.11	3.12 cts.	3.92 cts.
Nov. 30, 1901, to March 15, 1902.....	1.31	1.75 cts.	6.23 cts.

This experiment is being duplicated, and the results of the experiments in 1901 are indicated in the following tables:

	FATTENING RATION LOT.			
	Weight.	Daily rate of gain per steer.	Cost to feed lot.	Cost 1 lb. gain.
May 15, 1901.....	468		\$45.70	2.60 cts.
Nov. 30, 1901.....	2,215	1.92	46.15	3.25 cts.
March 31, 1902.....	3,610	2.37		
And the limited growing ration lot—				
May 15, 1901.....	475		38.70	2.49 cts.
Nov. 30, 1901.....	2,025	1.68	21.50	3.01 cts.
March 31, 1902.....	2,840	1.35		

	FATTENING RATION LOT.	
	Cost to feed one steer per day.	Gain per steer in lbs.
May 15, 1901—		
Nov. 30, 1901.....	5.02	349
March 31, 1902.....	7.69	285
And the limited growing ration lot—		
May 15, 1901—		
Nov. 30, 1901.....	3.95	310
March 31, 1902.....	4.08	163

EXPERIMENTS WITH MEAL.

The steers fed on different meal rations show the advisability of a ration rich in protein. The steers fed on gluten, which contains about 33 per cent. protein, made a much better gain than those fed on corn or a mixture of oats and barley.

Keep Accurate Records of Your Live Stock.

The older and more experienced breeder of pure-bred stock does not need this advice, which is intended for the beginner. The higher prices obtained for beef cattle within the last two years have given a fillip to the breeding of pure-bred stock, and next in importance to maintaining or improving the standard of the original stock is the keeping of proper records, without which the confidence of the purchasing public cannot be gained or breeding operations carried on scientifically. Man's memory is more or less imperfect, and as long as this is the case the neglect to keep records will have one of two immediate effects—loss to the breeder or to the buyer by substitution of stock when no dishonesty was intended. This fact is recognized by the different pure-bred sheep associations, who keep close tab on the registration and exhibition of their breeds by the use of numbered labels supplied by the associations. The absolute necessity for some such system in sheep will not be disputed. In cattle, many will say the use of stock labels is unnecessary on account of the ease of distinguishing between different bovine individuals. While the above may be granted, the fact remains that the labelling and keeping of records is a businesslike method, and as such will have a good impression on the stock-buying public. The cost is very small and is hardly worth considering. The necessity for this system is as great with swine as with sheep, and in case of stray animals affords a reliable means of identification. By keeping a private record, in which the pedigrees are extended, with footnotes regarding the animal, including a description of its strong and weak points, breeding will be placed on a more scientific basis, with correspondingly better results, and haphazard methods too often followed will become less frequent.



FARMERS' ADVOCATE

REFRESHING IN MANITOBA



FARMERS' ADVOCATE

THE FAMILY OF JEAN BOUCHER, JR.
Secretary Agricultural Society, St. Louis, Saskatchewan.

The Opportunity of the Pioneer.

The wonderful prosperity of Western Canada for the past few years is attracting the attention of older, less prosperous, and over-populated countries, and now there is a tide of immigration sweeping over our fertile prairies. Men of all classes and nations are coming in to possess our vacant lands. They have come with high hopes of success, and if they are disappointed the fault will lie with themselves. There is a vast wealth, surpassing that of the Yukon, lying undeveloped in our soil, and it may be developed with less hardship and more certainty.

Western Canada holds out offers of rich reward to the pioneer, but he has to overcome many difficulties before he wins the prize. The pioneer must push in ahead of the railroad. He will have to team his provisions and produce many miles. He will possibly be denied the privilege of public worship, and his children will be denied the advantages of education. This backward state of affairs does not last long, however. Railroads quickly follow up the settlements, small towns are built at distances of about ten miles and bring with them all the social advantages of modern civilization.

Capital is not the most essential thing to success for the pioneer. Scores of men began on a homestead, 15 or 20 years ago, with no greater possessions than a yoke of oxen, a plow and a wagon. To-day they own sections of land, herds of stock, and buildings to house them warmly and conveniently, while commodious brick or frame residences have replaced the tumble-down shanties.

A quarter-section may be homesteaded by paying an entry fee of \$10, and alongside of it a pre-emption may be secured on very liberal terms. A half-section is thus acquired, and the most successful farmers in the West are the men who are energetically and systematically working a half-section. After the lapse of a few years, when railroads come in and schools and churches are built, the farm, which has afforded a living and a home, will have increased in value many times.

In selecting a building site, the first thing is to test for water, near some elevation which will drain the surface water from the buildings. Trees should be planted around the buildings the first year, either seed sown or young trees transplanted. They should be planted about 50 yards from the house, so that they will not gather saproducts close to the buildings.

Economy is a virtue that should be diligently cultivated by the pioneer. Economy of time, money, stock and implements. Time should not be wasted, animals should be regularly and moderately exercised and worked, all implements should be repaired when not in use. It is no exaggeration to say that machinery is damaged more by exposure to the weather than by actual wear, and that the best judgment should be used in selecting animals for breeding purposes. Well-selected sows will, in a few years, stock a whole farm with a superior class of animals, which are worth more for one's own needs, and also command a higher price when offered for sale.

Without doubt the greatest evil the pioneer has to contend with is the aptitude to buy on credit. He buys today, thinking that in a year or so he will have money to meet his obligations. He doubts it will, but he has no necessities then.

If he has money, he should use it to obtain more land, or to devote it to the payment of back debts, so that he will not be on credit for another year. This con-

tinues till interest has eaten up all profits. When a man cannot avoid incurring liabilities, he should attend to all business matters promptly, for by so doing he gains the confidence of his creditors and places himself in a much better position to obtain fair business terms. It is surprising how many of our farmers fail to keep any systematic account of the farm business. An account of all moneys received and paid out should be kept by every farmer, as it serves as a guide to show him where he is making money and where he may be losing it. By attending to all correspondence promptly, he would save himself and those with whom he does his business much unnecessary trouble.

The pioneer should make his advent into a new country with the same spirit as all other spheres of life must be entered—with the spirit of humiliation and willingness to learn from others whose experience has made them successful. The knowledge and practices that were of the highest service in the old sphere will in the new, where different conditions prevail, be of little account. Habits and practices that make a man successful in one line will not necessarily make him successful under altogether different circumstances. Instead of entering a new locality with a self-conceited idea that he knows a few things that will revolutionize the community, he should be willing and anxious to benefit by the experience of those who have lived there for years before him. An illustration of this would be seen in the practice of cutting wheat in Manitoba when it is nicely in the dough. An eastern farmer would think such procedure crazy, but if he lets his crop stand, waiting for it to get dead ripe, it may get frozen or shelled with high winds, and, at any rate, his fall plowing will likely have to be done the following spring, while his neighbors are seeding.

Though the pioneer's life is one of independence and peace and plenty, yet at times he may grow discouraged at the want of certain advantages. He has seasons of gloom, and he begins to doubt the wisdom of his enterprise. But the world was not made in a day, and a new settlement will not be made in a day. It requires perseverance and resolution, and he who succeeds is a man.

The young pioneer first pitches his tent on the wild, waste prairies, but he sets to work with a stout, courageous heart. A few years speed past. He has tasted bitter disappointment; he has felt in his bosom thrills of joy; he has seen the vast seas of grass now turned to oceans of golden, waving grain, the small, rickety huts replaced by dwellings of comfort and homes of refinement. J. R. H.

General Purpose Cattle.

Just as many authorities hold that it is impossible to secure an effective combination of egg-laying and table qualities in the same breed of fowls, so also there are those who contend that it is impossible to secure the best combination of dairy-ing and beef-producing capacities in the same beast. In theory, no doubt, this is very true, but the existence of such breeds as the Shorthorn among cattle, and the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington, etc., among fowls, goes to show that, of the very best result, as regards both the dual qualities, are not to be

achieved in this way, the results so obtainable are at all events sufficiently good to justify the recognition of such breeds as in every way worthy of careful "cultivation."—Agricultural Gazette.

Farm Prospects in Manitoba.

[From the "Scottish Farmer" of May 3rd, 1902.]

A young man, who a few years ago was farming on a small scale on the Haddo House estate, being possessed of more than average intelligence and push, found his way to Winnipeg, Manitoba, lately, and in a letter to a friend, which we have been privileged to peruse, he makes some remarks which may be of general interest to our readers. He upbraids his friend for not coming out to that great country to buy a farm for a little over what he would pay for one year's rent in Scotland. He does not know what the Old Country people mean by allowing the Americans to flock into the country and make their fortunes, while they stay at home and work for the landlord. They have the finest land under the sun, and there are twenty-six million of acres of it ready for the plow, and more money in it than in any other part of the world, with a climate that cannot be beaten, and a splendid Government. Land which could be bought two years ago at 8s. 6d. an acre was now worth £2 to £3 an acre, and the people from the Western States were simply flocking into the country. He cannot find words strong enough to express his confidence in the country, and he only wishes he could induce a few struggling men who understand farming to give it a trial. He would almost guarantee that in a few years they would be worth more money than they would scrape together in sixty years at home. Some people would tell them that it did not pay to grow wheat at 2s. 1d. per bushel, but he was out West last fall and met a Mr. Robert Grey from Strichen, who had been out fifteen years, and had nothing to start with. He was now worth £14,000. He owned four sections of land, over 2,560 acres, all paid for, and all of which was under wheat except about 410 acres for pasture. He threshed 41 bushels to the acre, and told him that all over 12 bushels per acre was profit. If that did not pay, he did not know what would. He sold it at 2s. 1 1/2d. per bushel. This was only one instance which he could cite out of hundreds. Some might say he was there early and got his land for next to nothing. He maintained, however, that he would rather come out at the present time than twenty years ago. There were railways now in all directions, and buildings going up wherever wanted by settlers. They were getting into some good strains of stock. He often saw the Duthie Shorthorns, and they thrived well, pastured out all winter, as the weather was so bright and dry. On the 10th of March this year, when he wrote, he was sitting writing with his window open, and the birds were singing just like summer. It was true that this had been an exceptional winter, but even the worst was not bad. Anyone with brains and judgment could make his way in Manitoba, and they were all waiting with outstretched arms to welcome them. He was thoroughly imbued with the idea that that was the country for the young man with vim and push, and a little capital—but not too much to make him lose his head.

Neglecting His Bible.

This is the second year I have taken the "Farmer's Advocate," and I would not like to do without it. My wife says I am neglecting my Bible since I have taken the "Advocate." W. M.



FARMERS' ADVOCATE

SASKATCHEWAN BRIDGE, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

ANOTHER CONTESTANT AT THE PLOWING MATCH.

changes in the methods of the rancher. Forecasts from the Dominion Bureau of the Interior count seventy-five or a hundred thousand settlers for the Northwest Territories this year, with large effects in cattle and other classes of stock. So far, ranch stuff has gone to the stock-yards in the highest finish with no food but grass and water, and generally with no hay feeding. This has been due to the large average area per head at the disposal of the range cattle and the consequent wide selection of feed open to them. The range has not been eaten down, and cattle have fattened on the seed-tops of the grasses. This grass will be eaten down in bulk and the re-seeding will not itself take place as plentifully, so that both the actual food and the power of renewal are being curtailed at the same time. This means more feeding and care for the rancher. The cattle will have to be fed better in winter time with hay, so as to have them go out strong in the spring, and it may transpire that grain feeding will follow too. The chances are, that instead of the rancher buying stockers to finish on the range, as has been the case with dogies for the past four or five years, he will be raising stockers to be finished on the cultivated farms. This means more labor on the whole, but it means increased total production. It likewise means a more ready and steady supply of beef, for instead of being sold from July to December or November, as at present, it can be got ready at any time of the year, winter or summer. The ranching will be brought into relation with the intensive side of farming. Ranching and agriculture will become complementary and mutually helpful, but the rancher will have to get off his horse and rustle. The unshorn wealth of the prairie will not be so bountifully and unrestrictedly at his disposal, but he will be a more useful adjunct to the total of producing activity of the great West.

Big Thresher Company.

The Advance Thresher Works, of Battle Creek, and the Minneapolis Engine and Threshing Machine Co., of Minneapolis, and the John Abell Co., of Toronto, have amalgamated with the control in the hands of the Americans. The amalgamation has been brought about for the purpose of pushing the John Abell Co.'s works to their full capacity and do all the Canadian trade for the three companies, and a large part of the foreign trade. The new firm will be known as the American Abell Engine Thresher Company. Their output will be threshing machines and traction engines. Mr. A. W. Wright, of Alma, Mich., will be the president. They have already placed orders for a million feet of hardwood lumber. The new company is to have \$1,000,000 of capital stock; they will employ about 100 men, and next fall will make extensive additions to the present works. The business of the two thresher firms in Canada is now half a million a year and the output of the Toronto works will be a million and a half. It is the Northwest and its development that the new company is principally interested in.

A Word of Commendation.

Gentlemen,—Permit me to express to you the high appreciation I have of your efforts to produce a valuable agricultural journal. Pains-taking Editors too often do not receive the credit they are entitled to. I gladly say that the "Farmer's Advocate" is among the very best journals of its class of the many coming to this Station, and of those with which I am familiar. It contains an immense amount of reliable, high class information, and I wish I had more journals like it. The articles which you have published in the past on silage and silo construction are extremely important and valuable. Wishing you continued success, I am,

Respectfully yours, C. S. PLUMB,
Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station of Indiana.

Blyth Plowing Match.

The Blyth Farmers' Institute will hold their annual plowing match on Friday, June 20th, 1902. The directors in charge will spare no pains to make the match a success. The following committees were appointed at last meeting: Prize Committee—W. J. Elder, P. Elder, O. Cullen, J. C. Noble and A. T. Elder; Land Committee—J. Bain, T. Elder, Wm. Charleson, F. Elder and T. Baker; Refreshment Committee—F. Knoe-

The Movement is Towards Western Canada.

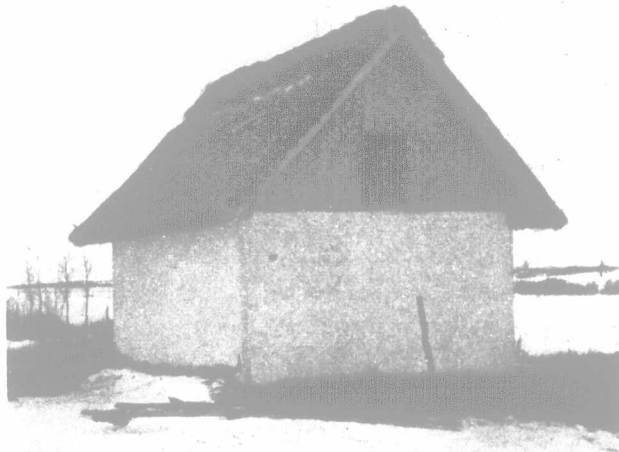
As published reports have indicated, the recent sales of land by railway and land companies are unprecedented in the history of the Canadian Northwest, and the question is frequently asked, how long is this activity to continue. There is no reason why the demand for land should not steadily increase. There is no other portion of America where lands of the same quality can be had for anything like the price. The free-grant lands of the United States suitable for settlement are practically exhausted, and lands equal to those which may be had here as free homesteads or at a very low price would cost from \$10 to \$30 per acre in the United States. There are many who point to the boom of 1881-82, and predict that the present exceptional demand for lands will lead to the same results. Present conditions are, however, entirely different. Then, farming in our Canadian West was to some extent experimental, and the influx of settlers was principally from the Eastern Provinces and Europe. Those settlers, although of a most desirable class, were inexperienced in Western methods, and it was some years before they learned how to secure the best general results. Good free lands could then be had across the border, and there was nothing in our Northwest to specially attract settlers from the United States. In fact, the Northwestern States had for years been drawing largely from our Canadian farming population, and there is hardly a family in Ontario who has not some relative in the States who settled there when the movement was in that direction. Now all this is changed. The movement is towards Western Canada and must continue to be so. In all parts of Manitoba and the Territories we find prosperous and well-established settlements. In every town of any size there are farmers who have become independent in comparatively a few years, and are now enjoying their well-earned prosperity. This is not confined to any section of the country, and all goes to show that we have a good country. The farmers from the United States are quick to recognize the advantages we possess. They are thoroughly experienced in prairie methods of agriculture. They have seen the development of their own country and know from experience that ours will follow on the same lines. They examine the well-settled districts of Manitoba, and, moving westward into the Territories, find such settlements as Indian Head, Regina, Moose Jaw, Moose Mountain and Edmonton, and within a few miles of any of them find vacant land which requires only to be cultivated to yield the same results that have been secured by the farmers in any of those settlements. All this has had the effect of creating an intense interest in the Canadian West.

While recent immigration has been largely from the United States, it is pleasing to note an increase from Great Britain and other European countries. Within the last year or two a decided advance has been made in the development of this country. When we carefully consider the attention which our country is now receiving, and the immense quantity of choice land within easy distance of existing lines of railway, it does not require a prophet to foresee a phenomenal increase in that development in the near future.

shaw and G. S. Charleson; secretary of committees, W. J. Elder, Rounthwaite.

St. Louis Fair Postponed.

Washington, May 8.—One of the interesting features of the day's doings in the Senate was an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill offered by Cockrell, providing that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition be opened to the public on May 1, 1904, instead of 1903. This followed the reading of a letter from the Secretary of State suggesting such a postponement.



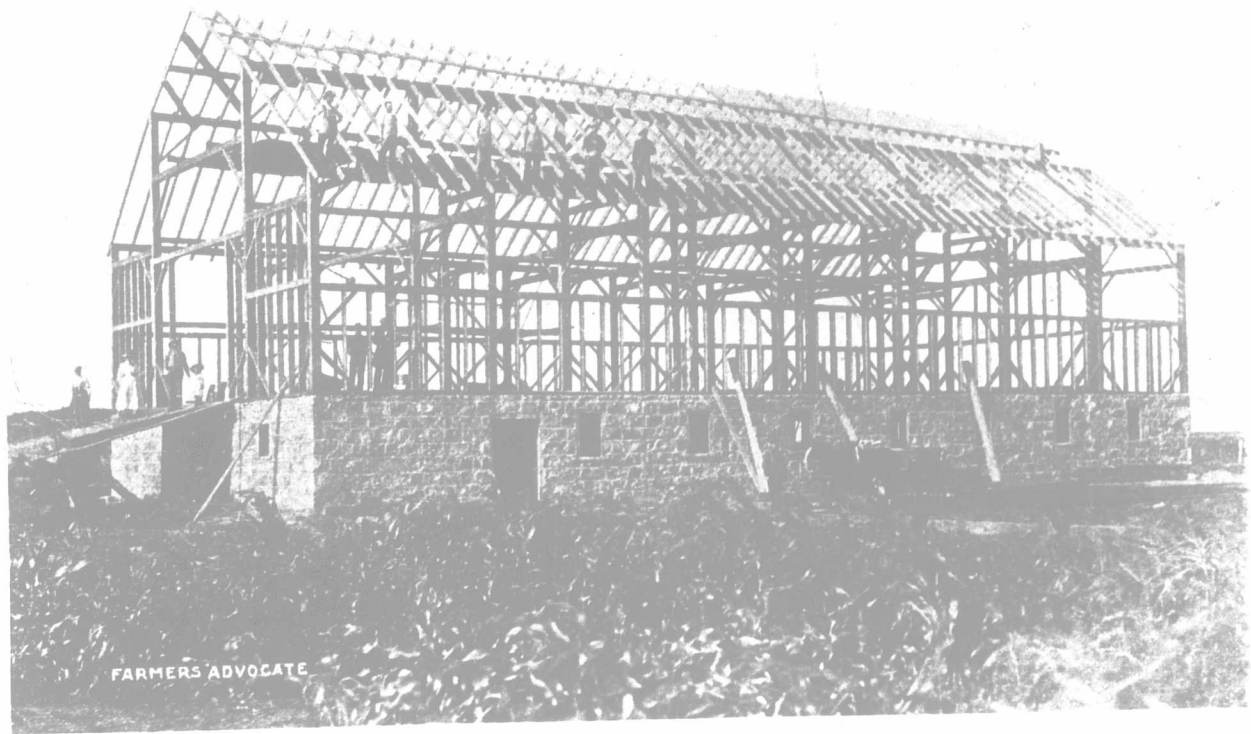
FARMERS ADVOCATE

A THRIFTY BEGINNING.

At Red Deer Hill, Saskatchewan.

New Consumption Cure.

Another attempt to combat human tuberculosis has just been communicated to the Academy of Medicine, by Dr. Spadari. He claims to have arrested the progress of incipient consumption by administering iodide of potassium in solution in very small doses, each dose followed by an inhalation of essence of turpentine lasting ten minutes. This treatment is concurrent with the usual hygienic and dietetic treatment.



FARMERS ADVOCATE

AN EVIDENCE OF PERMANENCY.

Mr. A. Dubou's barn frame, at Hea-lip, Manitoba.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

SUSPENDED SECRETION OF MILK.

I have a cow whose near front teat fails to give milk freely; indeed, very little milk is obtained from it, and what we get has to be obtained by stripping, getting the fingers well up into the bag. The milk does not come down into the lower part of the teat, and not much into the upper part. One would think there was an obstruction in the teat, but there is no lump, nothing can be felt, and the teat is soft and apparently all right. Is it possible the teat has contracted at that part? After the teat is well stripped, that quarter of the udder is as soft as the other quarter, but I do not believe that quarter is right. I think there is something wrong in the udder as well as the teat. The cow was always rather a hard milker in her front teats, giving a small stream, but a fair quantity of milk was obtained. This is the first time any of her teats have failed to give a good supply of milk. It is now three weeks since she calved. Your advice on the matter will be appreciated.

De Clare. H. C.

Ans.—If the secretory function of that quarter of the udder is impaired through organic change in the lacteal gland, which I am disposed to think is the case, there is no treatment which will restore it to its normal condition. I would advise you to procure a milking tube of the longest kind and abstract the milk with it. If, after using the tube for two or three weeks, you find that the flow of milk is increasing from the defective quarter, it would indicate that the trouble is probably confined to the teat, which, perhaps, might be remedied. If the trouble is confined to a constriction of the milk duct, the mere insertion of the tube for a number of times will have a tendency to overcome the difficulty. A good milking tube will cost fifty cents. If used, it should be very carefully introduced and kept very clean.

CRACKING OF MARE'S JAW.

I have a five-year-old mare that if fed after a drive her jaw will crack every time she goes to grind. It is getting worse. After eating a while the cracking ceases. It appears to be on the hinge of the jaw.

W. M.

Ans.—Your mare's teeth require dressing, else there is some malformation of the jaw. You had better have her examined by your veterinarian, as I cannot venture an opinion unless it be the teeth.

PROBABLY INDIGESTION.

A mare, nine years old this spring, was fed on mixed wheat and barley straw and a light grain ration all winter until about middle of February, when she took sick. Her water was out of order, and, though she was fat before, she got very thin in less than a week. She had been stabled all the time before and driven enough to keep her in good exercise. I made her a dose consisting of 1 quart ground flax, 1 pound sulphur, 1 pound saltpetre, and 1 ounce cayenne pepper, made into 14 powders and fed one each night for

contributed in a considerable degree to his healthy or unhealthy condition. I believe that your feeding of the mare during the winter was faulty and that, in connection with the bad state of the teeth, is the cause of her present low condition. Keep hay and all other fodder away from her during the night, and give in the morning, one and a half pints raw linseed oil and one and a half ounces turpentine. Feed exclusively on mash diet until medicine has ceased operating. Follow this up by giving, morning and evening, for ten days: nux vomica pulv., one dram; gentian pulv. and bicarbonate of soda, of each two drams. Feed good oats and hay, and give a scalded bran mash, containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed, three times a week.

SPRAINED SHOULDER.

Kindly tell me, if a horse has sprained the same shoulder twice, is it risky to buy such an animal? Or, when the horse recovers, will its shoulder be all right with reasonable care? What treatment would you advise for a horse with sprained shoulder?

De Clare.

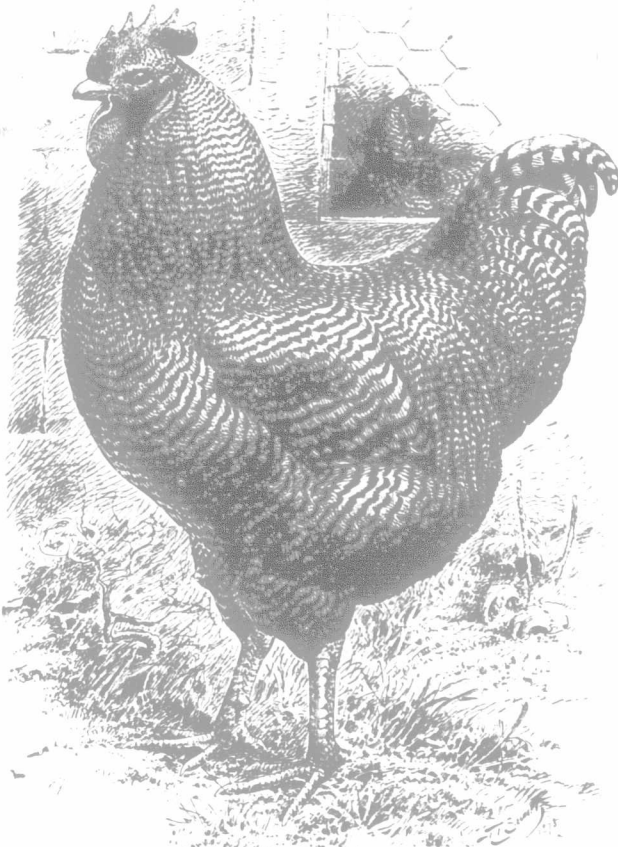
Ans.—The complete and permanent recovery of a sprained shoulder would depend on the severity of the injury and its being properly or improperly treated. I would consider the purchase of an animal such as you mention rather risky. The treatment of a sprained shoulder, in the first stage, consists of rest, hot fomentations or cold bathing (according to season of the year), stimulating liniments. In the second stage, blistering, and even firing, may be necessary. A smart purgative, especially in the first stage, is often very beneficial.

LAME COLT.

I got a three-year-old colt shod last summer and commenced to drive her. After the second shoeing her hooves became contracted around the coronets of fore feet and she went lame after about two months' driving. She goes sound on soft ground, but when turning or going on hard ground she goes quite lame.

G. L.

Ans.—Your colt has navicular disease in both fore feet, and while treatment will relieve the symptoms, it is not probable she will ever be quite sound or very useful for road purposes. Clip the hair off for about 1½ inches all round above the hooves. Blister with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Bathe the parts well with warm water, then rub until dry. Now apply the blister, put a little on and rub it well in, then a little more, etc. It will require half an hour's good hard rubbing. Tie her head so that she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister and in 24 hours longer wash off with warm water and soap. Let her head down and apply vaseline every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie her head up and blister again as at first. After this blister once every month and give her the summer's rest.



FIRST-PRIZE BARRED ROCK COCKEREL AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

OWNED AND BRED BY A. C. HAWKINS.

a week; left off a week and then continued until finished; then commenced feeding hay and a gallon of oats. The powders seemed to fix her up, but she has never gained flesh and her legs stoop at night, and she yields when you place your hand over her kidneys. She is working on the land every day and is in excellent spirits. Please advise me how to cure her, as I am afraid she will not stand the work. I may say that her teeth were in bad condition and I got them rasped about two weeks ago.

R. R.

Darlingford.

Ans.—The kind, quality and quantity of the food a horse is compelled to eat is an agent which



THE GOSWAMPOBA HOME OF BENNETT B. SOLMS.



THE DAIRY HERD OF WILLIAM LADNER, DEITA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OBSTRUCTED TEAT.

I have a cow whose udder became sore and calloused last August. By attending to it, it got better, but left a hard lump in one teat. We are still milking her, but from that one teat we get very little and that with difficulty. Could you give me a remedy, through the columns of your valuable paper? Also, I would like to know if a calf taken from the cow can be raised without milk, and what would be the proper food or drink?

Regina.

Ans.—Blocking and closure of a teat occurs from various causes; i. e., concretion of casein; warty or other fibrous growth; calculus; constriction of lining membrane of milk duct without thickening; thickening of the mucous membrane as a sequel to mammitis (inflammation of the udder). The latter, I think, is the cause which has operated in the case you have mentioned. The treatment consists of a somewhat delicate surgical operation, which I do not think it expedient that anyone except a qualified and practical person should attempt. Such cases, even with skillful treatment, are not infrequently difficult to successfully manage.

A calf, for at least the first three weeks of its life, should be fed nothing but new milk, warm from the cow, four times a day, and then the diet may be gradually changed to a mixture of equal parts of oatmeal and corn meal, with a small quantity of flaxseed (say one tablespoonful to each quart of the meal), made into gruel or thin porridge. A moderate quantity of such rations, according to the age of the calf, should be fed three times daily.

WON'T STAND WORK.

I have a five-year-old broncho mare. I bought her last October. She was in foal when I got her, but miscarried a month after. Since that she will not stand work. Can't stand more than an hour's plowing at a time. What will be the cure?

N. D. de Lourds.

Ans.—As your mare looks well and feeds well, it is rather perplexing to find a sufficient reason why she won't work well. Being a broncho, she may not yet be properly broken to work, and at first may not be able to stand much of it; but, if healthy and willing, by judicious usage she will no doubt eventually become a good worker. Give sufficient rations of good oats and good hay. Give a bran mash, containing a teaspoonful of flaxseed, three nights a week. The medicine you mentioned is useless as a purgative, but the quantity, if divided into twelve powders and one given in food morning and evening, would make a fairly good tonic.

LUMP ON MARE'S LEG.

I drove my mare ten miles on icy roads. She went sound. About two hours after returning home her right hind leg swelled on inside from fetlock to hock. It was sore and painful. I bandaged and poulticed and in a few days the soreness disappeared, but about an inch above the fetlock there is a lump about the size of a large tablespoon. When she holds the leg up it can be moved and pits on pressure. I have used Caustic Balsam and Kendall's Spavin Cure without avail. She is not lame, leg swells some in stable.

2. Mare, due to foal May 26th, is working. Shows a large supply of milk and is swelling along the belly. I feed her good hay and three gallons of oats daily.

Ans.—1. The mare struck the leg with the other shoe while driving on the icy roads. Blister the part in the usual way once monthly with 1½ drams each biniodide of mercury and powdered cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Lumps of this kind are tedious to remove.

2. The swelling along the abdomen need cause no alarm. Feed less grain. Give regular exercise or light work, but do not work so as to demand high feeding of grain.

PROLONGED GESTATION.

In the spring of 1900 I had two two-year-old heifers which showed signs of calving about the same time. Their udders developed well for some time and then one of them ceased growing and became small, but her body increased in size until she became very large. When we put her in the stable she was so large she had difficulty in getting through a doorway four feet wide. She was hearty and ate well. On February 11th, 1901, when we entered the stable the floor was flooded with a dark-colored liquid and the heifer was in

exception of the bones. In other cases the fetus becomes smaller and in others it enlarges and the fluid increases in quantity, as in your cases. We cannot tell why one condition rather than another should follow. In most cases the walls of the womb become diseased, as in your second case. Nothing can be done in such cases except, when sure that the fetus is dead and the full normal period of gestation has elapsed, to force an entrance into the uterus and deliver. This is a very serious and dangerous operation and is likely to be fatal to the dam, and when the walls of the uterus have become extensively diseased—hard and fibrous—it is not possible to deliver. In such cases it is usually considered wise to wait until the cow shows symptoms of parturition and then assist her. The operation you mention, called "abdominal section, or Caesarean section," is sometimes performed, but where there is well-marked disease of the uterine walls, the death of the dam soon follows. This is a critical operation under any conditions, and the necessary expense in observing the necessary antiseptic precautions and after-treatment is so great that few men would be willing to incur it, even for a valuable pure-bred cow. In veterinary surgery it is impossible to secure the hygienic and antiseptic surroundings that are common in human surgery, and the operation mentioned is one of the most critical met with in any practice.

COLIC IN MARE AND INAPPETENCE IN CATTLE.

A seven-year-old mare frequently takes colic without apparent cause. She gets out of condition in the spring and fall.

2. Some young cattle have lost their appetite. They were fed on good straw, no roots. Now they will scarcely eat good hay or chop. They are somewhat constipated and some have a cough. Their skins have a yellow scruff on.

W. M. C.

Ans.—I have

your mare's teeth examined and dressed, if necessary. Colic is often due to inability to masticate properly. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed in small quantities and oftener than usual; water before meals. Give 2 drams each of ginger and bicarbonate of soda twice daily. Do not work hard or fast soon after a meal, nor feed grain soon after hard or fast work.

2. Give each of the cattle a purgative of 1 to 2 pounds Epsom salts. Have your vet. test those that cough, with tuberculin. If the cough is due to tuberculosis, you had better destroy them, as when this disease interferes with the health of a young animal it is useless to allow it to live. Give those that do not react 1 dram each of gentian, ginger, sulphate of iron, and nux vomica, three times daily, and turn on grass as soon as the weather permits.

THE OWNER OF CRESCUS.

Can you give me the address of Mr. Ketcham, the owner of the celebrated horse, Crescus?

J. A. P.

Ans.—Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



TYPICAL MENNONITE HOMESTEAD, NEAR HAGUE, SASKATCHEWAN.

labor. It was a breach presentation. We attached ropes to the hind feet and partly delivered, but the body of the fetus was so large we could not complete the act. I had to remove the intestines and ribs before we could deliver. I think the calf intact would have weighed 100 pounds. She lived and gave a little milk. This spring she produced a fine calf and is doing well.

In the spring of 1901 I had another heifer go the same way, and, knowing that the calf was dead, I consulted a veterinarian. He said he would call, but failed to do so, and the heifer became so large she could not rise and I killed her. A post-mortem revealed the uterus closed the whole length and as tough as rawhide. It would have been impossible to deliver. Could a good veterinarian have opened her and taken the calf out of the side and the heifer recover?

J. Mc.

Ans.—These were cases of prolonged gestation. It is rare for two cases of this kind to occur on the same farm two years in succession. It is impossible to account for such occurrences. From some reason the fetus dies, and as labor pains do not occur it remains in the uterus. In some cases it decays and gradually escapes in the form of pus, with the



THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM SOLVED.

each year. This movement is caused by the fact that practically the whole of the cultivable area of land in the United States is now taken up. Immense numbers of foreign immigrants arrive on the eastern shores of the Union, forming congestion in those Eastern States, which congestion is pushing the people westward, and owing to high prices of farm lands in the Eastern States the farmers there are being pushed out to the central States, where land to-day is selling at from \$80 to \$110 per acre. The latter farmers are either compelled to move further west to seek cheaper land, or they are induced to sell out by the offer of high prices, and going west they seek lands in Southern Minnesota and Iowa at prices ranging from \$50 to \$60 an acre. These in turn displace other United States citizens, who move to the Dakotas and Northern Minnesota, where land to-day is selling from \$15 to \$30 an acre; and the last named are compelled to move, and they move to Canada, where land to-day is selling for not more than one-fourth of its actual intrinsic value. From this it will appear that there is a very widespread uneasy feeling in many of the States of the Union, and the flow is towards Western Canada. This immigration includes a very large number of Canadian-born people who left the Dominion many years ago. The tide has been turned into Canadian channels, and with the country that Western Canada consists of, aided by proper care and consideration for newcomers by officials of the public service, there is every reason to believe that for very many years to come a most desirable class of English-speaking farmers with means will find their homes under the British flag.

The upward tendency of prices of farm lands in Western Canada is but a natural concomitant of the demand for land for agricultural purposes. There is in no sense a "boom" or anything like inflated values. Land equal to any land in any State of the Union is freely offered in Western Canada to-day at one fourth of its actual value, and with an unoccupied area of cultivable land amounting to over 200,000,000 acres in Western Canada alone, there is no fear but what every newcomer can be well satisfied to make his home among the people of the Northwest.

With three hundred days of sunshine every year, and the natural fertility of the soil, and other advantageous circumstances, no one need have any hesitation in advising those who desire to make a living off the land to come to Western Canada at once. It is the duty of the people living here to assist as far as lies in their power the efforts made to people Western Canada with the most desirable class, and this can be done if those who are settled in the country write to friends outside of Canada, advising them to come and east in their lot with them.

LAND AND IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

The Department of the Interior have Dominion Land Agents at each of the following places, at any of which information regarding the lands in that particular district can be obtained:

District.	Name of Agent.	Post-office Address.
Battleford	R. F. Chisholm	Battleford, Sask.
Calgary	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta.
Alameda	R. C. Kisbey	Alameda, Assa.
Edmonton	A. G. Harrison	Edmonton, Alta.
Kamloops	Jas. Bannerman	Kamloops, B. C.
Dauphin	F. K. Herchmer	Dauphin, Man.
Lethbridge	A. J. Fraser	Lethbridge, Alta.
Minnedosa	John Fleisher	Minnedosa, Man.

District.	Name of Agent.	Post-office Address.
New Westminster	Jno. McKenzie	New Westminster, B. C.
Prince Albert	J. W. Hammen	Prince Albert, Sask.
Regina	D. S. McCannell	Regina, Assa.
Red Deer	W. H. Cottingham	Red Deer, Alta.
Brandon	L. J. Clement	Brandon, Man.
Yorkton	Jno. McLaggart	Yorkton, Assa.
Winnipeg	E. F. Stephenson	Winnipeg, Man.

They have also appointed, for the convenience of settlers, and to avoid long travel to the Land Agent, Sub-Agents of Dominion Lands at the following places, where the intending homesteader can locate his entry.



MR. J. OBED SMITH, Immigration Agent, Winnipeg.

Arcola, Assa.	A. B. Cook.
Cardston, Alta.	C. O. Card.
Duck Lake, Sask.	M. J. Dubois.
Estevan, Assa.	F. J. Musgrave.
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	Seton W. Anderson.
Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.	Reginald Newth.
Grenfell, Assa.	R. B. Taylor.
Indian Head, Assa.	H. G. W. Wilson.
Innisfail, Alta.	H. M. Douglas.
Leduc, Alta.	J. B. Holden.
Macleod, Alta.	J. Nixon.
Maple Creek, Assa.	J. J. English.
Medicine Hat, Assa.	L. B. Cochran.
Melfort, Sask.	A. E. Wyde.
Milestone, Assa.	J. R. Bunn.
Moose Jaw, Assa.	Seymour Green.
Olds, Alta.	Robert W. Logan.

Fourch Creek, Alta.	A. F. Cox.
Ponoka, Alta.	W. D. Pittman.
Roskeen, Man.	John McLaugh.
Rosthern, Sask.	Baron Hovnanian de Dethard.
Saskatoon, Sask.	Robert Melville.
Stuartburn, Man.	J. W. Ayle.
Swan River, Man.	Hugh Hays.
Wapella, Assa.	Spencer Page.
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	P. A. Michelson.
Weyburn, Assa.	R. M. Mitchell.
Willow Bunch, Assa.	Joseph Edmonds.

At the following points they have special Immigration Agents, who are experienced in the particular locality and can give advice and information which will prevent any settler making a mistake in his location for want of reliable information.

Calgary, Alta.	James Wain.
Dauphin, Man.	Charles Tomlin.
East Selkirk, Man.	D. Morrison.
Edmonton, Alta.	A. W. Satter.
Rosthern, Sask.	Gerrard Fries.
Regina, Assa.	Paul M. Brody.
Saskatoon, Sask.	Wm. Braun.
Sifton, Man.	Paul Wain.
Stonewall, Man.	Ira Stratton.
Strathcona, Alta.	Thos. Bennett.
Yorkton, Assa.	J. S. Coran.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Wm. Flaxton.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. Father H. J. Vachon.

In a large number of places the Department have appointed Land Guides for the purpose of taking the settler to the actual quarter section and locating him thereon. The principal Land Guides are the following:

Alvina, Sask.	A. Marcotte.
Carstairs, Alta.	James Murray.
Dauphin, Man.	Charles Tomlin.
Didsbury, Alta.	R. P. Dick.
Dudman, Alta.	J. S. McDonald (temporary).
Estevan, Assa.	H. Whitlock.
Innisfail, Alta.	George Constantine.
Lacombe, Alta.	J. N. Burdick.
Lacombe, Alta.	Thomas Baird (temporary).
Lakeland, Man.	M. R. Miller (temporary).
Lamerton, Alta.	Matthew Cook (temporary).
Melfort, Sask.	A. E. Gunn.
Olds, Alta.	Solomon Todd.
Oxbow, Assa.	F. H. Stephenson.
Ponoka, Alta.	Cook Meier.
Red Deer, Alta.	Joseph M. Smith.
Vegreville, Alta.	Benot Tetreau (temporary).
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Ed. Thompson.
Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Peter Romm (temporary).
Saskatoon, Sask.	Wm. Braun.

In the United States, having direct control over a large number of Sub-Agents, are the following resident Agents and their respective addresses, who have charge, under instruction from Ottawa, of the emigration work in their respective States:

M. V. McInnes,	2 Avenue Theatre Building, Detroit, Michigan.
James Grieve,	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
H. M. Williams,	Room 15, Law Bldg., Cor. Madison & Superior Sts., Toledo, Ohio.
Joseph Young,	511 State Street, East, Columbus, Ohio.
J. S. Crawford,	211 West Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.



FARMERS' ADVOCATE

FORCING RANGE CATTLE ACROSS WILLOW CREEK. GENERAL ROUND-UP, SOUTHERN ALBERTA, 1901.



"All things that love the sun are out of doors:
The sky rejoices in the morning's birth:
The grass is bright with rain-drops;—on the moors
The hare is running races in her mirth."

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Canadian Country Life.

BY CHARLOTTE HUNTER, NORVAL, ONT.

O, a happy boy is the young Canuck,
Who lives in the country free;
And you'll not find his equal, for courage and pluck,
If you travel from sea to sea.
At the school he's a beaver, at home he's a lark,
And he sings as loud and clear,
As he brings in the wood, and gathers the eggs,
To help his mother dear.

The shamrock, on his coat appears
On each St. Patrick's day;
For him, some beautiful Easter eggs
The rabbits always lay.
When springtime comes, he's an angler gay,
And haunts each shady pool.
As the days grow warmer, he takes a dip,
With a splash, in the waters cool.

He always plans a big blow-out
On the twenty-fourth of May;
And proudly hoists his Union Jack
On each Dominion Day.
On the twelfth of July, a lily
Adorns his loyal breast:
He has wandered all the marsh-lands o'er,
To secure the largest and best.

He paddles in the bubbling stream,
And wets his nice new pants,
But this concerns him little,
If he but escapes his aunts;
For mother thinks the world revolves,
Around her little son,
And if an "accident occurs,"
He gets a currant bun.

His bantams now hatch out their chicks,
The crow is their deadliest foe,
So to climb the tall trees and rob their nests,
Our hero is not slow.
All other birds he dearly loves,
Their nests he would not touch,
Though they build their home and raise their brood
In the rosebush by the porch.

At the Sunday School picnic he runs like a deer,
And always wins the prize;
And if there's a bigger boy in the race,
Why then he fairly flies.
The county fair will soon come off,
He saves his pennies all,
For he knows there'll be a merry-go-round,
And a candy and peanut stall.

The season, then, of fruits appears,
Blue plums and cherries fine,
And blackcaps too must bid adieu
To the rain and the sunshine.
The apples which were small and green,
Have now grown rosy red,
And some, I ween, will ne'er be seen,
For they've entered Canuck's small head.

When autumn comes and the nuts are ripe,
Off to the woods he hies,
And returns with nuts for each winter's night,
And hungry for pumpkin pies.
Thanksgiving dinner's now prepared,
He heartily takes his part,
And thanks the Gracious Giver,
With his loving little heart.

Gently, gently, falls the snow,
And swiftly comes the ice,
It makes Canuck's fair face to glow,
But O, he thinks it's nice.
The skates are then brought down again,
The mitts and mufflers, too;
And on the ice so smooth and nice,
He shows what he can do.

Then Christmas time with all its fun,
The best in all the year;
His little face beams with delight,
When old Santa's call draws near.
Up on the hill so large and steep,
His little sled goes down,
With many a shout of joyful glee,
And never a fret or frown.

He can make a snowball round and hard,
And shy it swift and well,
And if it hits you on the head,
It almost makes you yell.
A sturdy snow-man soon appears,
To ornament the lawn,
And from behind a snow-fort,
He tries to pelt it down.

He loves all his young companions,
And now in the darkened hall,
He displays his magic-lantern views,
To the great delight of all.
When he grows up to be a man,
His native land he'll praise;
And never forget the happy time
He spent in his childhood days.

"CANUCK'S SISTER."

The above poem was sent in for our last competition, but as the writer neglected to state her age, it failed to win a prize. It was so clever that I thought one of the "grown-ups" must have slipped into our Corner, without a license; but the following letter proves that I made a mistake that time:

Norval, Apl. 19th, 1902.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—To-day is my twelfth birthday, and I am very sorry I did not let you know sooner. Please excuse my great mistake. I had never tried for a prize before, and when I had my poem finished, I looked for the "Advocate" containing the offer and found it had been lent to my aunt in Georgetown. I got your address in an old "Advocate"; that was how I failed to comply with your conditions. But mother says the lesson it has taught me will perhaps be of more benefit to me than the prize would have been, as she thinks I will be more particular in the future.

Mother was away at the time, as my sister's baby was very sick. He died on the eleventh of April, and we were all very sorry.

I always like to look at the pictures in the "Advocate," and read the Children's Corner, Quiet Hour, and Ingle Nook Chats. In the Christmas number I saw my uncle's photograph, and, after his dog Midget and his horse Duster. I hope that before I celebrate many more birthdays I will have another opportunity of trying for another prize. I remain,

Sincerely yours,

CHARLOTTE HUNTER.

I must congratulate you again, Charlotte. Your poem is simply splendid for a girl of twelve. Why, O why, didn't you tell me your age a little sooner, so that you might have received the prize you deserved? I hope the successful competitors received their prizes. Myrtle Gibson's poem arrived too late for the competition.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

The Red River Settlement.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

As far as I can gather, there remains now hardly a landmark of the dear old settlement as I remember it in the long ago of my girlhood, although, thank God, there are still living in the Winnipeg of to-day a few who can share with me some at least of the memories which have stirred my heart to its very depths, since, in opening an old trunk, I came upon a budget of fast-yellowing and in many cases very imperfect sheets upon which were scribbled, in pointed school-girl characters, passing records of events grave and gay, in prose of the crudest and in rhyme of the most irregular construction, which (save the mark) we once had honored by the name of poetry.

About ten or twelve years ago, after some thirty-five years of absence, I revisited for the first time the old settlement. What a transformation scene was there! The desert had indeed blossomed as the rose. Nevertheless, to me the whole charm of my visit lay in what few corners still remained untouched, and in the sight of any old homestead or shanty which had withstood the hand of the improver, the grand old logs of which having held together in spite of the buffetings of time. Said my old friend, who, it must be confessed, somewhat reluctantly guided my footsteps to the more ancient instead of the fine newer buildings which now adorn the City of Winnipeg, "I do believe you are quite disappointed at not finding us the same old stick-in-the-muds you left us in 1856!" an arraignment which, from my point of view, I found it hard to meet.

My first welcome was at the dear old Inkster homestead at Sevenoaks. I had remembered watching it being built when we girls, in days of yore, frequently made it the end of our evening walk to see how it was "getting on." How it all comes back to me! The funny old store where the merchant, John Inkster, of honored memory, would let down the flap of the shutter, open the door, give us the freedom of the premises to hunt

for the modest bit of print, the spool of thread, or the toothsome but harmless peppermint, he and good Mrs. Inkster sending us home with a merry joke or a kindly "Come again soon." As, thirty-five years after, I looked around the large square room on the right-hand side of the same hospitable door, I could almost hear the sound of Robbie Sanderson's old fiddle from its corner, when that rarest of treats, an impromptu reel or Scotch jig, would, upon our impromptu, be arranged for the young folks. I wonder if those reels and jigs have passed into limbo with the Indian leggings and bead-worked moccasins, which were the only "braveries" and "dancing-pumps" of which we had any cognizance in those days when dancing was dancing, not a mere gliding movement over the floor, making no more sound than the passing of shadows. Then it was shuffle, shuffle, double-shuffle, time being marked with a tap, tap, tap—thump, thump, thump—a snapping of the fingers, and, under special exhilaration, a kind of playful war-whoop which would make the rafters ring. It was the finding amongst those torn yellow papers, scraps of the story in rhyme of a much bigger festivity, given, I think, in honor of the marriage of the then Governor (the last appointed under Hudson's Bay Company authority), which started my thoughts backward upon almost the sole indoor amusement of those old Red River days. There were no daily papers wherein to record passing events, any more than there were any postmen to bring us letters or papers from elsewhere. So it behooved us to make our own fun first, and tell about it afterwards. As there is no testimony like that of an eye-witness, I will venture to give a quotation or two which must explain themselves, just premising that the words "gentry" and "aristocracy" were meant to represent the very finest sarcasm, for both terms were unknown quantities in the Red River settlement as I remember it. The story began:

"It happened once within this Christian era (Provisions, once so cheap, had now grown dearer) [sic], That all the gentry of the Upper Fort Combined to give a ball! Delightful sport!
A supper too, a monstrous grand affair,
And all our Aristocracy were there.
It was select, respectable, and quite genteel;
All glad, of course, to trip the light fantastic heel!
But to go on: I'll give a short description.
The cost was met by general subscription.
The place was lighted well with buffalo fat,
The candles here are only made of that!
The supper table filled another room,
Arranged with care, by Cameron, the groom!
In every corner of the room there sat a fiddler,
The first, for rhyming's sake, we'll call Tom Tiddler.
Another was a carpenter by trade
Who played the fiddle mighty well, when paid.
A third, our blacksmith was, of great renown,
Rejoicing in the name of Peter Brown.
The fourth did likewise with uncommon skill,
For very few could play like Highland Will.
All danced with spirit and with "understandings" too,
But reels and jigs were all these guests could "do."
Quadrilles and polkas passed their comprehension.
A fact, I fear, unkind of me to mention."
... and so on, and so forth!

The surprise of that evening was the sudden swooping down upon a young and pretty dancer, to supplant her partner in the jig, of an appalling-looking monster clad in full Indian war costume, with face painted a brilliant vermilion, who skilfully accompanied his war-whoop with the rhythmic clatter of the eagle's claws fastened as ornamental tips to the big wings which completed his get-up. I can see him now, as with bead-worked leggings and flourishing his hatchet, playfully as he meant it, but menacingly as she most naturally thought it, with three terrific but noiseless bounds across the floor, the pretended warrior stood before the maiden of his choice; and I can hear, too, her shriek as she fled for protection to the nearest matron, burying her face in her extended arms, refusing at first to be convinced that it was no warrior at all, but just Big Jim, of the Prairie Farm, who did it "for fun."

My scraps bear friendly, comic and sometimes tragic mention of such old names as Cochrane, Kennedy, Hallett, Logan, Omond, Macnab, Tait, Bruce, Gunn, McDermott, Mowatt, Ross, Bird, Flett, Wishart, Cook, White, Macdonald, Matheson, Leclair, Linklater, Livingstone, Fraser, Sanderson, Mackay, Macbeth, Pritchard, and many others, besides the Badgers, the Bears, of Indian birth or origin. How many of these are passed away amongst the shadows? How few remain? Nay, how many, or how few, of those whose horizon hardly extended beyond their own doorsteps, and who were perfectly satisfied with the ownership of their strip of land down to the Red River, which with rapid current raced below the bank—how many or how few of these, I would ask, are now merged in the vast multitude which claim citizenship in the Winnipeg of to-day, or who, weary with the unrest of competition and progress, sometimes sigh for the old primitive conditions which five decades ago satisfied their contented souls?
H. A. B.

Travelling Notes.

Early in March I left London and travelled, by way of Dover, Calais, Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, to the south of France, a fairly long journey, occupying a night and nearly two whole days en route, even though I came straight through. I wished to join some of my own Canadian people who were spending the winter on the Riviera, and who, having secured a large, furnished house at Grasse, induced me to come and join their jolly Canadian home in a foreign land. It was indeed delightful to enter into Sunny South France, for it is a land of sunshine and flowers. Perhaps some of my readers may be as ignorant as I was about this country and the situation of all these French places on the Mediterranean, viz., Cannes, Grasse, Nice, Monte Carlo, Monaco, and Mentone, which are the principal and the largest places, all near to each other, and only three hours by train from Cannes to Mentone, the other places I have named, and many more, being in between. From Mentone one soon enters into Italy, but as I have not been there yet, I will confine my present little history to the French coast only.

The peculiarly mild climate is owing much more to the protection afforded by mountain ranges than to latitude, the Alps and the Apennines forming an immense screen to the north-east. There the mountains are called the Alpes Maritimes. It is this protection from the north-east and exposure to the south-west which gives to this region a mildness of winter climate which latitude alone would not impart. No wonder, then, that these warm and sheltered places on the north coast of the Mediterranean should be such exceedingly popular resorts for the invalid, the wealthy and leisured classes from the British Islands and all other parts of the world, tempting them to flock here in thousands to spend part or whole of the winter months. Although it is France, and French the native language, one hears English spoken everywhere; consequently, the ignorance of the French tongue need not deter any one from coming here; but it is decidedly better to know at least a little of the language: one can better explore out-of-the-way places, and when off the beaten track, sometimes, into unheard-of little French villages, obtain useful information which one might otherwise miss, where all is so interesting, new, and delightful.

The peasants as a class appear very industrious. I have lived for a few weeks out in the country, quite amongst them, and have been observing their mode of living and manners. Towards the English, here in the South, they apparently hold a friendly and kindly feeling, they are most polite, even though somewhat independent, or perhaps indifferent.

One meets only a few beggars. Men and women work from early morning till sunset, out of doors, living very plainly, dry bread and the indispensable light wine forming the midday meal, eaten out of doors or as they drive to and from market. Coffee forms the morning, and a soup made principally of vegetables, the evening meal. Many of them never eat meat, their usual tastes enabling them to lay aside a little money each year.

A terrace is a ledge cut in the hillside. The stone taken out of the hill forms the outer wall, the dirt and broken stones the soil. These terraces were as expensive to make, I have been told, as houses. The man who builds them sells his capital for his children's benefit and his own. The mountainsides are scarred with these terraces, which rise in successive tiers, and are the foundation of the agricultural riches of the country. They are the soil and are in rows of ten, twenty, and thirty, or more, and are the source of the rich soil which grows the flowers and the olives. The terraces are the source of the rich soil which grows the flowers and the olives. The terraces are the source of the rich soil which grows the flowers and the olives.

terrace being from four to twelve feet high, made of stone and strong masonry, so that the whole mountain or high hill, from the bottom, does not look unlike the building of a fort or a great castle; but as you walk up, you will find on each terrace a long, level strip of land, beautifully cultivated, every foot of land growing flowers, fruit or vegetables, and over and above all, olive, orange and lemon groves, with the most splendid houses set in here and there all over the mountain-side, not the homes of peasants or the laboring classes, though there are also very neat and made of stone too. There is great wealth in the south of France, and neither my pen nor my tongue can attempt to describe the beauties and grandeur of the whole scene. Through the winter the orange groves, covered with their golden fruit, form quite a feature in the landscape, but the olive-tree is the real lord of the amphitheatre, covering the lower hills and the base of the higher ones to a height of about fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. Many of them are over hundreds of years old. The healthy, full-grown olive-tree is really very beautiful. The predominance of these olive groves gives their surroundings a peculiar, a Scripture character, if I may so term it. The olive-tree is the tree of the Holy Land, of Palestine, and is constantly mentioned in Scripture. Thus its presence imparts an Eastern charm to the place, taking the mind back to the Mount of Olives, to Jerusalem, and to the sacred scenes of Holy Writ, so that we can more easily understand

the form of the completed article or of the extract, which is sent to the wholesale perfumeries all over the world. It is said that during the season an average of one hundred tons of roses are delivered per day at the perfumeries. Sixty thousand acres of land is devoted to flower culture, the bloom only being plucked off, then packed into sacks like potatoes, and carried off to the perfumeries.

I am sending to the "Advocate" two pictures which I hope can be inserted in the same issue with my letter, showing how the violets are prepared and weighed in the perfumeries. To those of us who so seldom can gather even a few sweet-scented violets, from sheltered nooks, this handling of them, this packing of their beautiful bloom into sacks, like mere "potatoes," savors of positive desecration. But there are in this, as in so many other questions, more sides than one, and, after all, the death of these lovely flowers is apparent only, for their sweet ministry is by no means ended when their crushed blossoms are packed away in those unsightly sacks and weighed in the scales to the satisfaction of their buyers and sellers.

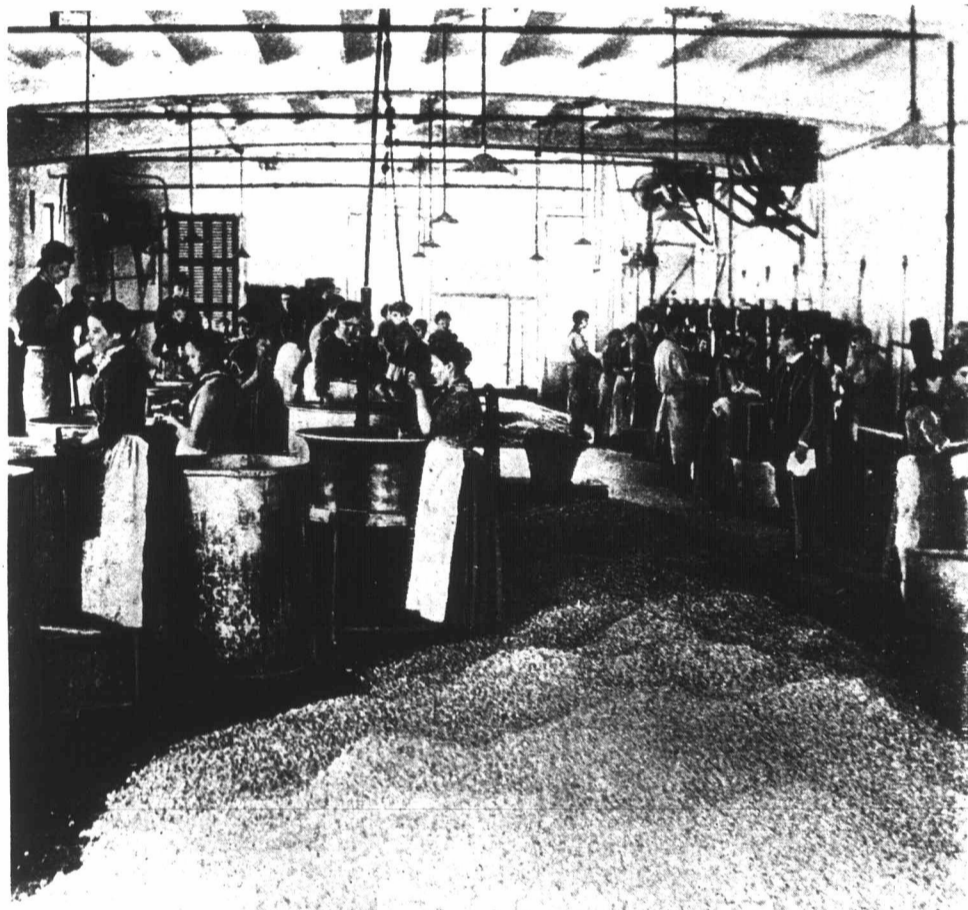
It is well known that the French are fond of amusement and excitement. One of their pretty customs is a battle of flowers, held in every town several times during the season. The carriages or automobiles vie with each other in their floral decorations, and as they drive in lines, meeting and passing, they shower each other, as well as spectators on either side of the drive, with flowers. Never have I seen flowers in such profusion. By the time the battle is concluded the horses are trampling upon a mass of flowers.

Truly this is a charming country. The sun seems always shining, the blue of the sky outvying the blue of the beautiful waters of the Mediterranean, and I would be an ungrateful being were I not thankful to have seen and enjoyed living, even for a short time, in this delightful part of the world. MOLLIE.

An Answer to "Observer."

The Editor of the Home Department has received, in a long letter over the signature of "Observer," some strictures upon Mollie's simple little sketches of what she saw during a few days' visit to Ireland, and several pages of what he himself saw during an evidently much longer and more extended stay in the Emerald Isle. In Mollie's absence, and by way of not defending, but of explaining her, so to speak, we would remind "Observer" of the story of the two men who went to India: the one as a missionary, the other to shoot tigers. In answer to the scoff of the latter that he never once saw there a Converted Native, the missionary replied: "Neither did I once see a tiger; we each found what we looked for. I, thank God, saw many a Christian Indian, and you have your tiger-skin trophies to show how many tigers you killed." "Observer" had an eye for the practical, "Mollie" was interested and touched by the pathetic and the picturesque. "Observer" speaks of Mollie's "beautiful" creepers over the old ruined castles (which had the deepest interest for her, and which are landmarks sought for and visited by travellers from all parts of the world) as a mere "rank" growth, and gives a long, detailed account of the lordly domains and large cultivated areas of prolific land he inspected. Of one castle, he says: "Its proprietor employed 24 servants"; of another, "I was shown a mirror which cost £400" (i. e., \$2,000). He tells of costly books from ceiling to floor, of family portraits from many generations back, and he assumes that because Mollie's Notes mention so comparatively few of these things that her powers of observation were at fault. "Observer" graciously admits that although he could "conscientiously say that he saw no pig, goat, or chickens in the living house, still there may be some such as Mollie described," a concession to our Mollie's veracity for which she will be duly thankful.

"Mollie," says "Observer," "fails to give details about the stock and farms shown her, contenting herself with simply repeating what was told her, 'that there are no horses in the world equal to the horses of old Ireland.'" Now, the writers in the Home Department are, all alike, very diffident about what may appear like trenching upon the ground exclusively occupied by the experts who write for the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate." So, however intelligently Mollie may have followed the descriptions given her by her cicerone, she would hardly have presumed to enlarge on a topic upon which she could not claim to be an authority. Finally, Mollie's are Notes, not long descriptions, and the small amount of room accorded her in the Home Magazine precludes details and expressions of opinion such as Mollie would gladly give, and which she could give so well, if sufficient space were afforded her.



PREPARING THE VIOLETS IN THE DISTILLERY, GRASSE, FRANCE.

what it is "to sit under the fig-tree" and to walk "in the olive grove." The olive berries ripen in the winter, and are gathered in February and March. The trees are cleared by beating the branches with long cones. Picking the olive berries from the ground underneath the trees is quite a recognized occupation with old and infirm women, and young girls. The olives, once gathered, are taken to the olive mill, where they are crushed, and the oil is extracted. These mills are most picturesque buildings, situated in the ravines. In some water, in others horse power is used for the purpose. The olives are crushed by stone rollers; the pulp is put in stout, cylindrical baskets and subjected to great pressure. The oil is carried away in great vats to the towns, where it is bottled or tinned.

Another great industry is the making of perfumery in the south of France, and especially at Grasse, which is noted the world over for its perfumery, some of the perfumeries being nearly two hundred years old. The drives, and the walks through miles and miles of sweet violets, which when I first came were out in perfection, I shall never forget; they were long gathered by the ladies in hundreds of pounds every day and were sold to the perfumeries. The sweetness in the flowers is not only in the petals, but in the stalks and the seed. For the factories in Grasse are not only making things, nine tenths of the perfume which the world is supplied from Grasse and other towns in the south of France, other in

THE QUIET HOUR.

The Door is Open.

"I thought myself indeed secure,
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But lo! he toddling comes to lure
My parent ear with timorous knock.

But why should we wait outside our Father's door at all? Surely He is always ready and willing to receive us.



WEIGHING THE VIOLETS, GRASSE, FRANCE.

ten years we were permitted to kneel before the throne of the King of kings, how carefully we should prepare for that audience.

his sinful people, and says: "When I cry and shout, He shutteth out my prayer"; and again, "Thou hast covered Thyself with a cloud, that our prayer should not pass through."

But I don't want to suggest that the door is shut, after all. Those who really want to enter in are never shut out; those who hunger and thirst after righteousness will be filled, if they pray persistently and trustingly for the spiritual food they need.

In the first place, I believe that to be successful in raising flowers one must really love them. There is no surer cure for an attack of "blues" than getting out into the garden and working among the "green things growing"; at least, it always exercises a magical influence on me.

I think the following verses from Whittier should be committed to memory by the pupils on Arbor Day:

"Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortune's bubble rise and fall.
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

If you want to have a flower-garden you must not be afraid of a little labor or of soiled hands, although the latter may be largely prevented by wearing gloves while at work.

The first requisite for success is fondness for the flowers you wish to grow; this is necessary, because if you simply scatter in the seed in a don't-care, half-hearted sort of way, you need not be surprised if the result be nil or nearly so.

As soon as the seedlings have become established is the time to begin the war against weeds. An old hoe from which the sides had become broken, leaving a piece about one and one-half inches wide, proved a valuable assistant in my garden last season.

How beautiful the woods are now, with snowy trilliums, violets (white, yellow and blue), graceful wild phlox, saucy jack-in-the-pulpit and dainty ferns springing everywhere!

COMPETITION XX.

calls for an essay on the subject, "The Wild Flowers of our Province," and will be open until July 10th. Each competitor is to write about the flowers growing naturally in his own part of the Dominion.

The following competitors were overlooked, or too late, in the Drawing Contest: Wilfred L. Woodley, Floyd Libley, Lillie Thomber (come again to visit your Cousins across the ocean), Marie Underhill and Flossie Underhill.

No time for "chat" this time. THE HOSTESS, Ingle Nook Chats, Pakenham, Ont.

His Sins Found Him Out.

It is related by an exchange that in a certain parish, the name of which is prudently withheld, the wife of a clergyman was mending clothes when a neighbor dropped in for a social chat.

heart of God. His promise is sure: "Before they call, I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear." There is a striking example of this in the case of Daniel.

"When in the dull routine of life,
Thou yearnest half for pain and strife,
So weary of the commonplace,
Of days that wear the self-same face,
Think softly, soul, thy Lord is there,
And then betake thyself to prayer."

HOPE.

Ingle Nook Chats.

My dear Guests,

"Our hearts with joy of being thine,
Our lives with peace and rapture fill,
When lilacs bloom,
The grass grows greener on the hill,
The robin pipes his merry trill,
And loud and out his song repeats,
The bees are drunken with the sweets,
When lilacs bloom,
The air is heavy with perfume,
Away with sorrow, tears and gloom,
When lilacs bloom."

A garden full has been suggested, and what could be more congenial or appropriate? I shall confine myself to notes taken in the more useful, if less ornamental, vegetable garden is frequently treated of in other portions of the "Advocate."

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THE WM. WELD COMPANY, LTD., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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GOSSIP.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 14

Breeders of Guernseys, and dairymen in general, will do well to note the advertisement, in this issue, of Isaleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, Quebec, offering some choice things of this popular breed, which took the lead in the Pan-American dairy test of six months. Mr. Reid, the farm manager at Isaleigh Grange, writes: "The Guernseys offered are beauties, in fine condition, and the Ayrshire calf out of Nora of F. M. is a very promising one."

Holsteins, that great dairy breed of cattle, are offered for sale by Jas. Glennie, Longburn. Mr. Glennie has been the leading exhibitor of Holsteins in the West, having won nearly all the prizes with representatives of his herd at the leading shows for years. Those interested will remember the great records made by Daisy Teake's Queen, for years a prominent member of this herd. Mr. Glennie's family now having grown up, and most of them having left the old homestead, he finds it impossible to give the close attention required to keep a large dairy herd at its best. He has therefore decided to dispose of the entire herd, 26 females under 6 years old, headed by that richly-bred bull, Count Mercedes De Kol. Anyone desirous of securing a few deep milkers should note Mr. Glennie's advertisement in this issue.

FARM BOOKS.

The farmer's home without an Agricultural Library is lacking in one of the chief aids to pleasure and success. We have gone over the available first-class works on agricultural subjects, and have selected the best. See below for prices and how to obtain.

- VETERINARY ELEMENTS.—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M. \$1.50. A practical book for stockmen and agricultural students.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE).—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages; 60 engravings. \$1.50.
HORSE BREEDING.—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50.
THE DOMESTIC SHEEP.—Stewart. 371 pages. \$1.75.
PIGS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.—Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00.
BREEDS AND FEEDING.—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00.
PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE.—F. H. King. 600 pages. \$1.75.
IRRIGATION FOR THE FARM GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Henry Stewart. \$1.00.
AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION.—Pierce. 278 pages. \$1.00.
FARM POULTRY.—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25.
MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00.
VEGETABLE GARDENING.—Green. 224 pages. \$1.25.
FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM.—Rexford. 175 pages. 50 cents.
THE HONEYBEE.—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50.
AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING.—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches; 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth, and illustrated. 50 cents.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE BOOKS.

We will furnish present subscribers any of the above books for cash or as premiums for obtaining new yearly subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE at \$1.00 each, according to the following scale:

Table with 2 columns: Books valued at from \$0.30 to \$0.65, for 1 new subscriber; \$0.90 to 1.25, for 2; 1.50 to 1.75, for 3; 2.00 to 2.50, for 4; 2.75 for 5; 6.00 for 12.

Send to accompany names in every case. Subscriptions credited a year in advance from date received.

THE WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Want a Good Watch?

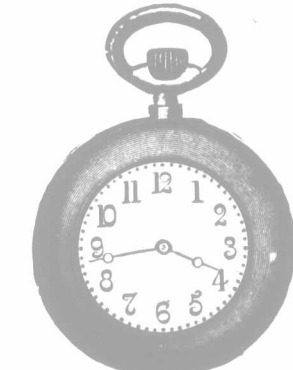
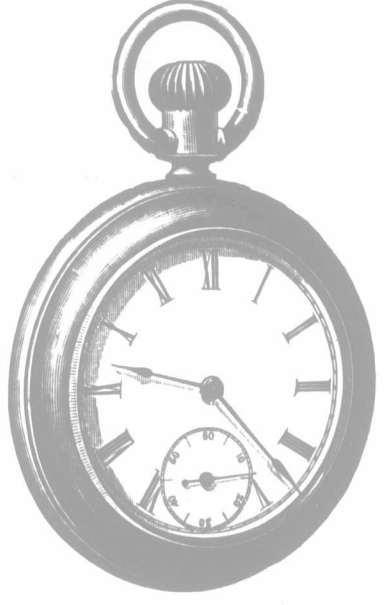
We have succeeded in procuring from one of the most reliable jewelers in Canada a complete list of Gents' and Ladies' Watches of sufficient variety to suit every one, and have no hesitation in recommending them to our readers as premiums worthy of an effort to secure. These are not by any means trashy goods, but first-class in every particular, and we assure you that you will be pleased with whatever of the above premiums you may obtain. Let us hear from you at an early date with a good list of new subscribers accompanied by the cash, and take your choice.

Table with 3 columns: Gents' Watches, Ladies' Watches, and New Subscribers. Lists various watch models and their corresponding subscriber counts.

Description of Watches.

The accompanying cuts fairly well represent all the Ladies' and Gents' Watches, and a description of each as numbered is as follows:

- No. 1. American Nickel Key-wind Boy's Watch that is absolutely guaranteed to keep good time and give satisfaction.
No. 2. Gents' Nickel American O. F. Watch; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is a very strong, reliable Watch.
No. 3. Same as No. 2, excepting that it has Gun Metal case instead of Nickel case.
No. 4. Is a smaller-sized Gents' Watch, has sterling silver case, O. F. Screw Back and Bezel; stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. This is the lowest-priced and most reliable Boy's or small Gents' Silver Watch that is on the market.



- No. 5. Is fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement. The case is a 3-oz. O. F. Nickel case; stem wind and set; screw back and bezel case.
No. 6. Same movement in Gun Metal or Black Steel screw back and bezel case.
No. 7. Same movement with Sterling Silver O. F. screw back and bezel case.
No. 8. Same movement in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.
No. 9. Same movement in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled O. F. screw back and bezel case.
Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are fitted in the same style of cases as Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; the difference is in the movement, and the movement is 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movement.
No. 15. Is a small-sized Swiss O. F. Gun Metal Chatelaine Watch.



- No. 16. Is the same, only with Sterling Silver case, which can be had nicely engraved.
Nos. 17 and 18 are a good-quality American Watch, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands. These are a little larger than the usual Ladies' Watches, and are smaller than the usual Boys' Watches, though can be used for either Boys, Girls or Young Ladies.
Nos. 19, 20 and 21 are small sized; in fact, are the exact size of cut. These are American Watches, O. F. stem wind, and push-in stem and turn to set hands, and are first-class timekeepers. Will give perfect satisfaction.

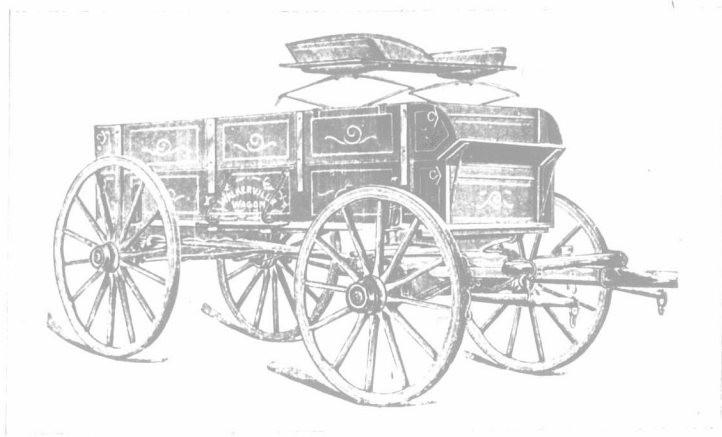
If a nice leather wrist case is desired with these watches, send two extra subscribers.

Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25 are similar to the accompanying cut. These are regular Ladies' Hunting Watches. Nos. 22 and 24 are fitted in 20-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, nicely ornamented, or to be had in plain or plain engine turned, and the same applies to Nos. 23 and 25, excepting that they are fitted in 25-year guaranteed Gold Filled cases, and 14k Gold Filled; 22 and 23 are fitted with 7-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements. Nos. 24 and 25 are fitted with 15-Jeweled Nickel, first-quality Elgin movements.

When making your choice of Watch as premium, be sure to mention its number as given in premium list, also whether Lady's or Gents'.

The WM. WELD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

IT CAN'T BE BEAT.



The Walkerville Wagon

BUILT BY FIRST-CLASS MECHANICS,
FROM THOROUGHLY SEASONED STOCK.

WRITE:

The Fairchild Co., Ltd., Winnipeg,
MAN.,

AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND THE N.-W. T.

MANUFACTURED BY

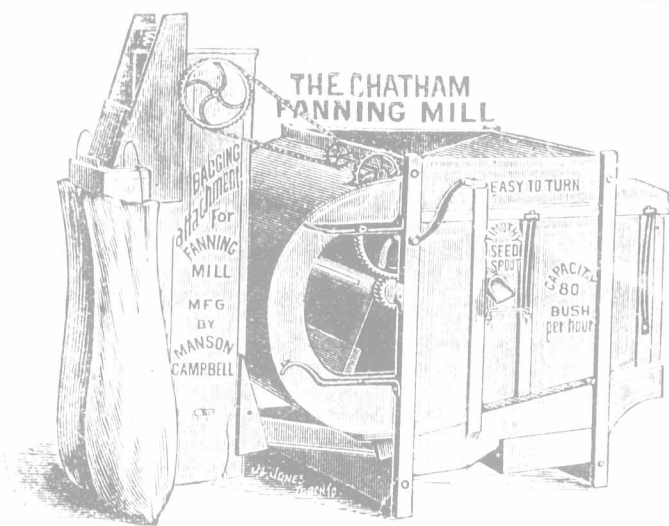
The Walkerville Wagon Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

Will Our New Country Make You Rich?

Sow Good Seed In the Fertile Virgin Soil.

"Whatsoever
a Man Sows
That Shall He
also Reap,"

Is a good
motto for a
beginner.



The famous CHATHAM FANNING MILL will insure good seed, keep your farm clean, and get you the top prices for your grain.

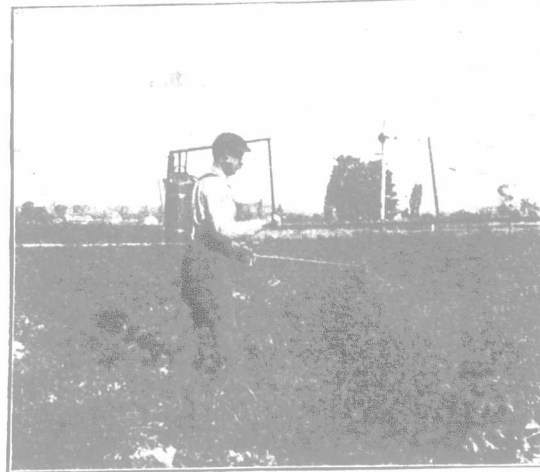
Send us an order, and we will give you time to "Raise the Wind" to pay for it.

The Manson Campbell Fanning Mill Co.
(LIMITED)

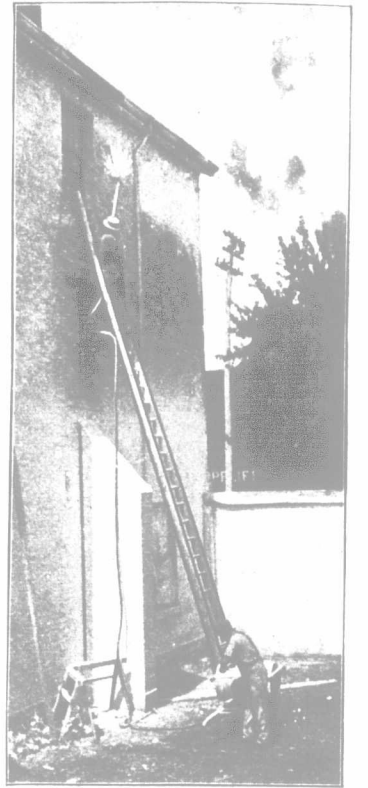
CHATHAM,

ONTARIO.

With THE SPRAMOTOR you can



spray your potatoes, fruit trees and shrubs, protect your cattle from the annoyances of the Horn Fly; or



with the Spramotor Cold Water Paint you can paint your barn (as shown in cut), or you can kill the wild mustard in the growing grain without injury to the crop. In any one of these operations the increase in the crop will more than repay the outlay the first season. We guarantee this, or no pay. If you want any further information, ask for it, and we will send you our 84-page copyrighted treatise on the diseases affecting crops: IT'S FREE. Apply:

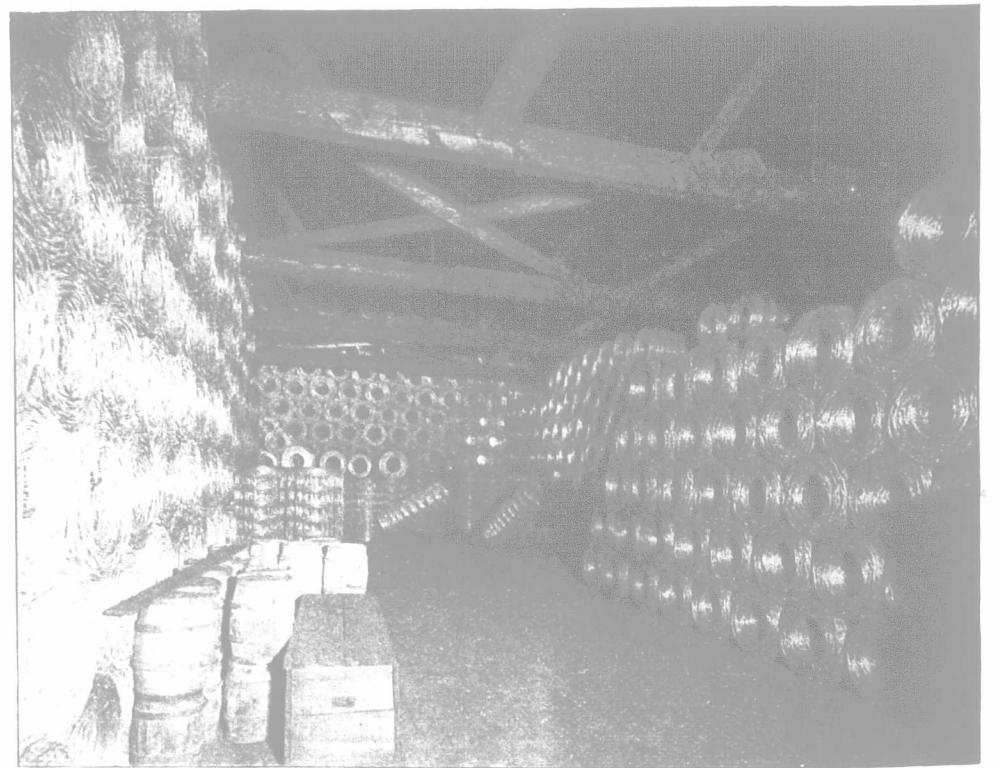
Spramotor Co.,

109 Erie St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

68-70 King St.,

London, Can.



THE above is a view in one of our warehouses at our factory, showing how PAGE FENCE is made up ahead and stored ready for the great demand during the fence-building season. The fence is all woven and ready to be unrolled and fastened to the posts. It takes but an hour or two to stretch up a forty-rod roll. We have branches at Montreal, St. John, N. B., and Winnipeg, where we carry fence in stock. PAGE FENCE is all made of a high grade of wire that is twice as strong as the common kind, and the fence is so constructed that it will stand all tests, turn all stock, and last a lifetime. It is furnished at a lower price than any other good fence can be had.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO.,

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Ross & Ross, Winnipeg, General Agents for the Northwest.

(Limited)

FENCE STOCK

NOTICES.

PING PONG has become the most fascinating and attractive game that has been introduced for years. It can be played on a dining or kitchen table. The outfit is inexpensive and therefore most popular. The Hingston Smith Arms Co. report that they have hardly been able to supply the demand all winter and even at present. These will be used largely on verandas and lawns this summer.

CENTRALIZATION OF CREAMERIES.—As one of the benefits of centralization in the creamery business, S. M. Barre, manager of the Winnipeg Creamery and Produce Company, states, in a recently issued circular, that during the season of 1901 they made nearly 100,000 lbs. of butter per month, and that handling such large quantities enabled them to pay their patrons "from one to two cents per pound of butter more than all the other creameries in the Province." It is further pointed out in the circular that as the surplus of Manitoba butter must henceforth be exported to England, there is greater necessity than ever of making a high quality of goods, and to this end the contention is made that time is of great importance, and consequently the more centralized the make the more rapidly can the product be forwarded. Mr. Barre expects a very large increase in the output this season, and is preparing to pay the express charges on cream consigned to his factory.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY.—The readers of the "Advocate" are all well acquainted with the name "Massey-Harris," which is a signature of one of the greatest implement companies of America. The output of the Massey-Harris Company is not only distributed over the continent of North America, but finds its way into the grain fields and agricultural districts of every country where civilization has a foothold. Each year's return shows a vast increase in sales, and consequently the factories are a rapidly-growing concern. From the Winnipeg office, Mr. Agur, the energetic manager, controls a small army of travelling salesmen and local representatives. These men are all past-masters in the implement industry, and they find no difficulty in placing the Massey-Harris machine where a good reliable article is required.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY.—The full-page advertisement, in two colors, of the De Laval Separator Company, appearing on the outside back cover, will interest every reader of the "Farmer's Advocate," since the De Laval machines have drawn the attention of dairymen in the various parts of the globe. They are unique in construction, up-to-date, and comprise many ideas that are alone De Laval patents. Mr. F. J. Weed is the General Manager for the De Laval Company at Winnipeg, and the manner in which he treats one and all of the Company's customers has won for him many warm friends in dairy and farm circles. The De Laval Company is a strong organization, not only in America, but through Europe, and is one that is very aggressive and ever on the alert for improvements and honor, for the machine. We wish this enterprising concern every success in the West.

Vaccinate Your Cattle

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S BLACKLEGIDS (Blackleg Vaccine Pills)
WILL POSITIVELY PROTECT THEM FROM BLACKLEG.

Our **Blacklegoids** afford the simplest, safest, surest method of vaccination. No filtering is necessary, no measuring, no mixing. Each **Blacklegoid** is an exact dose, and it is quickly and easily administered with our **Blacklegoid Injector**. While still marketing our "Blackleg Vaccine Improved," we recommend the use of our **Blacklegoids** because of their absolute accuracy of dosage and their ease of administration. Ask your druggist for them and you will get a vaccine that is reliable, a vaccine that has stood every test. Write us for literature—free on request.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., WALKERVILLE, ONT. Eastern depot: 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.



Blacklegoid injector.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR.—An advertisement in red on the inside of the back cover in the manner in which the Melotte Cream Separator Company, Limited, are placing themselves before the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" in this "Immigration Number." Read it. It will interest you. Red is the color of the Melotte machine, and it clearly depicts the bright ray of sunshine that the Melotte machine carries with it in the farmhouse and dairy. The Company has become comfortably located in their new quarters, 124 Princess street, opposite the Massey-Harris office, Winnipeg, and the extra space thus afforded them in the large four-story building enables them to handle with greater rapidity the steadily-increasing cream separator trade.

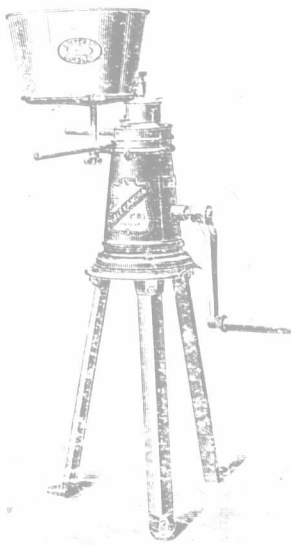
THE MCCORMICK HARVESTER.—When the reader picks up this "Immigration Number" he cannot help but be vividly impressed with the handsome advertisement appearing in two colors on the front cover page, it being that of the McCormick Harvester Company. The McCormick people, with headquarters at Chicago, invaded Canada some years ago and it is a pleasure to us to record and comment upon the rapid advance and steadily-increasing demand in their trade here. The Western agency, with headquarters at Winnipeg, is under the able management of Mr. Donaldson, a Canadian thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the implement business. His staff of energetic agents are widely distributed over the Province and the harvesters, and although many harvesters were sold last year, there is no doubt that at the end of the season will show a vast increase in sales.

THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The Provincial Government advertisement, appearing in another portion of this edition, conveys to the reader information and particulars concerning tracts of land available at popular prices. Chief Clerk C. Yokes is a very busy man these days. He recently stated to a representative of the "Advocate" that it would only be a matter of a short time before farming land in Manitoba would be selling at a premium.

INSURE AGAINST HAIL.—Protection from losses by hail is needed by every farmer in this Western country. Statistics show that losses from this cause average ten times greater than by fire.

Realizing this, it is the greatest folly on the part of a farmer to risk the loss of his whole crop and the savings of years of toil for the trifling cost necessary to be insured. The fact that this class of insurance protection is so badly needed, has given rise to the organization of several hail insurance companies, one of which is **THE MANITOBA FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.** This company was organized during the year 1900, under government charter, on the mutual system. Insurance is given at cost. At the close of the season an assessment is levied to cover the losses and expenses that have actually been incurred on each year by itself. We are informed that this company proposes to pay a percentage of the claims of this year when the losses are adjusted. The company is now under able management, conducted on honorable and sound principles, and is sure to be a success. See their advertisement in this issue.

LISTER'S ROYAL FIRST-PRIZE
"ALEXANDRA"
CREAM SEPARATORS



Rapid City, 1st March, 1902.
 Messrs. R. A. Lister & Co., Limited,
 Winnipeg:
 Dear Sirs.—Please send me to Rapid City one of your latest pattern No. 111 Alexandra Cream Separators at \$75, in exchange for the old No. 12, which I have used for over two years, and which has given me entire satisfaction.
We are buying another ALEXANDRA because we consider it the best on the market, the simplest and easiest to clean.
 Yours faithfully,
 (Signed) MRS. JAS. YOUNG.

Have proved themselves to be the best value for money to-day.
THE STRONGEST. THE SAFEST.
THE SIMPLEST. MOST RELIABLE.

Cost less for repairs than any other. Will last a lifetime. Users claim that they increase the yield of butter at least 20 to 25 per cent. Any dairy farmer who is without one is losing money. Prices from \$10.00. Call on our nearest local agent and get terms of sale, or write to

R. A. LISTER & CO.,
 LIMITED.
 Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery in the British Empire.
 232 AND 234 KING ST., WINNIPEG.

DISPERSION SALE OF
THE PIONEER HERD OF

SHORTHORNS

FARM AND IMPLEMENTS.

Wednesday, June 11th, 1 o'clock p. m.

75 Head Scotch-Topped Shorthorns
 PRINCIPALLY YOUNG FEMALES AND COWS IN CALF.

On account of advancing years, I am offering my entire herd, and farm, thoroughly equipped, containing 800 acres, well fenced; about 200 acres under cultivation; 70 acres young oak timber, affording excellent shelter; abundance of hay and water, and fair buildings.

The herd was established over 30 years ago, and is well known throughout the Northwest; has been handled on common-sense lines, and is noted for constitution, substance and utility.

Situated four miles from Westbourne, where teams will meet trains.

Lunch at 11.30. Positively no reserve.

Terms: Five months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent., and 8 per cent. discount for cash.

Reduced passenger and freight rates to intending purchasers.

FOR CATALOGUES AND FULL INFORMATION APPLY:

D. S. MACDONALD, AUCTIONEER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WALTER LYNCH, PROPRIETOR, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

NOTICES.

THE EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR is a machine that is here to stay. H. A. Hansen, managing director for The Manitoba Cream Separator Co., Limited, who holds the sole agency for Western Canada for the Empire separator, has been in this country for the past twenty-two years, and has been in direct contact with agriculturists during the past eighteen years. His honest and gentlemanly associations with the farmers has won for him the respect of his acquaintances.

When the Manitoba Cream Separator Co. was organized, six years ago, the managing director sent out an efficient corps of representatives, whose dealings with the farmers have been reported as highly satisfactory.

The machine itself comprises the most up-to-date separator mechanism. "The bowl is the soul," it being small and of light weight, requiring a light frame and minimum amount of strength to operate it. The skimming device is very simple, but proves most efficient. The bowl has a capacity of 450 pounds per hour, and measures 3 1/2 inches in diameter, has but four interior cones, and weighs only eight pounds, including all parts. The motto of the Company is "to give satisfaction and please the customer."

ENORMOUS SALES OF R. R. LANDS.—Canadian Pacific and the C. N. W. land sales for the month of April show that during that month big increases were made over the corresponding month a year ago, and that there has been no falling off in the large number of sales being put through daily. The increase in C. P. R. land sales for the four months of this year over last is over one million dollars, while the Canada Northwest Land Company's sales show an increase of about \$200,000.

During April, 1902, the C. P. R. land department report the sale of 231,127.11 acres for \$295,071.68. During April, 1901, the sales aggregated 48,874.13 acres for \$152,145.59.

The C. N. W. land sales for April, 1902, amounted to 11,106.10 acres for \$22,578.17. In April, 1901, the sales were 7,579.22 acres for \$12,191.01. The total sales for the four months of the present year amounted to 50,836.12 acres for \$256,057.11. This is against 17,131.64 acres for \$95,492.52 for last year.

The total land sales already this year amount to 520,082.51 acres for \$1,632,845.51. This is against last year's total sales of 115,719.29 acres for \$152,750.29.

GOSSIP.

Among Canadian Shorthorn breeders, Toppman is a name to conjure with, on account of his work as a sire and showing winner. A visit to the herd of John G. Barron, four miles north of Carberry, Manitoba, shows that the blood of Toppman breeds on, and is a striking illustration of the value of a good stock bull, and is also a reminder of the irreparable loss to the Western Shorthorn fraternity when that bull was allowed to leave Manitoba. The herd is well supplied with bulls at the present. The roan Toppman's Duke, well known to our readers, the red Nobleman coupe, and the newcomer, Pilgrim (imp.), make up a trio hard to beat. Pilgrim is a low, wide-fronted red, deep through the middle, a good-handling, evenly-covered fellow; his wide fore end, bulging neck-vein and prominent bricket give him a masculine appearance in keeping with his age. He will likely be in evidence when the two-year-olds are called for at the big shows.

A promising looking bull is the roan son of Jenny Lind, the Winnipeg champion cow. He is growing into a deep-bodied, thick-blanked fellow; as a son of Sir Arthur Grant. The aggregation of females contains some gems, a few of whom are noted. The roan Lawrie, by Toppman, one of the kind that is best to the heels; Lana, a fine, level-topped, deep, thick, mellow-fleshed red, lots of femininity, and a breeder; Nonpareil, a very thick, good-handling cow, deep red in roan, well developed in the crops. A smooth thing is a roan heifer by Duncan Standley. Another, showy-looking cow is Red Prince, one of the heavy, thick kind. Roy, 5th, a red spotted heifer, is bred in her lines and well bred. A good looking, useful looking heifer was seen in a full sister of the roan Lawrie. The young things coming along show the blood that is in them in their conformation.

Facts, we think, head leaders, or foundation stock, cannot do better than look up this herd, which has contributed a large number of purchasers to the provincial show runs.

INCORPORATED MAY 23RD, 1899. The Manitoba FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

DIRECTORS FOR 1902:
D. W. McCullig, Portage la Prairie, President.
John Vance, Chater, Vice-President.
M. G. Morrison, Portage la Prairie.
Jas. Steedsman, Deloraine.
R. A. McKay, Chater.
A. D. McLeod, Secretary-Treasurer.
W. C. GRAHAM, Manager.
Box 513, Winnipeg.

Limit of assessment 4 per cent. on amount of insurance.
Indemnity, 3, 4 or 5 DOLLARS per acre, crop acreage.
Losses Paid in the last three years, \$52,383.
PERCENTAGE of claims of this year will be PAID WHEN ADJUSTED.
Company has reserve fund for protection of members, to be used only when losses are heavy.
Our motto: "Safe insurance at cost."
A company of farmers protecting farmers.
PRESENT MEMBERSHIP 900.
Write us for rates before insuring. Reliable agents wanted.

THE Great West Saddlery Co. (LIMITED)

make the best and most perfect fitting Horse Collars and Harness in Canada. Our Saddles and Strap work are Gems of perfection of the leather workers' art. Branches and agencies everywhere. Ask for our Horseshoe Brand Horse Collars, and take no other make if you want the best, or send direct to

519 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS.

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature; fertile land; ample rainfall; heavy crops; rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is particularly adapted to dairying. Write for farm pamphlet telling you all about it, and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B. C. BOX 540, VANCOUVER, B. C.



VINCENT & MACPHERSON,
The Leading Western Undertakers and Embalmers.
Rosser Avenue, Brandon.
Write for furniture catalogue.



Cattle Labels
SEND THREE CENTS.
Save time and money by patronizing home industry.
A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
PRINTS RIGHT - SEND FOR SAMPLE.

NOTICE.
A NEW PATENTED GUN - A new departure in the design of a machine-made double-barreled gun is attracting much attention. All the parts are interchangeable, and the gun is well and strongly made, at a low price, about \$15.00. The Hunter South Arms Co., who handle this "Interchangeable Gun," speak most highly of it, and of its thoroughly good workmanship. For full particulars, see page 10.

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.


BARGAINS IN STALLIONS !!



Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901; also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of buying first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices.

For all particulars apply to **J. A. S. Macmillan,** P. O. BOX 483, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM




CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES.
Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee, and Ribbon's Choice, Avshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 31 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.
THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR, Jas. Yule, Manager, Crystal City, Man.

Hill Grove.



I am now offering one splendid young August boar and sow by H. G. Conqueror, and out of Linden Queen. Sow open or bred by April 1st. Orders booked for March, April and May pigs, from such sows as H. G. Maid, H. G. Beauty, and Duchess of Hill Grove—the best sow I ever raised.
A. E. THOMPSON, HANNAH, N. D.
Canadian shipping point, Snowflake, Man.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Offers for hatching from Mammoth Bronze Turkeys that won 1st, 2nd and 3rd young, 1st old and medal for heaviest gobbler at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901 and 1st young gobbler weighing 27 lbs., 8 mos. old, at Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902. Eggs, \$2 per setting. **Toulouse Geese,** 300 lbs., including 1st, 2nd and 3rd pair at Winnipeg Industrial, \$2 per setting. **Pekin and Rouen Ducks,** very large, with deep keel, that won 1st and 2nd at Poultry Show, and all leading prizes at Industrial. Eggs, \$1 per setting. Here are some of **Barred Plymouth Rocks**—the very best utility flocks on 3 separate farms. Eggs, \$2 per setting; \$3 per 30; \$7.50 per 100. **White and Silver-laced Wyandottes,** \$2 per setting. **White Leakhorns** \$1 per setting. Thirty prizes at Industrial and Poultry Shows. I keep only the best utility breeds of stocking of poultry, and it will pay you to send in your orders for such or write for 16 page catalogue. I guarantee eggs to hatch, and good order, no matter how far the distance. Write for a full line of poultry supplies, and our Northwest agent for the celebrated

CYPHERS INCUBATORS.

Has a full line of poultry supplies, and our Northwest agent for the celebrated

A STARTLING

Sale of Bicycles

These prices are the result of a mammoth purchase of the high grade "World" and "Manhattan" wheels. All 1902, up to date models. The famous "World" wheel broke all the world's records when ridden by Jimmy Michaels, the Welshman. "World" Bicycles: regular price, \$50.00; Sale Price: Men's \$32.50, Women's \$33.50. "Manhattan" Bicycles: regular price, \$10.00; Sale Price: Men's \$22.00, Women's \$23.00. Juvenile Bicycles: regular price, \$35.00; Sale Price: \$21.00, Boys' or Girls'. Orders by mail promptly shipped.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
173 TO 184 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

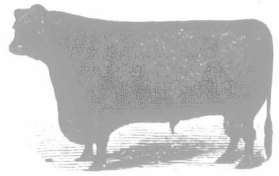
500 HORSES

FOR SALE.

Good range band; Draft and Coach bred. Can be seen at

High River Horse Ranch,
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

Aberdeen Polled Angus Cattle.



Heifers and bulls, ready for service, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. CLIFFORD,
AUSTIN, - - MANITOBA.

Bulls for N.-W.T.

Arrangements have again been made by the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, whereby pure-bred stock will be shipped from Manitoba to the Territories under arrangements with the Territorial Government. Apply to Department of Agriculture, Regina, for conditions, etc. Freight charges: Only \$5 per head on bulls; \$7 on females. The Association can confidently recommend Mr. William Sherman, Souris, Man., commission agent, to intending purchasers. Manitoba breeders should at once advise me regarding stock for sale.

GEO. H. GREIG,

Sec'y Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

POPULAR GROVE

HEREFORDS



The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of the West.

COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS FOR SALE.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

DISPERSION SALE OF

HOLSTEINS

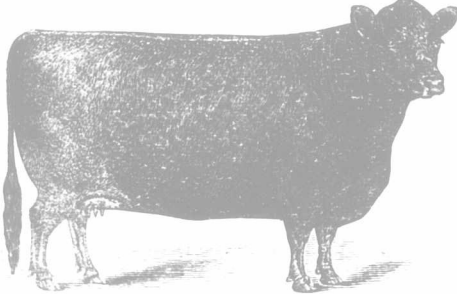
On account of being unfavorably situated for handling our herd of Holsteins to the best advantage, we have decided to sell the entire herd—all under 6 years; 26 females, with the imported bull, Chief Mercedes De Kol; 15 of them in calf to this bull and 10 of them his get. There are cows and heifers of the different ages good enough to go into any show ring in America and win. For prices and terms, which are very reasonable, address—

JAS. GLENNIE,

Longburn, Man.

Herefords. Range favorites and stock-getters. FOR SALE: bulls of the right age and type. Also Barred Rocks—eggs or chickens. **FRED WEST, DELEAU, MANITOBA.**

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.



LADY AMY.

Bulls and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Lake. **JAMES D. McKEGOK,** Brandon P. O., Man.

GOSSIP.

June 11th will witness the dispersion sale of the Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns owned by Walter Lynch, of Westbourne, Man. One of our staff had the opportunity, recently, of viewing the 80 head of pure-breds which will go to make up the offering. Thirty years of intelligent supervision of this herd by Manitoba's Amos Cruickshank has resulted in the building up of a herd of large, thrifty, heavy-fleshing cattle, the kind that need no padding and are rent-payers or mortgage-lifters. A perusal of the catalogue, which can be obtained, on application, from the proprietor, shows that the stock are in breeding condition, both bulls and females, and from among them may be selected prizewinners by the discriminating stockman. Selections from the herd have won important prizes when shown at the leading exhibitions. The stock bulls used have always been selected with a view to the improvement of the herd, and it is only necessary to mention Village Hero 14312, well known to our readers by illustration and word-picture, and the imported-in-dam Crocus bull, Scottish Canadian 36100, to bear out this statement. Village Hero is a grandson of Farmington Hero, the bull that obtained such notoriety in the herd of J. & W. B. Watt, of Salem, Ont. Village Blossom 2277, the dam of Village Hero 14312, was also the dam of Young Abbotsburn, the World's Fair champion and the champion of America for four years, over all beef breeds. The dam of Varian, the Toronto sweep-staker of 1901, was a daughter of Village Hero, hence this herd, which is heavily charged with this blood, can be expected to breed on.

Scottish Canadian 36100, the present herd bull, is a low-set roan, with a well-covered back and loin. This bull weighs over 1,800 lbs., and is a rattling good sort, has the massive appearance which betokens the impressive sire, his crest, bulging neck-vein and well-filled thighs, along with his other valuable characteristics, make him a sire that should be eagerly bid for by the breeder who wants a herd-leader. We shall be much mistaken if this bull goes for a song, as he is well come, being a grandson of Crutcheon, a relative of whom was the great "Sign of Ritches." Our readers will understand that it will be impossible to individualize among so many. Instant attention is demanded by a bunch of eleven yearling heifers, reds and roans, straight-lined, wide-backed young missies, any of which should be valuable as foundation stock, and from among which can be picked some exhibition stock—four of them by Charger, a son of Judge, the others by Scottish Canadian. In a pen of bull calves were two outstanders, a light roan Coronet and a red with a little white, that may be expected to develop into something extra. Monique 2nd 40549, No. 56 in the catalogue, was a winner as a calf at Winnipeg, and is a stylish roan, two-year-old, possessing lots of constitution and thickness.

Inogene 2nd 39197, No. 54, a big, thick roan cow, is one of the deep, well-covered sort, and won first in the C. P. R. class at Winnipeg, also being in the gold-medal herd; her roan bull calf at foot, Coronet, is one of the short-tailed fellows, thick and straight in his lines.

Prairie Princess 4th 42686, No. 36, is a wide-backed, feminine-looking cow, showing evidence of being a good milker. She is close to the ground and has a well-formed brisket; she has a roan bull calf at foot.

Rosette N. 25574, No. 8, was also in the gold-medal herd, a red and white, good-handling cow, with lots of femininity and an udder that betokens a full stomach for her roan heifer calf at foot.

A very good-topped heifer is the dark roan yearling Rosette XV., a square-butted heifer, large, with lots of quality, an expansive bosom and smooth as an 05.

Farties that aspect this herd will appreciate the difficulty in attempting to describe these animals, as they are so uniform, all possessing lots of constitution, without which a pure-bred is valueless. Westbourne is on the North-western division of the C. P. R., and is only 20 miles from Portage la Prairie. The Pioneer Stock Farm is located 3 1/2 miles north of Westbourne station. Parties wishing Shorthorns cannot afford to be absent when the auctioneer lifts his gavel. Terms of the sale and further information can be obtained from the catalogue.

RUSSELL STALLION SHOW.

At the spring station show held on April 30th, under the auspices of the Russell Agricultural Society, prizes were offered for heavy draft, carriage and thoroughbred stallions, and also for general purpose stallions, the latter class open for unregistered horses. The show, owing to bad weather, was poorly attended. An agricultural society that is sufficiently important to draw a number of good stallions from the provincial provinces should have a more self-respect than to offer prizes for unregistered stallions of her numerous ones in any of the livestock classes. It is generally conceded that an agricultural society setting so low a standard as regard to the improvement of the livestock interests in its locality has an unusually low standard in other departments, and does not merit any credit as a good one.

At the Sioux City (Iowa) combination sale of Horses and May 1st, 113 head brought an average of \$229.10. The prices were very unusual, the highest for a female being \$420, and for a bull, \$675.

If You Need Help LET ME KNOW IT.

Tell Me of Some Sick One, and Let Me Send My Book.

No Money is Wanted.

If you are not well, please tell me the trouble—tell me which book you need. That is all I ask—just a postal card, with the name of someone who needs help. I have spent a lifetime in learning how to cure these troubles. Year after year I have perfected the treatment until it is almost sure. I want you to know about it. You may take the treatment at my risk, if you will. You will not have a penny to pay if it fails.

With the book I will send an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize your druggist to let you take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50; if it fails, I will pay your druggist myself. I will leave the decision to you.

Don't think that this is impossible, for I do just as I say. I have done it in over half a million cases already.

It is true that I cannot always succeed. Sometimes a cause, like cancer, makes a cure impossible. But those cases are rare, and I am willing to take the risk.

It is also true that not all people are honest. But the cost is only \$5.50, and experience has proved that very few of the cured will avoid it.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who accept those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I am satisfied with that.

Please note what that record means.

They are all difficult cases where six bottles are taken. In simple cases, the patient gets a bottle or two from his druggist. Yet, 39 in each 40 of those difficult conditions are cured.

That is a remarkable record, which has never been approached in the history of medicine. There is no other remedy which any physician would dare to offer on such a plan as mine.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you, no matter how severe your case, no matter what else has failed.

My success comes from knowing how to strengthen the inside nerves.

Every vital organ in the body gets its power from these nerves. When some organ grows weak and fails in its duty, its nerve power is weak. It is just like an engine that needs more steam.

My Restorative brings back that nerve power. It removes the cause of the trouble. And most of the conditions I treat can never be cured in any other way. Some of you know this already.

My book will make the matter clear.

If you are sick, or a friend is sick, please don't fail to write me. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by it. Your future is at stake. If I take the risk, won't you take the remedy? Won't you at least write for my book?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 52, Racine, Wis.

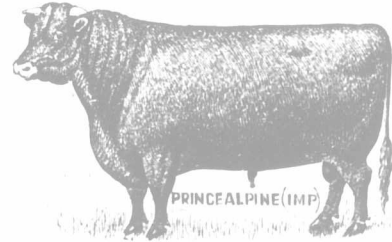
- Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
- Book No. 2 on the Heart.
- Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
- Book No. 4 for Women.
- Book No. 5 for Men (Sealed).
- Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

W. S. LISTER,

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM,

MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.



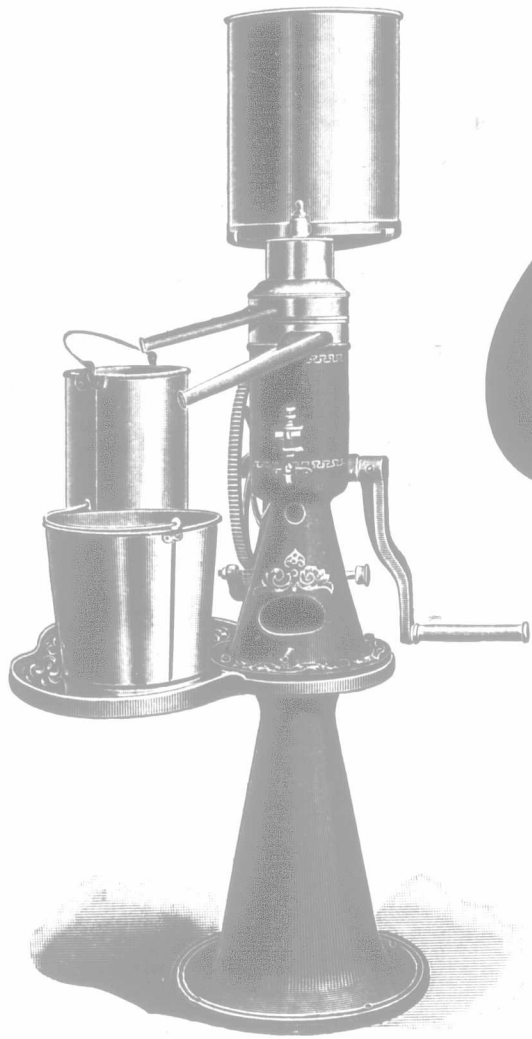
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Prince Alpine (Imp.), of the celebrated Glenlythan family, and Baronet (Imp.), of the Sullyton Secret family, at head of herd.

6 BULLS over 1 year, all by imported Scotch bulls, 3 from imported dams, and many young, or 2 white bull calves at half value.

Farm seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection.

Please Mention the Farmer's Advocate.



Empire

EASY -
RUNNING
Cream
Separators

Are the Simplest, Most Durable, and the Closest Skimmers. You are not making a mistake when you purchase one.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co.,

LIMITED.

H. P. HANSEN, MANAGER.

187 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURING CO.—The attention of our readers is drawn to the advertisement of the Western Implement Manufacturing Company, on another page in this journal. This is a new concern, which is starting to manufacture farming necessities where the bulk of them are now used in Canada—that is, in the West. This is a new departure, which all can hope

will be successful, as the time has surely come for the needs of the West to be manufactured in the West, enabling quicker deliveries and keeping the farmers' money right in the country. The articles this firm will manufacture are all new and up-to-date, and the several lines are just what each and every farmer wants. It is understood that the firm will have a good exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

The Western Implement Manufacturing Company, Limited, has recently been gazetted, with headquarters in Winnipeg, with a capital stock of \$200,000, the following being applicants for incorporation: W. A. Black, W. R. Allen, J. S. Tupper, Robert Barclay, Hugh J. Macdonald, T. H. Slatger, J. B. Allen, T. Atchison, of Winnipeg; Hon. T. Greenway, of Crystal City; W. G. Scott, W. Hespeler, John Carr, D. S. Curry, C.

C. Castle, D. O. Bricker, James M. McDiarmid, Charles Plaxton, Wm. Scott, Robt. Muir, J. B. Monk, F. J. C. Cox, E. L. Drewry, Wm. Blackwood, F. W. Drewry, E. F. Hutchings, D. E. Sprague, and Robert Wyatt, of Winnipeg. The provisional directors are Thomas Atchison, W. A. Black, Robert Muir, E. L. Drewry, Robert Barclay, C. C. Castle, and John McDiarmid, all of Winnipeg.

AT BRANDON, MANITOBA

CAN BE FOUND A COLLECTION OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney STALLIONS

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING EVER OFFERED IN MANITOBA.



ALEX. GALBRAITH, JANSVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Has recently sent up another wonderfully choice lot, combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy, and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

James Smith, Agent, Beaubier House,

Will show the stock and give all information. Apply early as the demand for first class horses is

Extract from The Breeders' Gazette, Chicago,
FEBRUARY 19, 1902.

ALEX. GALBRAITH AND HIS CLYDESDALES.

Whenever horse breeders and importers indulge in a discussion of Clydesdales, and whenever farmers set about to find a stallion of that breed, they make much use of the name Alex. Galbraith. Yet the question is always being asked, What's in a name? In this case there is very much. There is that guarantee of superior quality of stock and honorable treatment of customers upon which purchasers of horses rightly place high value. Some of the most noted Clydesdales across the water have been bred and owned by the Galbraiths, and for several generations these born horsemen have been closely identified with the improvement, distribution and successful exhibition of their horses on two continents. Reared in the best Clydesdale country, the scion of paternal family highly versed in equine lore, and endowed with a keenness of intellect and clearness of perception, Alex. Galbraith came to this country about 20 years ago, most thoroughly equipped to introduce the horses for which he had an inherited love. Deserved success attended his labors, and he built an enduring reputation for himself and his horses, aided most generously in popularizing the Clydesdale breed, and made Janesville, Wis., famous. Records of State and other fairs bear testimony that his Clydesdales possess self commending qualities. If the future may be judged by the past, the horses Mr. Galbraith now offers are entitled to the same careful consideration at the hands of intending purchasers accorded any stallions previously sold. He has a considerable number of Clydesdales which reflect the intelligence of mature judgment, and a strong importation of this breed to arrive within the next few days will include the pick of Britain's most renowned studs. He also has some fashionably-bred Percheron sires of good quality, size and action. Recognizing the merits of other draft breeds than the Clydesdale, and owing the best sorts of each, he has sought to supply the demands of the trade by importing horses of several breeds, and where they are thus kept in the same stable the purchaser without a previous preference has the advantage of a comparison which should conduce to a judicious selection.

In its issue of March 26th the Gazette says:

On page 687 Alex. Galbraith calls attention to the fact that he has just obtained from Scotland a new importation of Clydesdale stallions, including many prizewinners. On these and on such horses as he had left from his earlier lots he states that he is making attractive prices for the next few weeks. The reputation of the great Janesville stud was acquired by the importation of such horses—horses that had won prizes in the Old Country, horses that had won prizes after they landed here, and horses that went on and did well for their buyers. At the last International Show, and at the first as well, Mr. Galbraith won the championship among the Clydesdale stallions. That proves the quality of his horses. It is time that any one who is thinking of buying a stallion for use this season had his horse at home and getting acquainted with his new surroundings. It is therefore the purveyor's advice for selections to be made at once. Scarcely a day is to be so late in the season to pick over a newly imported and unbroken lot. Admirers of the Scotch draft horse will do well to call on Mr. Galbraith at once. Some of the best of the new importation are now at Brandon, A. S.

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO
T. M. CAMPBELL,
"HOPE FARM,"
St. Jean Baptiste, Manitoba.

SHORTHORNS

I am offering three red bulls, one aged, of the heavy-fleshed type, also well-bred females. **LEICESTERS** of both sexes for sale. **GEO. ALLISON,** R. R. STATION, ELKHORN, C. P. R. Burnbank, Man.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

of Scotch breeding, seven bulls and forty cows and heifers, mostly all in calf or calf at foot. A few Clydesdales of both sexes. **Geo. Rankin, Melrose Stock Farm, Hamiota, Man.**

SHORTHORNS Have sold all our young bulls for this season. Have still some fine young heifers for sale. Call and see them and compare prices and quality with what others are offering. Correspondence solicited. **PAUL BROS., Killarney, Man.**

OAK GROVE FARM.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

MASTERPIECE = 23750 = red-roan, by Grand Sweep (imp.). Three young bulls by Masterpiece, and heifers by Knuckle Duster (imp.), Village Hero and Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows in pig. Boars fit for service. Orders booked now for young pigs. Pairs not akin. White Plymouth Rock eggs.

JAMES BRAY, LONGBURN, MANITOBA.

RIVEREDGE FARM. Shorthorn Cattle and Standard-bred Horses. Herd headed by Sityton Stamp (imported). Females bred from or tracing to Windsor (imported). **A. TITUS, NAPINKA, MAN.**

Breeder of Shorthorns.

Imp. Baron's Pride 28855 at head of herd. B. P. Rocks and Bronze turkey eggs for sale. **J. H. KINNEAR, SOURIS, MAN.**

SHORTHORNS.

Will sell either of my stock bulls, Robbie O'Day = 22672 = or Veracity = 31419 =. Also a number of young bulls, some good enough for herd heads. **YORKSHIRES.** A few young sows to farrow in May. Orders booked for spring pigs. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS.** Some choice cockerels. **RYE GRASS.** Large quantity of clean, bright seed, also clean Flax Seed. **Andrew Graham, Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, Man.** Carman and Roland shipping stations.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT

THE WESTERN FARMERS' Live Stock Insurance Co. HEAD OFFICE: ROOM 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, Winnipeg. Chartered by the Manitoba Govt. and the N.-W.T. P. O. Box 1382. **D. PRITCHARD, President.** **H. S. PATERSON, Secretary.**

I AM PURE GALLOWAY WHEN I GO HENCE I WANT CARRUTHERS & CO. TO TAN MY HIDE FOR A ROBE.

"What a Wise Old Chap!" He has left his hide in good hands. Send for our circular in reference to custom tanning. We send samples of work with circular. **CARRUTHERS & CO., TANNERS,** and dealers in hides, wool, sheepskins, furs, tallow, etc. 9th Street, Brandon, Man.

Thorndale Shorthorns.

25 BULLS, and about 100 FEMALES, of all ages, to choose from. **JOHN S. ROBSON, Manitou, Man.**

D. FRASER & SONS, EMERSON, MAN.

Best and most importers of Durham Cattle, Shorthorn and Southdown Sheep, and Pure-bred and China Pigs a specialty. Young stock for sale. **9-3-m**

Horse Owners

Look to your interests and use the safest, speediest and most positive cure for ailments of your horses, for which an external remedy can be used, viz

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any scar or bluish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. 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, testimonial, etc. Address: **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.**

Shorthorns, Tamworths & Yorkshires

For Sale: Young bulls, cows and heifers (in calf) sired by Pomeroy Favorite and Knight Templar. Young sows of both breeds and both sexes ready for shipment now. Correspondence answered promptly. **W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.** 7 miles north of Rosser, main line C. P. R.

CHOICE Shorthorn Bulls FOR SALE.

All nearly 2 years old. Apply for pedigrees and particulars: **THE FOREMAN, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man.** Or **C. C. CASTLE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

Maple Grove Stock Farm SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

From three months to eight months old. Sired by Lord Stanley 25th - 29247. Also have left a few **P. R. COCKERELS.**

WALTER JAMES, ROSSER, MAN.

5 mile west of Winnipeg, on main line C. P. R.

Lakeview Stock Farm. SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

I am offering for sale bulls and heifers of good quality. Cheap if sold soon. **THOMAS SPEERS, OAK LAKE, MANITOBA.**

LAKESIDE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

3 young bulls, 11 to 14 months old; quality and prices right. **R. McLENNAN, HOLMFIELD, MAN.**

Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

One Shorthorn bull for sale. **J. G. WASHINGTON, Elysee Stock Farm, Ninga, Man.**

Home Bank Farm OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Are still to the front. Some grand sows, bred for the spring trade. Have two fine litters ready to ship about March 15th. Now booking orders. Call or write for prices. **Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, Man.**

YORKSHIRES!

Bred sows all sold. Orders taken for spring pigs from large and matured sows. Send your orders in early and have first choice. Price: \$10 each, \$18 a pair. Address: **KING BROS., Wawanese, Man.**

Pave the way to victory by investigating the merit of Chambers' Barred Rocks.

They are always among the winners at the leading shows. Also Buff Rocks (Nugget strain), B. Hamburgs, and S. C. B. Lightorns. Eggs, \$2 for 13, \$3 for 30. **Thos. H. Chambers, Brandon, Man.**

GOSSIP.

Capt. Clark, the manager of "Manitoba's Big Fair" at Brandon, has joined the last contingent for South Africa. He will be greatly missed in Brandon, and especially in connection with the Summer Fair, on the date of which are, however, so many capable and enthusiastic workers that we feel sure the Fair will in no wise suffer. The banner issued by the Brandon Fair Board this year represents a fair damsel travelling through space on the back of an Emden goose, headed for the trustees of Brandon's Big Summer Fair.

A young breeder of Shorthorns, and one who will have to be reckoned with in the future, is John Graham, of Carberry, whose herd contributed the second-prize yearling bull to the Winnipeg Fair, in the white Captain Jack, by Hillsburg Tom. He is a thick supply fellow, with a tendency to both heavy and rapid fleshing. Several good, useful females were to be seen, from among which will be picked a herd for the late, Kerfoot Princess, by Topsman, out of a Merry Maiden cow, is a good sort. Several useful young bulls of marketable age were noticed, among them a red, Topsman yearling, a well-colored, mostly-boned fellow who secured second in the C. P. R. class in 1901 as a yearling. Parties wanting such bulls cannot go far astray in writing Mr. Graham for prices and terms.

RACE PROGRAMME AT THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL.

Purses of \$2,500 and \$3,500 offered. The speed programme of the Winnipeg Industrial, to be held July 22nd to 25th, is undoubtedly the most elaborate offering of big purses ever held up for the horsemen of Western Canada, and must prove an immense attraction to all lovers of fast races.

- Tuesday.
1. Stallion trot or pace, mile heats, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$50; \$100.
 2. Farmers' green trot, bona-fide, etc., entrance fee \$5; \$100.
 3. Half-mile, ponies, 2 in 3, 14 hands high, entrance fee \$7.50; \$150.
 4. Citizens' purse, 14 dash, entrance fee \$125; \$2,500. Weight for age and usual sex allowance; 1st prize, 75 per cent.; 2nd prize, 15 per cent.; 3rd prize, 10 per cent. Winners of this race will be penalized 5 lbs., 2nd 3 lbs., in other running races.
 5. All ages, 7-8 mile dash. Weight for age. Entrance fee \$10; \$200. Team race.
- Wednesday.
6. 2:35 trot and 2:40 pace, mile heats, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$45; \$300.
 7. 2:10 trot and 2:15 pace, Industrial purse, mile heats, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$35; \$700.
 8. Half-mile heats, 2 in 3, weight for age, entrance fee \$10; \$200.
 9. 1 1/4 mile dash, 3-year-olds carry 110 lbs., 4-year-olds 115 lbs., 5-year-olds and over 120 lbs., with usual sex allowance, winners of Citizens' purse to carry 5 lbs. extra, 2nd horse to carry 3 lbs., entrance fee \$15; \$300.
- Thursday.
10. 2:15 trot and 2:20 pace, mile heats, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$20; \$400.
 11. Trot or pace, mile heats, 3 in 5, trotters 2:30, pacers, 2:35, entrance fee \$20; \$400.
 12. Four-year-old and over, weight for age, 14 miles, \$12.50; horses not running 1st or 2nd in mile and eighth allowed 3 lbs. Manitoba - Northwest Territories - British Columbia bred horses allowed 5 lbs.; \$250.
 13. Manitoba Derby, 1-1/4 miles, for 3-year-olds; weight for age; horses to be owned or trained in Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia prior to April 15th, 1902, and trained in these provinces from that date; 5 lbs. allowed to colts bred in Manitoba, Northwest Territories or British Columbia; entrance fee \$20; \$400.
 14. Three-quarter-mile dash; all ages; winners of 7-8 to carry 5 lbs. extra; entrance fee \$10; \$200.
- Friday.
15. Free-for-all; trot or pace; mile heats, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$175; \$3,500. Division: 1st, \$2,000; 2nd, \$700; 3rd, \$450; 4th, \$350.
 16. 2:20 trot or 2:35 pace, 3 in 5, entrance fee \$20; \$400.
 17. Ladies' Plate - The great trial stakes for all ages, 14 miles, 3-year-olds to carry 105 lbs., 4-year-olds to carry 112 lbs., 5-year-olds to carry 117 lbs., with usual sex allowance, entries to be made with manager on or before 1st May; \$5 must accompany entry, when name of person making entry is all that will be necessary; \$5 additional must be paid on or before May 23, when entries must be entered, giving name and breeding of sows, and \$25 additional to start. Horses for this race and the Derby must be owned in Manitoba, the N.-W. T. or British Columbia, on or before April 15th, 1902, and trained in those provinces from that date. Divided: 1st, \$1,000 and \$275; 2nd, \$200; 3rd, \$35; 4th, \$100.
 18. 5/8 mile long dash, handicap, ponies 112 hands to carry 100 lbs., 3-year-olds 107 lbs., 4-year-olds 110 lbs., 5-year-olds and over 112 lbs., usual sex allowance, entrance fee \$40; Purse, \$200.
 19. Stocholma, 1 1/4 miles, over 2-year-olds, including hurdles, 1 foot high, 30 lbs. weight, 3 in 5, water over 100 lbs. wide, 3-year-olds to carry 114 lbs., 4-year-olds to carry 117 lbs., 5-year-olds to carry 124 lbs., usual sex allowance, and 100 lbs. extra; professional rate 7 lbs. for 100 lbs. extra; entrance fee \$12.50; Purse, \$250.

Horse Health



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Dick's Blood Purifier

will build up a run down horse. It tones up the system, rids stomach of bots, worms and other parasites which undermine an animal's health.

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WE have a large quantity of vacant lands in Manitoba and the Territories for sale, on easy terms. Also some bargains in improved farms, in different portions of the Province. For instance, one hundred and sixty acres (twenty-five cultivated), good house, and two stables, for \$800. If you wish to sell, write us.

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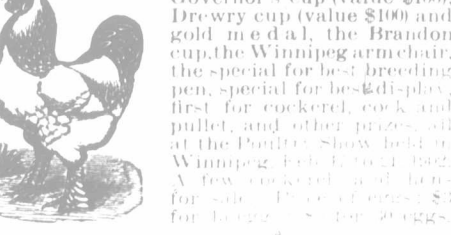
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BIG LIGHT BRAHMAS.



My birds won the Lieut. Governor's cup (value \$100), Drovers' cup (value \$100) and gold medal, the Brandon cup, the Winnipeg armchair, the special for best breeding pen, special for best display, first for cockerel, cock and pullet, and other prizes, all at the Pacific Show held in Winnipeg, Feb. 1902. A few cockerels and pullets for sale. Price of eggs, \$2 for 10 eggs, \$3 for 20 eggs.

Shipped when wanted. Place orders early. **J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, VERNON, MANITOBA.** PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

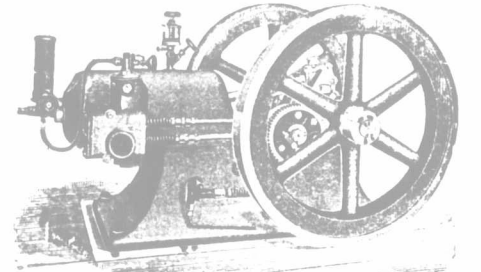
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THE SALE OF THE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
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Rising 3, large size and very smooth, has won 4 prizes and a gold medal at the two exhibitions.
LORD STANLEY 2532, rising 2, also a prizewinner.
CLOTH OF GOLD 2929, 5 years old; first prize winner at Toronto and first and second prize at London. Also brood mare and a number of very fine foals, both sexes.
TWO HACKNEY stallions, also two mares rising 1 and 2 years old, large, level-sole, high steppers, well bred, etc. Size, action and quality combined in all.
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The roan Shorthorn bull, Major General 74984; calved March, 1898; winner of 1st prizes at Lord Tredegar's and other shows; H. C. at the Cardiff Royal, champion of United Counties Show. Sire the Royal champion Major 39419, by Field Marshal 17870, dam the prize Hebe cow. Queen's Hees, by Mr. Duthie's Lord Chancellor. Major General is very active and an excellent getter. For terms write

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Kinellar Stamp (3044).
One-year-old bay.
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.

A few choice 2-year old heifers, 1 yearling and 2 calves, all sired by my imported prizewinning bull, Judge Akkrum De K-3rd, and out of rich-bred cows. Stock strictly choice. A few Tamworths to offer.
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Amphion, Vol. 24, 2 years old, bay; Bucepholus, Vol. 24, 2 years old, black; Voyager, Vol. 24, 2 years old, brown; Lord Garty, Vol. 23, 4 years old, brown. Representing the blood of Golden Sovereign, Sir Christopher, Montravel Matchless, and Royal Garty.
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The three imp. stallions, Copyright, Baron Frederick and Baron Laing, and the Canadian-bred stallion, Laurentain. Ayrshires all ages; and poultry, utility breeds. Eggs for sale.
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Shires, Shorthorns, and Leicesters.
Young stock of both sexes for sale. Imported Prince Louis = 32082 = heads the herd. Write for prices or come and see them.
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For the cure of Spavins, King-bone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **DR. FRED. RICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.**

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Imp. Sunny Slope Tom 1st at head. The blood of Lord Wilton, Garfield, Grove 3rd, Beau Real and Diplomat represented. Special offering: 5 bulls, good ones, ranging in age from 9 mos. to 2 1/2 years; 6 young cows and heifers. Inspection and correspondence solicited. 2 choice registered Berkshire boars, price \$10.00 each.
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GALLOWAYS of the choicest breeding and most fashionable strains. Inspection or correspondence invited. **A. M. & ROBERT SHAW,**
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High-class Herefords

We have for sale the following choice young stock, which have been bred from imported and American sires. Intending buyers will do well to inspect the following: 18 young bulls, 2 aged bulls, 20 young heifers. Correspondence invited.
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A few choice heifers and young bulls by **Mark Hanna**, sweepstakes bull at Pan American.
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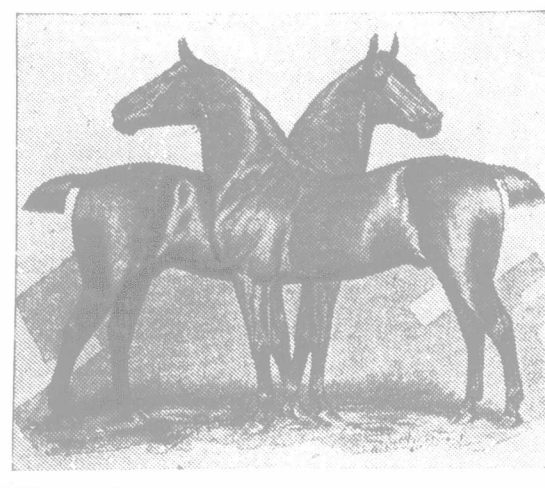
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Oldenburg German Coaches, Black Percherons, Normans and Belgians.

We import and sell more German Coach stallions than all others. We buy every horse ourselves direct from the breeder in Europe. Come to headquarters for high-class, serviceable stallions.
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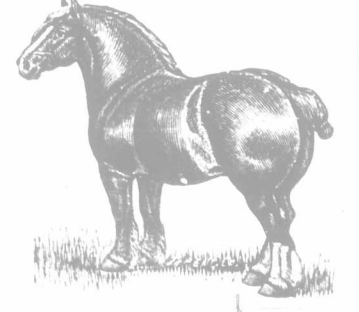


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We will send our "Attachment," charges paid one way, to any part of Canada C. O. D., and subject to examination and approval of method. When satisfied it will do all we claim for it, pay the express agent our price, \$3.00. If not, the return freight will cost only a few cents. Our article will control any vice known to a horse, and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever used. Full illustrations and directions are enclosed. A boy can adjust it, and it can be used with any harness, vehicle or implement. If you have a troublesome horse, or a colt you wish to break in, write at once to

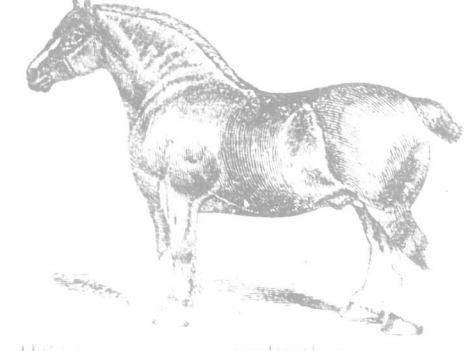
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Choice Registered Fillies

That I am now breeding to that noted stock horse, Lord Lynedoch (Imp.) (4530), also 1 young stallions under 2 years, and The Royal Arch (3171), rising 1 year old, and by Erskine's Pride (Imp.) (1332), and a grand-son of that prizewinning mare, Daisy (Imp.) 97.
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The Largest Importers and Exporters of Horses in Canada.

Being sold out our last consignment of horses, we are again making preparations to receive a large consignment in September. This will include many valuable horses, of large size, quality, breeding and action. Care will be taken in the selection of our consignment. We have imported a great number of stallions at the principal shows, which we believe that we bring out the right kind. We are in an excellent position to supply the best quality at most reasonable prices. Having our representatives in the Dominion, intending purchasers desiring to see our horses, please write or call upon **JAMES DALGETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.**

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We are now offering a number of heifers and heifer calves; a few bull calves; a number of cows; all bred in the purple and as good as the best. Also Shropshire and Cotswold sheep. -om

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Fashionably bred, of both sexes and all ages. Nothing reserved. H. PARKER, Durham P. O. and Station.

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, both sexes, all ages. As good as the best.

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A FEW CHOICE SHORTHORNS YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS

In calf to Imp. Prince of the Forest and Prince Ramsden; also a few young bulls fit for service. G. A. Brodie, - Bethesda, Ont.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. Two good young bulls fit for service. Also females all ages. Herd headed by (imp.) Spicy Marquis. JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.

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Are of the up-to-date sort. We have for sale a number of young bulls and heifers of all ages. Marengo Heydon Duke (imp.) heads the herd. -om

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Of both sexes, of the following noted families: Golden Drops, Rosebuds, Claras, Matchlesses, Strathallans, Vain Duchesses, Marr Beautys, Mayflowers, Crimson Flowers, and others; 56 head to select from. Herd headed by the imported Bracelet bull, Red Duke = 36981 = (77885).

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This herd is headed by the famous show bull, Spicy Robin = 28259 = (bred by J. & W. B. Watt), grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor, and of the noted English family, and contains such noted tribes as Nonpareils, Crimson Fuchsiars, Mysias, Butterflies, and Languishes. Shorthorns of both sexes. Also a choice litter of Yorkshire sows, 6 mos. old, ready to be bred, for sale. George D. Fletcher, Binkham P. O., Ont. Erin Shipping Station, C.P.R.

J. R. McCallum, Iona Station, Ont.

Offers young SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, of choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Iona Stn. on M.C.R., half a mile from farm.

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Herd comprises representatives of best Scotch-bred families, with Lord Lavender at head. Young animals of both sexes for sale. -om

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of the following families, for sale at moderate prices: Village, Broadhooks, Beaufort Roses, Missies, Claras, Floras, Nonpareils, Minas and other choice strains. Write for catalogue. Shropshire Ramsden sires for sale as usual. -om

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Cows and heifers, imp. and home-bred. Bulls, imp. and home-bred—all ages. Representing the fashionable blood of Scotland.

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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. -om

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SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE: A choice lot of Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 16 months old, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) = 20833 =; and cows of the Mara family. They must be sold at once. Prices away down to suit customers. FITZGERALD BROS., -om

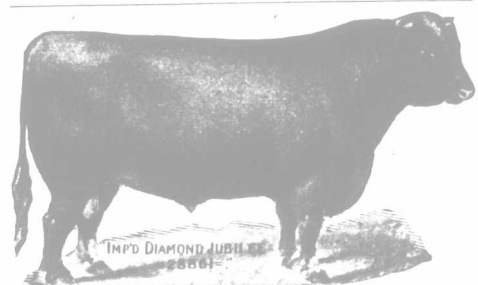
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SHORTHORN CATTLE, CLYDESDALES HORSES, LEICESTER and OXFORD SHEEP, and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Our herd contains such families as Matchlesses, English Ladys, Mildreds, Village Buds, Missies, Stamford, Mysias, Vanillas, Clarets, and Marthas. The imported bulls, Scottish Peer and Coming Star (a prizewinner at Chicago in 1901), now head the herd. Farms 2 miles from Flora Stn., G.T.R. and C.P.R., 12 miles north of Guelph. -om

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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS. We are now offering a few young bulls, from 6 to 11 months; also a few heifers, from 6 months to 2 years; all showing No. 1 quality. W. G. HOWDEN, -om COLUMBUS P. O.



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SHORTHORNS & CLYDESDALES 100 SHORTHORNS TO SELECT FROM. Herd bulls (imp.) Diamond Jubilee = 28861 and Double Gold = 37852. May offering: 5 grand young bulls, and cows and heifers of all ages. Clydesdales: One 3-year-old stallion, and one 1-year-old mare (in foal). Farm one mile north of town. -om

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Good ones. Chocily bred. Moderate prices. Send for bull catalogue. Also Scotch-bred cows and heifers.

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Exeter station on London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R. adjoins the farm. -om

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FOR SALE: 9 imported bulls and bull calves. 11 home-bred bulls and bull calves, from imported cows and by imported bulls. 17 home-bred bull calves. A large and excellent lot of young cows and heifers of various ages. -om

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Scotch Shorthorns

BREEDING FEMALES ALL IMPORTED.

Imp. Golden Drop Victor our present stock bull. Eleven young bulls and some young cows for sale at reasonable prices.

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LESS LABOR AND MORE MONEY ON THE FARM.

BUY A LOW-DOWN, THICK-FLESHED

Hillhurst Shorthorn Bull,

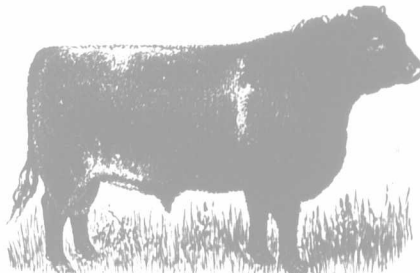
Scotch-topped, from Cumberland, Gloucestershire, or Canadian dairy strain, and raise DEEP-MILKING, BIG-FRAMED COWS AND BABY BEEF in nature's way. Many cows that do not pay board at the pail will give a handsome return in growing beef. Four handsome young bulls, seven to nine months old, reds and roans, by the celebrated imported sires, "Joy of Morning" and "Scottish Hero," for sale at moderate prices. Low freights.

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Spring Grove Stock Farm.

Shorthorn Cattle AND Lincoln Sheep.

HERD prize and sweep-stake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1897 and 1898. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull, Imp. Wanderer's Last, last of the



get of the great sire, Wanderer, of the Cruickshank Brawith Bud tribe. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply -om

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Rapids Farm Ayrshires.

REINFORCED BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS of 2 bulls and 20 cows, selected from noted Scotch herds, and including the male and female champions at leading Scottish shows last year. Imported Douglasdale of Dam of Aber, champion at the Pan-American, heads the herd. Representatives of this herd won the first herd prize at the exhibitions at— -om

Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900, and at the Pan-American in 1901.

Come and see or write for prices.



Young Bulls and Heifers for Sale, bred from High-class Imported Stock.

Robert Hunter, Manager for W. Watson Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Quebec.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

From 6 to 18 months old. Nearly all from imp. dams, and sired by the imp. Golden Drop bull, Royal Prince. Catalogue upon application. -om

John Miller & Sons, Brougham P. O. CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. -om

Mercer's Shorthorns

Are represented by Misses Stanbrite, Floras, Claret Princesses, Red Roses, Lachlan, Lachlan Flowers, and Matchless Lumber. Bred by the imp. Spicy Robin, a son of Aberdeen, and of 600 sires and all ages for sale. -om

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FREEMAN P. O., ONT.,
IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Scotch Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep,

Make a Special Offering for May and June:
One of our imp. stock bulls, 3 years old, red; one imp. bull, 2 years, roan; two bulls imp. in dam, 15 months; four bull calves from imp. cows, 12 and 14 months; four home-bred bulls by imp. bulls, 15 to 18 months; seventy-five imp. and home-bred cows and heifers, all ages. Catalogues on application. om

Burlington Jct., G.T.R. Stn., Tele. & 'Phone.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE: 6 yearling bulls and heifers, all ages. Cows and heifers in calf to Sir James, deep milkers. om
H. E. HIND, Hagersville P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and M. C. R.

GEO. ISAAC, BOMANTON, ONT.,

BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF
Scotch Shorthorn & Clydesdale CATTLE & HORSES.
Forty-one head of Shorthorns arrived from quarantine 20th March. One Clydesdale stallion for sale. om
COBBOURG STATION, G. T. R.

HAWTHORN HERD

of deep-milking Shorthorns for sale. Six young bulls of first-class quality and breeding and from AI dairy cows. om
WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londonboro, Ont.

For Sale: Very heavy, massive cows of Bates and Cruickshank breed. Two-year-old heifers in calf. Stock bull, Imperial 2nd, No. 28883. Bull calf, 11 months (Caucopper Boy 2nd = 39878=), dam Flora = 32974=; also dark red heifer calves. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont. om

Shorthorns and Berkshires

Four young bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Pigs, 2 to 6 months old. Pairs supplied not akin. om
MAC CAMPBELL, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

Hillside Shorthorns and Shropshires.

Bulls, from 8 to 18 months old; heifers, various ages, of true type and fashionable breeding; also 25 ram lambs and 15 ewe lambs, from imp. sire. Will quote prices right for quick sales. om
L. Burnett, Greenbank P. O., Ont.; Uxbridge Stn., G. T. R.

SHORTHORNS (imported)

Two choice young imported bulls—one roan and one red. Write: om
THOS. RUSSELL, EXETER, ONT.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS:

I am now offering a few heifers, Claret, Floras, and one Missie; also a choice year-old bull, by Aberdeen of Markham. om
W. G. MILSON, GORING P. O. and MAREDALE STATION.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prim's Minister at head of herd. Imp. Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, and other Scotch families. Lincolns won more than half the money and first for flock at the Pan-American; International, Chicago, 1901 and 1902. om
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

QUEENSTON HEIGHTS SHORTHORNS

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
In service: Derby (imp.) = 32657 = ; Lord Montalis, by Collynie Archer (imp.) 28860 = . Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot or in calf to imported bull at moderate prices.

HUDSON USHER,

QUEENSTON, ONT. om
FARM 3 MILES NORTH NIAGARA FALLS

HOLWELL MANOR FARM

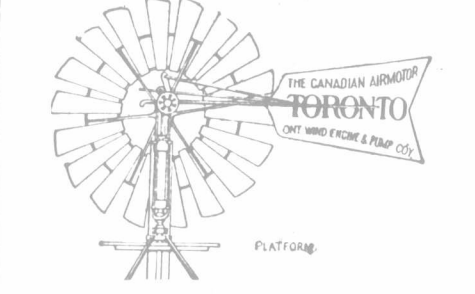
SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, SCOTCH COLLIES.
D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds & Berkshires

FOR SALE: Five young bulls from 9 to 11 months old, Bates and Cruickshank breeding; also a few young cows, heifers and heifer calves. Young pigs ready to wean, of the long bacon type. om
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CANADIAN AIRMOTOR

robs the wind of its power, and gives it to you at your

BARN OR PUMP.

Does more hard work than any other farm implement.

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LIMITED. TORONTO, ONT.
Manitoba Agents: BALFOUR IMPLEMENT COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale: TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS, registered: sires, British Hope (30946) and Royal Charlie (3018). Also Yorkshires and Berkshires, both sexes. Write: om
C. & J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.

25 HOLSTEIN CALVES

For March, April and May delivery, from such noted strains as Homestead De Kol, Abbekerk Chief, and Corella Ykema, imported, and others. We have spared no expense in getting the best pedigrees furnished. Express prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed. om
H. GEORGE & SONS, CRAMPTON, ONT.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS 4

For Sale: From 4 to 7 months old, having sires 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. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth. om

Ridgedale Farm Holstein-Friesians for Sale.

2 yearling bulls; also bull and heifer calves; all of choice breeding. Prices always reasonable. Write, or come and see them. K. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. om

FOR SALE: A SPLENDID LOT OF Jersey Cattle.

41 HEAD TO CHOOSE FROM.
Close descendants of my most noted prizewinners, and closely related to many animals I have sold that have won easily in the Northwest and all over Canada. My shipments last summer ranged from Manitoba to State of Delaware, U. S. om

MRS. E. M. JONES,

BOX 324. BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

BRAMPTON JERSEY HERD

Offers: 3 St. Lambert bulls from 6 to 14 months old, out of high testing cows; 1 yearling and 5 bull calves, sired by Brampton's Monarch (imp.). Four young bulls sired by him won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes under one year, and 1st prize under six months, also 1st, 2nd and 3rd at London and Ottawa, in 1911. The best is none too good. These young bulls have never been beaten. Get one to head your herd. om
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Stations.

Show Ayrshires

FOR SALE.—I offer 2 choice show heifer calves, also 3 August (1901) bulls and 1 very fine March (1902) bull by imp. sire. om
W. W. BALLANTYNE, Stratford, Ont. "Nedpath Farm" adjoins city. Main line G. T. R.

JERSEYS FOR SALE

A few choice Jersey bulls and bull calves for sale at very low prices. Choice breeding; good colors. Write for prices. om
W. W. EVERITT, CHATHAM, ONT. "Old Eden Park Farm," Box 555.

Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont.

Breeder of Ayrshire, Jersey and registered Cotswold sheep. Have also some young bulls from Count, fit for service, also Berkshire swine. om

F. L. GREEN,

BREEDER OF
Jersey Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.
Choice stock of each sex for sale. om

PICKERING STATION, G. T. R. GREENWOOD P. O.
CLARKE STATION, C. P. R.

FOR SALE:

Three grandly-bred Ayrshire bull calves, 12 to 15 mos. old. Also young calves, by Napoleon of Auchinbrain (imp.), whose dam has a record of 72 lbs. of milk per day. A few choice young Berkshire and Yorkshire sows could be served before shipping. Collie pups, from Perfection Queen. Address—
T. D. McCALLUM, Nether Lea, Danville, Que. om

Ayrshire Bulls

from 1 1/2 years to 6 months, from special milking stock, sired by the sweepstakes bull, Cock of the North—3957—, also females all ages. Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs, either sex, and B. P. Rocks. For particulars write om
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AYRSHIRE CATTLE AND POULTRY.

FOR SALE: Royal Star of St. Annes, 1st-prize bull at Toronto and London, also heifer calves, heifers and cows from dams with milk records from 40 to 61 lbs. per day. Price from \$35 to \$80 each. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, \$1.50 each. Four pair Toulouse geese, \$1.00 per pair. For particulars write om
WILLIAM THORN, Norfolk Co., Lynedoch, Ontario, Front Run Stock Farm.

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

Imported bulls at head of herd: Glencairn 3rd, Napoleon of Auchinbrain, and Lord Dudley. Forty imported females, selected from leading Scotch herds, and their produce from above-named bulls. Size combined with quality and style, well-formed udders, good-sized teats, and capacity for large milk production. Bull calves for sale; also a few young cows and heifers. For prices and particulars address JAMES BODEN, Mgr., St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. om
Farm close to St. Anne Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R., 20 miles west of Montreal.

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Patented Design. Made from Finest Quality Swiss Bell Metal.
We sell exclusively to the jobbing trade, but to introduce these delightfully musical toned Swiss Cow Bells more generally, offer them singly or in sets, tuned to accord. Made in different sizes, with extra fine and substantial straps, or singly with or without straps. Send for circular of Cow, Sheep and Turkey Bells, etc. We are the oldest Bell Makers in America. om
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS: February, March and April calves, good colors, from heavy milkers, and sired by our imported bull. Very desirable calves. January litters: very promising. Moderate prices. Can supply you with anything you need. Write us. om
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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH

THE ORIGINAL
Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip
Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders. For sheep. om
Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.
Cattle, horses, pigs, etc.
Cleanses the skin from all insects, and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy.
Prevents the attack of Warble Fly.
Heals saddle galls, sore shoulders, ulcers, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

No danger, safe, cheap, and effective

Beware of Imitations.
Sold in large tins at 75 cents. To make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, strength required. Special terms to large buyers, men, and others requiring large quantities. om
SENT FOR PAMPHLET.

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Sole agent for the Dominion.

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PERFECT instruments in one. Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, large or small, with same blade. Extracts horns. Testimonials free. Price, \$1.50; or send \$1, get it on trial, if it suits send balance.
Patented April 23, 1901, U. S.
FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa.

American Leicester Breeders' ASSOCIATION.

A. W. Smith, Pres., Maple Lodge, Ont.
Pedigrees now being received for Vol. 4. For information, blanks, etc., address:

A. J. TEMPLE, Sec., CAMERON, ILL., om U. S. A.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEDIGREE AYRSHIRES.

Cows and heifers, all bred from prizewinning stock at the leading shows. om
Robert Wilson, Mansurrae, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herdbook. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this. om
WM. BELL, Ratcheugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland, Eng.

Ayrshire HERD OF 150 cows and heifers,

bred from deep milkers, with large teats, of a commercial stamp. Established over half a century. J. & A. Wilson, Boghall Farm, Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland. om

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP GREAT ENGLISH PEDIGREE SALES,

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Waters & Rawlence, Salisbury, Eng., will sell by public auction, during the season, upwards of

50,000 PURE-BRED EWES, LAMBS, RAMS.

including both rams and ewes from the best registered prizewinning flocks in the country. Commissions carefully executed. Address—

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WALTON HERD OF PEDIGREE PIGS,

The property of Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., Walton Hall, Warrington, England.
This herd is unrivalled for its true type, large size and strong constitutional vigor. It is the premier herd in England at the present day. Its show-yard career is unique, the champion prize for the best Large White pig at the R. A. S. E. having been won by pigs bred in the herd in 1896, '97, '99 and 1901, besides leading prizes too numerous to mention at all the principal agricultural shows in England. A choice selection of boars and sows for sale. Inspection invited. All purchases carefully shipped. For particulars, apply to the Manager, MR. J. HALLAS, Higher Walton, Warrington, England. Railway stations:—Warrington (Bank Quay) per L. & N. W. Ry.; (Central) per Midland, G. N. or G. C. Rys. Telegrams, "HALLAS Higher-Walton." om

FAMOUS ALL OVER THE WORLD ALFRED MANSELL & CO., LIVESTOCK AGENTS AND EXPORTERS, SHREWSBURY.

BRITISH STOCK selected and shipped to all parts of the world. Write for prices to ALFRED MANSELL & CO., Shrewsbury, England, or to our American representative, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., Canada.

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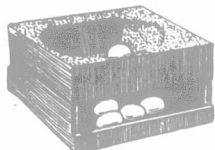
Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association, Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Free Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Importer. All kinds of registered stock fully selected and exported on commission. Quotations given, and all enquiries attended to.

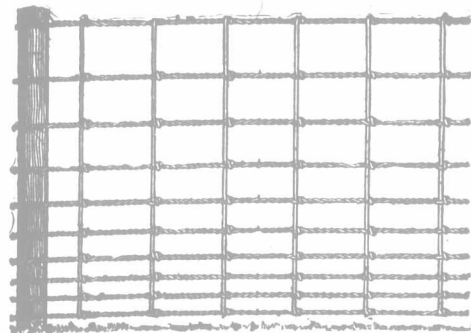
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"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING-ADJUSTABLE (Patented Can. & U.S.) The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple-Effective-Durable No springs - Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfr., 12 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



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OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., OSHAWA, ONT.

COOPER SHEEP DIP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries. If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to EVANS & SONS, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, UXBRIDGE, ONT., BREEDER OF Pure-bred Cotswolds choice quality om UXBRIDGE P. O. AND STATION.

IMPORTED COTSWOLDS

We are now offering some choice shearlings of both sexes; also this season's crop of lambs, sired by Imp. Swanwick.

BROOKS & LANGMAID, COURTICE P. O. SIX MILES FROM OSHAWA STATION, G. T. R. om

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

Imported and home-bred stock, prizewinners at all the leading fairs. ELGIN F. PARK, om Box 21, Burgessville, Ontario, Canada.

SUMMERHILL OXFORDS.

Present offering: A choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs. Also 50 extra nice yearling ewes. PETER ARKELL & SONS, om Teeswater P. O. and Station.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Can sell a few choice ewes of different ages, bred to our imported rams, May King 1st and Earl of Fairfield 2nd; also 75 good ewe and ram lambs, and an imported two-shear ram. Come and see our flock, or write us for prices, etc. om

HENRY ARKELL & SON, TEESWATER, ONT. MILDMAY, G. T. R.; TEESWATER, C. P. R.

50 SHROPS. 50 FOR SALE:

Shearling and two-shear rams; also stock ram, bred by John Miller & Sons, and this season's crop of lambs ready for the fall trade. Foundation stock bred by Mansell, England. Prices moderate. A card will bring them. ROWAT BROS., Ont. Pheasant station, G. T. R., 5 Hillsdale, Ont. om

IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

The annual report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, recently issued by Mr. John M. True, Secretary, is a very creditable volume of 340 pages, full of useful information.

At a sale of Shorthorns held at Sioux City, Iowa, May 2nd, contributed by half a dozen breeders, 58 head were sold at an average of \$368. The highest price was \$1,375, for Messrs. C. C. Bigler & Sons' imported two-year-old heifer, Dalmeny Regina 5th, in calf to imp. Choice Goods.

Free Treatment

DR HOPE'S

TINY TABLET TREATMENT You can't get well without it.

For LIVER KIDNEY and NERVE Troubles.

The three most prevailing causes of death in the present century. The Dr. Hope Medicine Co., Limited are so positive of the efficacy of their Treatment that they send Free Samples and their large treatise entitled "How to Live Long" on receipt of name and address. Write at once to

DR. HOPE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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is best secured by using "Safe Lock" Shingles



on all your buildings. Prevents many fires and makes others easier controlled. The Safe Lock Metal Shingles are lightning proof too and keep out the snow and rain. Small Shingle showing construction mailed free.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited PRESTON, ONT.

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FREE SPALDING OUTFIT. Genuine Spalding Ball, Spalding Ash Bat, Spalding Catcher's Mask, Spalding Baseball Cap and Spalding Catcher's Glove, all five given free for selling at 15c. each only 16 stylish, Good-topped Hat Pins, set with handsome and artistic Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, etc. They sell themselves. J. A. R. Williams, Middleburgh, Man., March 23th, says: "I received the Hat Pins at .15 and at 6.30 they were all sold. The Pins are good value and go like hot cakes." Write for Hat Pins today. Sell them, return the money, and we send this Genuine Spalding Baseball Outfit. THE JEWELRY CO., Box 3331 Toronto, Ontario.

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THE STANDARD AMMONIAC FERTILIZER FOR

MONEY CROPS

CORN, FRUIT, HAY, SUGAR BEETS, AND WHEAT. om

Send post card for formulas and free bulletins.

William S. Myers, Director, Dept. A, 12 John Street, New York.

CHAS. GROAT, BROOKLIN, ONT.

OFFERS FOR SALE

Gotswold Ewes and Ewe Lambs of good quality and breeding. Also a registered stallion, 1 year old, and one filly foal. Good ones. A Duchess of Gloster bull, 15 months old, for sale. Write for price and particulars. om

London Fence Machines

HIGH QUALITY, LOW COST.

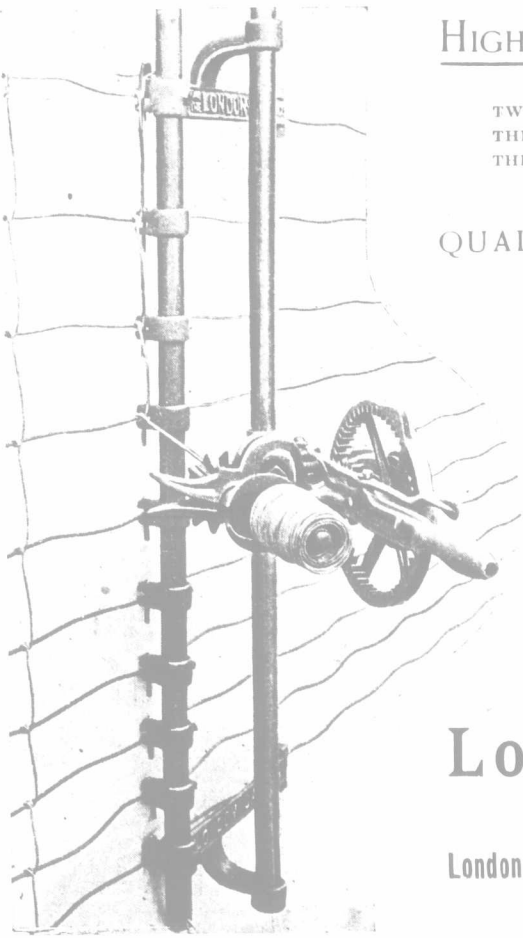
TWO THINGS SELDOM COMBINED ARE THE FEATURES OF FENCE BUILT WITH THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE. IT COMBINES

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

NO FENCE CAN BE BUILT BETTER, CHEAPER OR FASTER THAN WITH THE LONDON. BUILD YOUR FENCE ON THE GROUND; IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO GET THE HIGHEST QUALITY; AND THE LONDON IS THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD FOR BUILDING IT. FORTY TO SIXTY RODS IS AN EASY DAY'S WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUES SHOWING COST OF MATERIAL IN TWELVE STYLES OF FENCE.

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Is the result of scientific study. It is formulated by Dr. Hess, a graduate of both veterinary and medical colleges. If the colleges of veterinary science know of nothing better it must be good.

What prominent Indiana stockmen say of it:-

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Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a Guaranteed Milk and Flesh Producer.

It is not a stimulant, but a tonic. It builds up the system of the animal generally. Horses show greater ambition when fed Dr. Hess' Stock Food. They do more work and stand it better.

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FREE.-Dr. Hess' scientific veterinary work, giving the symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address: DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, OHIO.

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It will not sag, and is cheap, strong and durable. Write for circular and prices. Good Agents Wanted in every locality, to whom we guarantee good returns. om

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Used with uniform success on twenty-six Government Experiment Stations in the U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and many thousands of persons in every walk of life. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price refunded. The original and only genuine non-moisture incubator, fully covered by patent.

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Agents carry incubators in stock, duty paid, and can save you money. Complete 180-page catalogue for 1902, finely illustrated, free if you mention this paper. A-K for Book No. 110. Address: Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

Linden Oxford and Shorthorns

Flock composed of selections from the best English flocks and their progeny. None but the best imp. rams used. Stock for sale. om

R. J. HINE, Dutton, Ont.

W. S. CARPENTER, "MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Shropshire Sheep.

Ram and ewe lambs for sale. Well covered. Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R. om

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HIGH-CLASS SHROPSHIRE.

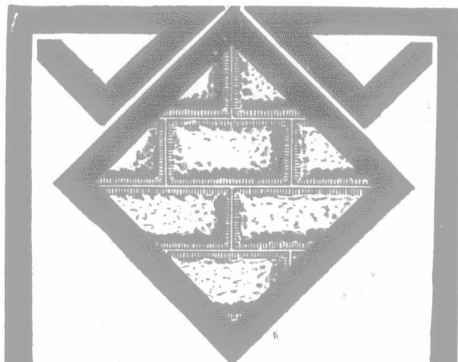
A flock of 75, of good type. Two-shear rams, shearling rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, fine luscious fellows. Flock headed by a fine imported ram. Write for prices. Abram Rudell, Hespeler P. O., Ont. om

C. P. R. and G. T. R.

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE

Two bears 11 mos. old; 4 bears 6 mos. old; 2 bears 3 mos. old; 4 bears 2 mos. old; also a number of sows from 3 to 4 mos. old. Now is the time to order spring pigs, which are arriving daily, sired by Longfellow 10th of H. F. No. 8623, Willow Lodge Farm (6780) and Milton Lad (6620). Pairs supplied not akin. om

WM. WILSON, SNEEGROVE, ONTARIO.



A handsome steel siding for all kinds of building purposes; supplied either Galvanized or Painted.

OUR ROCK FACED STONE

is fire and damp proof—resists all weather conditions—is very reasonably priced—and can be so easily applied it gives universal satisfaction.

Find further facts about it in our catalog.

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Wholesale Manufacturers,
Toronto, Canada



"Baby's Own Soap"

Beware

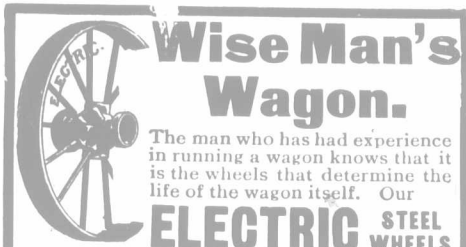
of using imitations of our celebrated

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It stands at the top for purity. Most imitations are harmful for delicate skins.

Baby's Own Soap is made only by the
ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.,
MONTREAL.

See our name on every box. 2-2

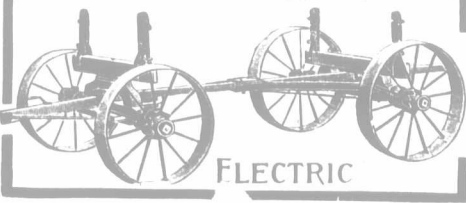


Wise Man's Wagon.

The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our

ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel fenders, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Write for it. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 254, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**



FLECTRIC



EARN THIS WATCH

by selling at 15c. each only 16 fashionable silver watch movements, and 16 gold watch movements. They are something entirely new. Every boy will buy one. Write for list. Sell them, return the money, and we will send you this handsome pocket watch. It is accurate and reliable, and will last 10 years. **Jewelry Co., Box 3330, Toronto.**

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the National Cream Separator with Jos. A. Merrick as sole agent for Western Canada, which appears on another page of this edition. The National Separator is manufactured at Guelph, Ont., Canada. The demand for the National in the West is ever increasing.

NOTICES.

Vol. XI of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook is to hand, containing pedigrees from 13112 to 14393. The volume is a substantial, well-bound volume, embellished by excellent halftones of W. F. Stepen, of Trout River, Que., president, and Henty Wade, secretary, of the Association.

SHEEP-SHEARING MACHINE.—We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the Flexible Shaft Sheep-shearing Machine, of which the Great West Saddlery Company are sole agents for Canada. This novel machine is not only a great labor-saving device, but is so constructed as to shear any fleece, from a Merino to a Lincoln. If you are interested write for literature.

MAW-HANCOCK DISC PLOW.—The readers of the "Advocate" will notice in this issue the advertisement of Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg, of the Hancock-Maw disc plow, appearing on the inside of the back cover. The accompanying cut of the disc plow is taken from a photo of a Hancock-Maw plow. This implement is fast increasing in popularity with the agriculturists of Canada.

PROTECTION AGAINST HAIL.—The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company was incorporated in 1899 by special act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. The organization and incorporation of this company was the outcome of long and careful consideration of the hail-insurance question by a number of men who had been residents of the Canadian Northwest for periods ranging from ten to twenty years, and whose personal experience in grain farming and with hail insurance, as it had been conducted up to that time, had impressed upon them the great necessity that existed for a plan of protection against this destructive element under which, for a stated amount of premium, there would be guaranteed a stated amount of protection without regard to the amount of the losses sustained by the insuring company during any particular season, the liability of the assured ending upon the payment of the premium charged for the protection, that of the company terminating only when it had satisfied in full all the just claims of its policy-holders. Fully realizing that such a contract of insurance against loss from hailstorms could be entered into and fulfilled only by a company with a substantial capital, as was afterwards fully proven during the disastrous season of 1900, when this company was the only one operating in the Canadian Northwest that paid its losses promptly and in full, the company was incorporated under a special act, the provisions of which amply protect its policy-holders.

The claim of the management that by the introduction of established insurance principles, and the adoption of sound business methods in dealing with their policy-holders, they have won the confidence of the farmers, appears to be amply justified by the very liberal patronage the company received last season, and which there is every reason to believe will be largely increased this season.

Whether a farmer in a district that has heretofore enjoyed absolute immunity from destructive hailstorms can afford to be without protection against loss from that element, when such protection can be had at the reasonable rates named by this company for risks of that character, is, of course, a matter of individual opinion, but we think that good business judgment would prompt him to insure his crops.

GOSSIP.

ALBERTA OATS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The oat contract recently closed, between the Brackman-Ker Milling Company and the Imperial Government, to be shipped to South Africa for the use of the army, is a most important transaction. The contract is for 4,000 tons, or about a quarter of a million bushels. The deal will be a means of disposing of a portion at least of the surplus crop of the district. It will prove that the natural outlet for the agricultural and other products of Alberta is by one of the Canadian ports on the Pacific. It will demonstrate the practicability of this particular route which is available, and fast, but not least, it shows that we have merchants with sufficient enterprise and energy to compete for so large an order and the requisite responsibility to secure such an one from the War Office.—Edmonton Bulletin.

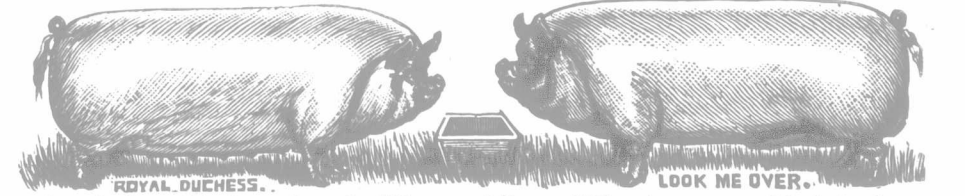
YOUNG BRITISHERS FOR WESTERN FARMS.

Cheap land and the small amount of capital required to start farming in this great Canadian West tend to make men ambitious to own their own homes rather than work for others. This tendency makes skilled farm labor exceedingly scarce. Men having served a short apprenticeship on a farm and saved a little money are in haste to get started for themselves, to take advantage of the free homesteads or cheap lands before the same are all taken up. There is scarcely a farm in the West where there is not room for a good willing young apprentice. Young men willing and anxious to learn farming, ready to make themselves useful in any capacity on the farm, on small wages in exchange for the knowledge and experience they will acquire.

There are hundreds of young Britishers coming out at this season, and those desirous of obtaining the service of one or more should make immediate application to the Dominion Immigration Commissioner, Winnipeg.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF Large English Yorkshires.

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE IDEAL BACON HOG.



Our winnings at the large shows, for 1901, are as follows: At Toronto every possible first prize and five seconds, two silver medals, and first for pen of pure-bred bacon hogs, also sweepstakes on bacon hogs over all breeds; at London every possible first but two; while at the Pan-American, where our herd was divided, half going to Toronto, we won six out of ten possible firsts, also sweepstakes on boar any age. At the Pan-American (Buffalo), Toronto and London there were thirty-six first premiums and medals given: all the medals and every first prize but six won by the Summer Hill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write **D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.** Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

Large English Berkshires.

My herd consists of sows imported from England; three of them (including a show sow) were selected from the herd of Geo. Green and were bred to his show boars. Young stock for sale (not akin). **JNO. LAHMER, VINE, ONT.**



"EUREKA" FLY KILLER.

"EUREKA" is death to flies, a comfort to stock, and a profit to the farmer who uses it.

It kills Texas horn flies, cattle lice, hog lice, and vermin. Send for Testimonials.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA AND N.-W. TERRITORIES: **ROSS & ROSS, WINNIPEG.**

The Superintendent of the Provincial Government Farm at Truro, Nova Scotia, tested it beside all other known remedies, and EUREKA was proven superior. Read what this well-known English authority says:

THE J. H. AMES CO., BOWDOINHAM, MAINE:
GENTLEMEN,—This is to certify that I have used all the known remedies for prevention of flies, and consider EUREKA FLY KILLER superior to all others. **F. L. FULLER,**
Supt. Gov't Farm.

Can you question which is best after reading this?

The Lawton Saw Company, Limited,
MANUFACTURERS,
ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

CANADIAN PLANTS FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE.

We make six wonderful offers as below, good only for immediate acceptance. All sent postpaid on receipt of price or by express at purchaser's expense. We can send larger plants by express.

5 HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

1 Helium, 1 Phlox, new, 2 German Iris, 1 Aquilegia Vulgaris, 1 Heliopsis. These are perfectly hardy in the Northwest Territories. We call it our "Iron-Clad Collection," each correctly named. Price..... **50 CTS.**

5 ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

1 Forsythia Vir., 1 Weigelia Rosea, 1 Philadelphus Cornaria, 1 Deutzia Gracilis, 1 Spirea Douglasii. A two-year-old plant of each of the above, all named, sent postpaid, only..... **50 CTS.**

20 EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The very finest varieties, each correctly named, strong one-year-old plants that will bloom all summer. This is our famous "Dominion Collection." Price..... **\$1.**

25 HOUSE PLANTS.

Picked from our complete collection of house plants, each plant plainly named, entirely our selection of varieties. This set only..... **\$1.** Our new booklet, the "Window Garden," free with this set.

Address all orders,

6 HARDY ROSES.

One year old. All perfectly hardy, the following standard varieties: 1 A. Colomb, red; 1 Mme. Plantier, white; 1 Mme. Masson, red; 1 Mme. C. Wood, red; 1 Vick's Caprice, striped; 1 La France, pink. Above six, only..... **50 CTS.**

Full cultural directions with each order.

5 TEA SCENTED ROSES.

Different varieties and colors, each plant plainly labeled; all sturdy one-year-old plants, will bloom freely in the garden this summer.

30c. Per Set.

Two or more sets to one address at 25 cents. Full cultural directions with each order.



LEADING CANADIAN FLORISTS.

WEBSTER BROS., HAMILTON, CANADA.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN

The Farmer's Advocate.

Imported Poland-China Hogs. We are offering something extra choice, of both sexes, any age (pairs not akin), from imported stock, and of the true type. Easy feeders, rapid growers. **ROBT. L. SMYTH & SONS,** Fargo P. O. and Station, M. C. R. on

FOR SALE:
Yorkshires and Holsteins
Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** on Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

YORKSHIRES.
Two good 7-months-old, pure-bred Yorkshire sows, bred to a pure-bred Chester hog. For sale reasonable. **R. H. HARDING,** Thorndale, Ontario.

Imported and Canadian-bred YORKSHIRES.

A number of good young sows in pig, boars ready for service and young pigs from 2 to 3 months old, direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT. Importer and breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

YORKSHIRES
Headed by Oak Lodge Prince 5071. Litters 15 weeks, either sex; 2 sows to farrow.

WM. TEASDALE, Dollar, Ont. Northern branch G.T.R., 15 miles from Toronto. om

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS
We are now offering a dozen boars fit to wean about 1st to the 10th May. A few young sows 3 months old, from Toronto Industrial winners. Prices right for quick sale. om

COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Goldspring Herd Tamworths.
Offer choice Oct. and Nov. boars and sows. Also my stock boar, Advance. This is the spot for the best. Write for prices. They are moderate, quality considered. om

NORMAN M. BLAIN, ST. GEORGE, ONT. BRANT CO.

Agents Wanted
for the New Pictorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages to agents. A full-page announcement of this book appeared in the ADVOCATE of the issue of June 5th. Particulars mailed free. Address **WORLD PUBLISHING CO.,** Guelph, Ont.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY YARD.
EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Barred Plymouth Rocks, from a pen of well-selected hens, mated with choice, typical cockerels of best strains, \$1 per setting, or 3 settings for \$2. Tamworths.—Young pigs ready to wean. A few Holstein calves to spare.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT. FORMERLY NEW DUNDEE. om

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Barred Rocks (exclusively) bred from C. Mueller's noted prize winners, carefully selected and mated as to color, shape and size, \$1 per 13. Give me a trial and be convinced that my stock is right. **ALLEN SHANTZ,** Waterloo, Ont.

IT'S THE MAN WITH

Canadian Incubators

THAT DOES THE WORK.

CANADIAN INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., GRT CATALOGUE om TORONTO, CAN.

In The Dairy

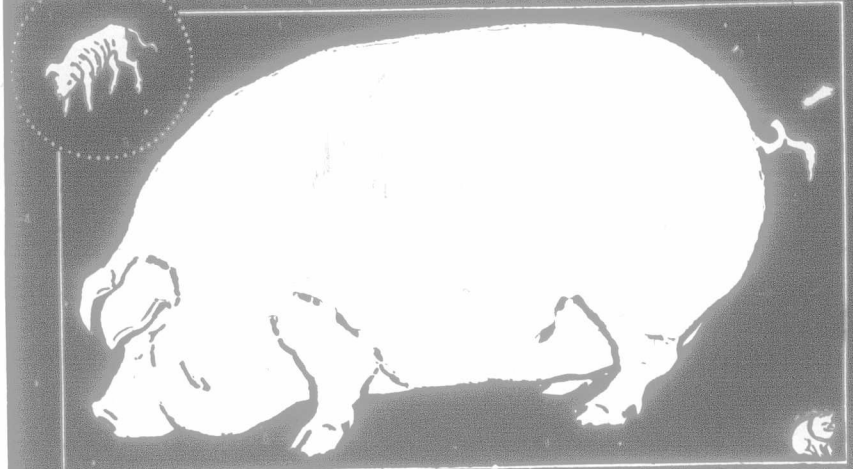
The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

Windsor Salt

BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THIS 10 LB. RUNT GAINED 500 LBS. IN 8 MONTHS.



"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure, by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in growing, fattening or milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects, it cures or prevents Disease. We paid \$40,000 War Tax on account of being a High-Class Medicated Stock Food. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small-sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 2 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many cheap and inferior substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers. The United States Government included "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" in the Government Exhibits at Paris Exposition in 1900, and it was given Highest Award and Medal.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER. This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make the Engravings. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, if You Write Us (Letter or Postal Card) and Answer 3 Questions:
1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cows, Calves, Lambs or Pigs? Answer the 3 Questions and Write Us at Once for Book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World
Capital Paid in, \$1,000,000.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

DEALERS SELL THESE: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD, INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER, INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE, INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE, INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER, INTERNATIONAL HARNES SOAP, INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE, SILVER FINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

GOSSIP.

Vol. 12 of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, has been issued by the Secretary, Registrar and Editor, Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto. It contains 227 pages and the pedigrees of 400 stallions and 477 mares.

WM. GRAINGER & SON'S SHORT-HORNS.

Hawthorn Stock Farm is situated in the County of Huron, 2 1/2 miles from Lonsborough station on the London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R., and is the property of Messrs. Wm. Grainger & Son, breeders of high-class Shorthorn cattle. The herd at present numbers 30 head, all of which are descended from that great milking and dual-purpose cow, World's Fair Maid 26903, whose dam stood 6th for milking yield in a list of 75 selected cows of different breeds in the milking test at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. World's Fair Maid was sired by Truce Bearer 15355, by the Cruickshank Nonpareil bull, Gen. Booth, and her dam by Prince of Strathallan 979, and she traces to Imp. Princess 419. She is a roan cow, one of the big, broad-backed, deep-fleshed sort, and three weeks ago, six weeks after calving, made 14 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days. This cow is a true representative of this entire herd, which is made up of as big, fleshy, broad-backed, short-legged a lot of cattle as can be seen in any one stable in the country. For the last 15 years this herd has been topped with the best-bred bulls Mr. Grainger could procure, such as Prince of Strathallan 979, Evergreen Prince 3186, Britannia Duke 10th 9776, who was a grandson of the 4th Duke of Clarence, imported by the late Hon. Geo. Brown, at a cost of \$13,500.00; Waterloo Duke 14289; Truce Bearer 15335; Golden Nugget 17548, also sired by General Booth; Beau Ideal 22554, by imp. Sittytton Stamp, dam imp. Bessie Lass, by Banner Bearer. The present stock bull is Golden Eagle 30943, by Golden Measure 30942 dam Isabella 14th 13944, of the Miss Ramsden tribe. He is a bull of grand conformation and marked evenness in his make-up. There are in the herd seven bulls from 3 to 18 months old, that are all sired by the stock bull, Golden Eagle, and there are two bulls, one nine months old, the other two years old, sired by Beau Ideal. These bulls are an ideal lot. In color they are reds and roans, and, without an exception, they are all of the low-down, broad, deep, fleshy build, and among them are prize-winners sure. Among the females we might mention a few of the many good ones: Britannia Lass 5th, three years old, a cracker, by Beau Ideal; Kitty Clay, six years old, by Golden Nugget, an extra big, broad cow; Princess Mary, two years old, by Beau Ideal, an ideal type of Shorthorn perfection; Lady Bell 3rd, by Beau Ideal, also an extra nice heifer; Britannia Lass 3rd, five years old, by Beau Ideal, another slashing big cow, full of quality; Lady May, a two-year-old heifer by Beau Ideal, a big, straight, even heifer, that is fit to enter any show-ring. Red Britannia 4th and Lady White are two yearlings, by the stock bull, that are beauties, fit to adorn any herd. Thus we might go on, but suffice it to say that for perfect condition, beefy conformation, and smooth, mossy skins, this herd is equalled by few and excelled by none. All told, there are ten heifers, from ten months to two years old, and anything in the herd is for sale. See their advertisement, and write Mr. Grainger, or, better still, go and see the cattle; they will please you.

INDISPUTABLE PROOF.

DEAR SIR:—Eight months ago I bought the scrubbiest pig I could find in my locality and made a special test of "International Stock Food." I wanted to see just what it would do for hogs. This little runt was eight months old and weighed ten pounds, and was the worst looking specimen of a runt you ever saw. The other hogs of the same litter were ready for market and weighed about three hundred pounds. I put this runt in a pen by herself and fed "International Stock Food" as directed, and at the end of eight months I killed her and she dressed 500 lbs. I have handled "International Stock Food" for over 7 years and never had a package returned, and can say that your preparations speak for themselves in our community.
Very truly,
W. O. OSTRANDER,
Dealer, Bennington, Kansas.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure, by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in growing, fattening or milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects, it cures or prevents Disease. We paid \$40,000 War Tax on account of being a High-Class Medicated Stock Food. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small-sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It is absolutely harmless, even if taken into the human system. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 2 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many cheap and inferior substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers. The United States Government included "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" in the Government Exhibits at Paris Exposition in 1900, and it was given Highest Award and Medal.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

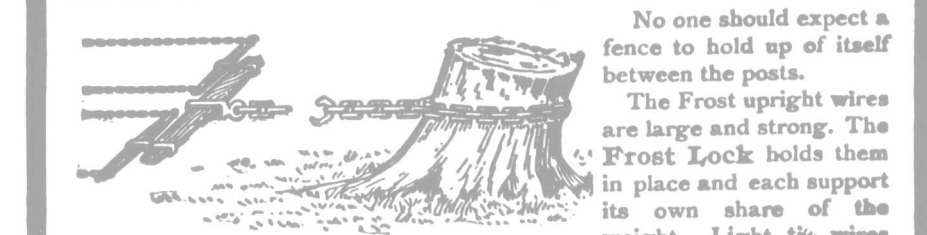
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DEALERS SELL THESE: INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD, INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER, INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE, INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE, INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER, INTERNATIONAL HARNES SOAP, INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE, SILVER FINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights.



No one should expect a fence to hold up of itself between the posts. The Frost upright wires are large and strong. The Frost Lock holds them in place and each support its own share of the weight. Light tie wires give no support. Bending to tie weakens them and they are apt to break when the strain is severe. Frost Fence never breaks.

The Frost Lock Made. Write for Catalogue.

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

Page Metal Ornamental Fence.

We now make ornamental, very showy and surprisingly cheap. It is just what is wanted for door yards, division fences in town lots, grave yards, orchards, etc. It is 20 cts. PER RUNNING FOOT. Painted and retails at only Just think of it. Let us send you full particulars. We also make farm fence, poultry netting, nails and staples.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 8

DENTONIA PARK FARM

EGGS
S. C. Leghorns—White, Buff and Brown - \$1.50 per 13.
Andalusians, White Langshans, - 1.50 per 13.
White Wyandottes, - 1.50 per 13.
Pekin ducks (special matings), - 5.00 per 100.

S. C. White Leghorn breeding pens mated with cocks direct from Wychoff's stock, of Groton, N. Y. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

O. REYNOLDS, Coleman, Ontario.

Hilborn Wood Furnaces

THERE ARE MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND IN USE THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

AMONG reasons for their popularity are the facts that they are constructed of the very best materials, and that the makers take, as far as possible a personal interest in setting them up, to assure themselves that the work is done to best advantage.

IF INTERESTED IN HEATING SYSTEMS, WRITE US FOR INFORMATION.

CLARE BROS. & CO., PRESTON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal, and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim, pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't, I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you, anyway. If it cures, pay \$5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it.

Simply state which book you want and name of your dealer, and address
Dr. SHOOP, Box 52
Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1, on Dyspepsia
Book No. 2, on the Heart
Book No. 3, on the Kidneys
Book No. 4, for Women
Book No. 5, for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6, on Rheumatism

I Can Sell Your Farm
or other real estate for cash, no matter where located. Send description and selling price and learn my wonderful, fully successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER**, North American Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A BRITISH AND CANADIAN PREFERENCE
ALREADY EXISTS IN FAVOR OF

THE DOHERTY ORGAN.



BASED ON
Durability of Construction,
Musical Excellence,
Artistic Case Design,
Etc., Etc.

Write for information.
W. DOHERTY & CO.,
CLINTON, ONT., CAN.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar

A copy of illustrated booklet "Weekly Expenses Reduced" sent free to your address by writing to

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO

GOSSIP.

Our English exchanges announce the death, on April 17th, of Mr. Geo. Ashburner, of Low Hall, Kirkby-in-Furness, a noted farmer and breeder and judge of Shorthorn cattle.

The Jersey cow, Koffee's Winnie 113001, daughter of Koffee's Caterer, son of Sophie's Tormentor, has lately finished a very creditable year's work. She gave 10,485 lb. of milk, average Babcock test 5.1 per cent., equal to 629 lbs. of 85 per cent. butter. She is owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, writes: "I am well pleased with my advertisement in the 'Farmer's Advocate.' I have had more inquiry for Shorthorns this year than any previous year, especially for stock got by Spicy Robin 28259. I was unable to supply the demand for service bulls through the winter, but have a very choice one for sale now, twelve months old, ready for service; also one seven months old, both of which are choice show animals."

The substantial, thick-fleshed and smoothly-turned Shorthorn bull, Lord Wilnot 32863, whose portrait appears on another page in this issue, is a red 2-year-old, owned by Mr. G. Bettschen, New Dundee, Ont. He was sired by Bouncer 3rd 2043, a bull descended from the imported cow, Princess Josephine 425, bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland, and sired by Grand Knight 26303. The dam of Lord Wilnot is Oakbud 24765, by Complete 17952, and is descended from imported Lady Day 269, bred by Mr. Sedgwick, Skipton, Yorkshire, England. Lord Wilnot in breeding condition weighs with in five pounds of 13 cwt. at less than three years old, and if put in show condition would have easily tipped the scale at a ton at that age.

At the Royal Dublin Society's Show last month the demand for bulls was not so good as had been expected. The 'Farmer's Gazette' says that at figures ranging from 27 gs. to 32 gs. and 35 gs. there were buyers in abundance for Shorthorns, but for higher-priced animals the applicants were distinctly limited, and very few of the "long" sums of which we occasionally hear were paid on this occasion. Animals that were successful in securing tokens of judicial recognition in the way of prize-cards on Tuesday sold, in a few cases, up to 60 gs. and 70 gs., but for the general run of the better class bulls—those which got cards in their classes—35 gs. to 45 gs. was the standard range of values, while for the bulk of the remainder the average would work out to something like 28 gs.

Messrs. F. Bonnycastle & Sons, Campbellford, Ont., breeders of Shorthorns, Cotswolds, and Berkshires, in ordering a change in their advertisement, write: "The young bulls we are offering are from Prince George 28973, a Miss Ramsden bull, and their dams are of Bates and Cruickshank breeding. These calves are good sires, in good order, but not fat; three of them are dark red, one roan and one red and a little white. We got these bulls for sixty dollars each—freight paid, and registered—to any part of Ontario or Quebec. Since we sent in our last list of sales we have sold over 30 head of Shorthorns, and have 45 on hand still. We have made most of our sales through the 'Advocate.'"

North Bruce herd of Yorkshires, the property of Mr. Wm. Howe, whose P. O. is North Bruce, Ont., and shipping station Fort Elgin, is well up among the foremost of Canada's Yorkshire herds. Mr. Howe breeds from the best procurable, and represents every animal exactly as it is, and out of the immense number of hogs that he has shipped to different parts of the United States and Canada, not one single complaint has ever been made of inferiority or misrepresentation. His present chief stock hog is imp. North Bruce Earl, bred by Philo L. Mills, Ruddington, Eng., sired by Saint Paul 5611, dam Ruddington Duchess 22nd, by Ruddington King David 8th. He is a typical Yorkshire, with plenty of length, depth and quality. The second boar in service is Oak Lodge Justice 4822, by imp. Oak Lodge Swell, dam Oak Lodge Julia 5th. This hog has proven himself a sire of sterling worth. Among the many fine dams is the sow, Oak Lodge Cinderella 73rd, by O. L. Comper 2475; dam O. L. Cinderella 30th. This sow won second prize at the late Guelph Fat Stock Show, under six months, and is now sired in pig to the imp. boar. Another choice brood sow is O. L. Pride 6th, by O. L. Emigrant, dam O. L. Pride 5th; and thus we might go on describing the half dozen or more brood sows, which are all bred in the purple and for bacon conformation could not be improved. Mr. Howe reports sales away very satisfactory, and the demand rather increasing than diminishing, which, by the way, is the natural result of breeding right and dealing square.



Any Spavin Cured in an Hour

It will be costly to doubt this because we have the proof and there's no cost if Fleming's Spavin Cure ever fails. One 45-minute application is usually all required to cure the spavins that others can't cure. Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc., just as easy. Our FREE BOOK will be worth dollars to you.

Miles Crandall, Rochelle, Ill., writes: "It is wonderful. Case of bone spavin of about one year's standing. Had several veterinarians who could not cure. Got worse all the time. One application of your Spavin Cure cured to stay cured."

Fistula and Poll Evil Cured in 15 to 30 Days.

Not one failure in the two years. Cures in half the ordinary time. Cures easily the cases nothing else can cure. Simple, humane and sure. No cure, no pay. Write today for circular about Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

About as certain to cure Lump Jaw as that water will put out fire. Recent or severe cases alike curable. Easy to use, can't harm, prompt and thorough, and seldom leaves even a scar. Death certain if you neglect the disease; cure certain if you use the remedy. Send for illustrated book today.

A postal brings printed matter on all the above. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, - 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Artistic Surroundings

are bound to have an influence for good. Art in the home is a constant lesson to the young to strive for higher things. Ceilings and walls when artistically decorated possess a charm distinctly their own.

Pedlar Steel Ceilings permit of the most entrancing home decoration. Their low cost brings them within the reach of persons of limited income.

They add to the value of a dwelling by reducing the insurance premium, and rendering the apartments fire proof. All the annoyances of wood and plaster are avoided in Pedlar Steel Ceilings.

Have you our catalogue? We'll send it on receipt of your request.

The Pedlar People,
Oshawa, Montreal.
Eastern Branch:
22 Victoria Sq., Montreal.



Embroid, Ont., March 22, 1902.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.
Gentlemen,—We used the **Veteran Drive Belt** we got from you, every day, wet and dry, for 100 days, and it is nearly as good as ever.
Gunn & Matheson.

A Great Drive Belt.

The six-inch Veteran Drive Belt has 27 rows of stitches, all other styles have but 23 rows; all other styles have but 27 rows; the eight-inch Veteran has 36 rows of stitches, all other styles have but 31 rows. The Veteran belt is also made of much heavier canvas than the ordinary belts, and weighs more; it is of absolutely full length, while others are from three to six feet short, and it will last longer and convey more power than any other belt made. We have sold them for the last three years in Canada, and have never had a single complaint. Every customer we have ever heard from has the highest praise for this belt. Our price for the 110-foot, 6-inch, 4-ply, endless and for other sizes in proportion.

Don't buy your thrasher supplies until you see our new 1902 catalogue. Our prices are in many cases from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. lower than other dealers' prices, and in all cases they will save you money. For instance, for a complete tank pump outfit we charge only \$14.70. We will send our catalogue to anyone who will write for it. Tell your thrasher friends to drop us a card for our catalogue, and they will thank you for the advice.
WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., 160 QUELLETTE AVE., WINDSOR, ONTARIO



Land for Everybody.

Free Grants of Government Lands. Cheap Railway Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.

GOOD SOIL. PURE WATER. AMPLE FUEL.

Take your choice in

Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

Most desirable land can be obtained in Southern Alberta in close proximity to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, suitable for Mixed Farming and Ranching on both a large and small scale.

Most desirable land can be obtained in the Olds District, along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, about fifty miles north of Calgary.

In the Prince Albert, Duck Lake and Rosethorn Districts, on the line of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway.

In the Beaver Hill District and along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway.

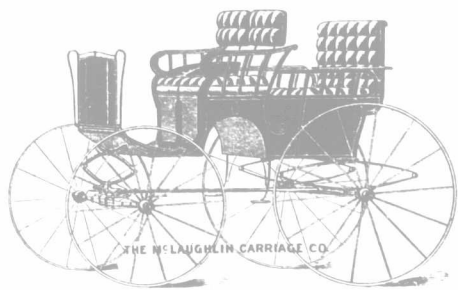
For full information concerning these Districts, Maps, Pamphlets, etc., FREE, apply to

Osler, Hammond & Nanton,

LAND OFFICE.

440 Main St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

One Grade Only



McLAUGHLIN VEHICLES

ARE THE 83 STANDARD CARRIAGES OF CANADA. Eighty-three varieties to select from.

Factory: Oshawa, Ontario.

BRANCHES: WINNIPEG AND ST. JOHN.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

is in the AIR, and it is in our SCHOOL, the Central Business College, Toronto, Ont.

We have just installed complete sets of Wireless Telegraphy instruments, and we are now prepared to give instruction in this important subject, either personal or by mail. Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, PRINCIPAL.

Catalogue Printing Our Specialty.

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

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

Family Knitter



Cheapest, Simplest, Best.

Price, \$8.00.

Write for circular.

Dundas Knitting Machine Company, DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

The REID Hand Separator

Is the closest skimmer, as well as the easiest running and most economical separator made.

Very Simple and Durable. Capacity 150 to 500 lbs per hour. Prices \$90 to \$100. Hand separator circular and illustrated catalogue and dairy supplies free.

A. H. REID
10th and Market St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sent anywhere on 10 Days' Free Trial

GOSSIP.

Vol. 14 of the fifth series of the Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland has just been issued by the Secretary and Editor, Mr. James Macdonald, F. R. S. E., Edinburgh, to whom we are indebted for a complimentary copy. It is full of useful information on agricultural and live-stock topics.

Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "We have just received at Quebec, from Mr. Geo. Sinclair, who is farm and stock manager for the Earl of Roseberry, Scotland, 90 head of Large Yorkshires, and by far the finest selection we ever saw together. There is not an animal in the bunch but what is fit to use for a foundation herd. They are true to type, and have all the qualifications necessary for the production of the ideal bacon hog. The majority of this lot were bred by the Earl of Roseberry, the balance were drawn from such noted herds as those of Messrs. Daybell, Sir Gilbert Greenall, Armitage & Barron. Parties interested in the production of the bacon hog or those desirous of purchasing new blood will be welcomed at our farm any time after May 19th, at which time we hope to have them home from quarantine. This will be a grand opportunity for those desirous of getting first-class show and breeding stock."

One of the "Advocate" staff, a few days ago, enjoyed the privilege of a look through the commodious stables of Mr. Thos. Russell, of Exeter, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and was shown the great breeding cow, imp. Strawberry Blossom 2nd, Vol. 17, bred by Mr. John Taylor, Uras, Scotland, and sired by Lowland Chief 56121; dam Strawberry Blossom, by Chilton 50996. She is a good cow, of even build, and has proven her superiority as a breeder of prizewinners. In the stables is a son of hers, Scotsman, a roan two-year-old, sired by the Marr Missie bull, Lord Hampton 70822, that is as early perfect as it is possible to get one. He was never shown, but with a little more fitting, could probably win in any showing in this or any other country, and his perfect conformation, coupled with his rich breeding, makes him one of the most desirable bulls in America to head a herd. His dam was never beaten in the showing in Scotland, having been graduated and barred from competition owing to her having won the highest honors so often. There is also a half-brother of this bull, 13 months old, red, and sired by imp. Hampton's Prince, that gives every promise of being equally as good an animal. Hampton's Prince was sired by Lord Hampton. This year's calf out of Strawberry Blossom is a splendid heifer, sired by the stock bull, imp. Fragrant Duke 36036, also bred by Mr. Taylor, and sired by Lord Hampton, dam Lady Fragrant 12th, by G. O. T. 65603. He is also a perfect type of the up-to-date Shorthorn, red, coming three years old, and has proven himself a sire of sterling worth. All these bulls are for sale. There are no better, either from a breeder's standpoint or individually, and lucky will be the men who get them. Next we were shown the cow, Mayflower 17th, sired by Royal Gloster 19998, a son of imp. Indian Chief, dam Mayflower 15th 28896, by King of Wales 14657. This is also a noted breeder, showing a yearling heifer by imp. Hampton's Prince, that is very straight and sweet. A half-sister of hers sold lately to an Ohio buyer for \$700 in her two-year-old form. This year's calf is a bull, by the stock bull, that is showing good form. The next cow is Jane Gray 3rd, sired by imp. Sultan Selme 429, dam Jane Gray 2nd 18149, by imp. Mariner 2720. She is a roan, that was never shown, but both her dam and granddam were first-prize winners at Toronto. There is a two-year-old heifer out of her and sired by imp. Hampton's Prince (now in calf to Scotsman), that is a good one. Fanny B. 31st is sired by King of Wales, dam Fanny B. 30th, by imp. Gravesend Heir 2nd, dam imp. Fanny B. She has also a nice heifer calf by the stock bull. Next is Fair Queen Rose 29809, by Brigsmen 19th 21529, dam Mignonette 27402, by The Laird 3592. She is suckling a bull calf by the stock bull. Any and all of these are for sale, with anything else in the herd.

NOTICES.

CANADIAN PLANTS for Canadian people. The offer made by Webster Bros., Florists, Hamilton, Ont., in this issue, is of special interest, covering a fine variety of hardy perennial plants, ornamental shrubs, roses, and house plants, at very moderate prices. See the advertisement, which appears for the last time this season.

THE KING WASHER, manufactured by Messrs. H. A. Clemens & Co., Guelph, and advertised in this paper, is highly commended by those who have used it as a model washing machine. The following is a sample of many letters received from purchasers of the "King":

Sprucefield, May 5th, 1902.
Messrs. H. A. Clemens & Co.,
Guelph, Ont.:
Dear Sirs,—The King Washer that I bought of your agent, T. Upton, has proved to be all that was recommended. The children, with a little direction, can now do easily what used to be a very laborious task.
Yours truly,
MRS. C. LAWRENCE

The Good Points

IN A

CEMENT SILO

MR. GEO. LEITHWAIT, of Goderich, explains their superiority over wood, and the cost of one he built.

GODERICH, HURON COUNTY, ONT., DEC. 1, 1901.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

310-312 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

Sales Agents for THE CANADIAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Dear Sirs.—I take pleasure in writing you a few lines telling you how pleased I am with the round concrete cement silo built for me by G. O. Echlin. It has not a crack nor fault, and is as hard as stone. I hope that my experience will be of benefit to others who propose erecting silos, as I have spent much time and trouble looking into this question.

A short time ago I built a small wooden stove silo, but found that the ensilage around the outside, or about ten per cent., was spoiled. Now, when I opened the cement silo, on November 1st, and took three or four inches off the top, I could not see any difference between what was in the center and that against the walls.

This silo has a capacity of one hundred and fifteen tons, and cost me one hundred and sixty-four dollars, as follows:

Thirty barrels of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT, \$90.00; forty-six yards of gravel, \$1.00; quarter-inch iron to build in walls, \$1.00; labor, four men eight and one-half days with mixing machine, \$96.00.

It is thirty feet high, fourteen feet in diameter, twelve inches thick at bottom and batter on outside reducing to 6 inches at top. The proportions of concrete were one of BEAVER PORTLAND CEMENT to twelve of good gravel.

I would recommend the use of your cement where good solid, satisfactory work is required.

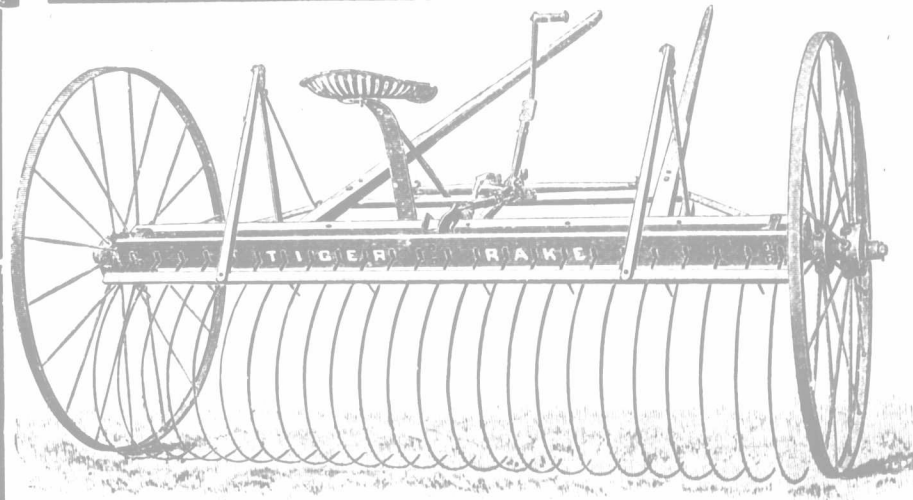
Yours truly,

GEO. LEITHWAIT.

"A Good Rake May Save You a Hay Crop."

F. & W. TIGER RAKE

Is the Acknowledged Leader of all Self-Dump Rakes.



It is the only one equipped with a buffer spring to prevent injury to the teeth.

It has a steel frame, steel axle, and steel wheels with staggered spokes.

It can be operated by a child old enough to drive.

Two sizes: 8 feet and 10 feet. 10-foot rake is equipped with combination pole and shafts for two horses.

See what we have to say about the F. & W. No. 3 Open-Rear Binder in the next issue, and see the Binder also if you need one, or even if you don't. You may need something else, and it is our business to help you out.

Head Office and Works:

Smith's Falls, Ontario.

Branch Offices and Warehouses:

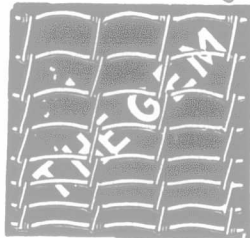
Toronto, Ont.
London, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
Montreal, Que.
Quebec, Que.
St. John, N. B.
Truro, N. S.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED

FITS EPILEPSY

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

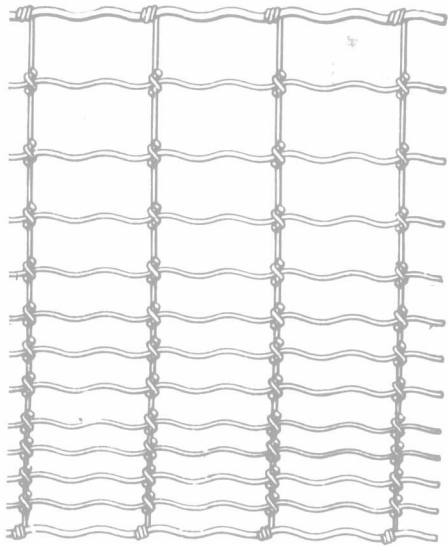
If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.



Latest and best devices for wire-fence building, including

GEM and McCLOSKEY weaving machines, also Coiled Spring and other fence wire at lowest prices. Write on McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Box 23, Windsor, Ont.

LAMB FENCE



THE best is none too good. Lamb fence is made of the best high carbon wire, and has a continuation of spring throughout its entire length, automatically adjusting itself to the heat and cold.

H. R. LAMB,
LONDON, ONT.

A MACHINE to weave your own fence of Coiled Hard Steel Spring Wire. 22 inches high, at 25 Cts. per Rod. \$25 buys wire for 100 rod fence. Agents Wanted. Catalogue Free. **GARTER Wire Fence Mach. Co.** Box 1, Ridgeway, Ont.

FRED SMITH, BRANDON, MAN., Gen. Agent.

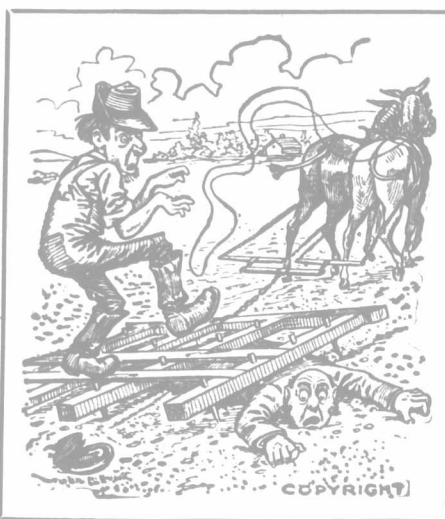
WOODSTOCK STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanized or Painted. For Power or Pumping. The **DANDY Windmill** with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm. **GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES.**

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT. (LTD.)

Mr. Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ont., reports a fine crop of calves in his Short-horn herd. Out of a baker's dozen 12 are heifers and one a bull, and there are seven cows yet to calve. These calves, together with older stock bred from such popular families as named in his advertisement, are offered for sale.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"



Use Care and Avoid Trouble

MANY growers of Field Roots seldom succeed in having a good crop. Why is it? They may not carefully consider that seed differs in quality and value just the same as any other article they purchase. All varieties of seed are valued in proportion to the care with which they are grown. Good seed is the first requisite for a good crop, and the quality governs the price. Next to the seed is the careful selection and preparation of the ground for the crop. Care in selecting seed together with intelligent cultivation are the absolute requirements to win success—successful growers know it and prove it.

Steele, Briggs' Celebrated Turnip Seeds

Are produced by growers of the highest standing in Europe, they are all the product from carefully selected and improved strains. The following varieties are the finest bred stocks in existence and have grown the most abundant crops that it is possible to obtain. You can improve your crop by using them—

Steele, Briggs' Selected Purple Top Swede

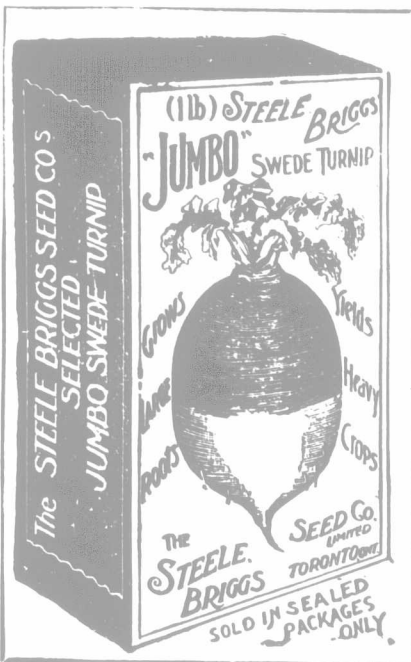
Has stood first upon the list for many years, for being a clean grower, an excellent cropper and a good keeper. (Sealed packages only.) Price (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Steele, Briggs' "Jumbo" Swede

A handsome tankard-shaped root with small neck and top; color purplish crimson above ground, yellow beneath; flesh yellow, firm and of finest quality. A superior strain to any offered of like color. Steele, Briggs' true "Jumbo" is supplied only in sealed packages. Avoid substitutes under the name "Jumbo." Price (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Steele, Briggs' "Select Westbury" Swede

A favorite purple top variety in many sections, roots large, round and clean. It is largely grown for shipping purposes. Price (post-paid) per lb. 28c.; ½ lb. 15c.

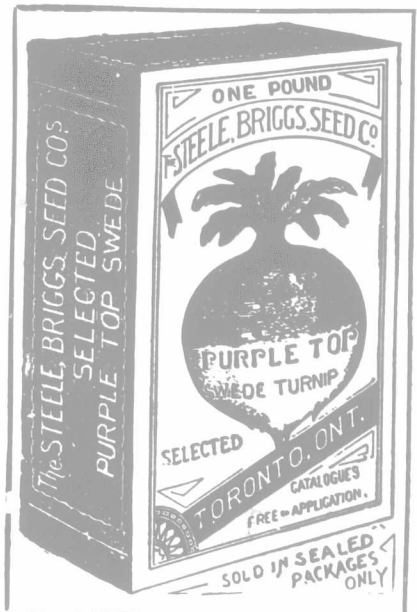


Steele, Briggs' "Perfection" Purple Top Swede

A new and improved variety of value and merit. Roots round, very uniform in size, small neck, short tip root, a heavy cropper and easily gathered. Free from coarse prongy roots. Price (post-paid) per lb. 28c.; ½ lb. 15c.

Hartley's Bronze Top Swede

A variety which should be more generally grown by those who desire an excellent crop. It is very hardy and one of the very best for winter storing. Color bronzy green above ground, yellow beneath. A coming favorite. Price (post-paid) per lb. 30c.; ½ lb. 15c.



For complete list of STEELE, BRIGGS' Field Root Seeds see descriptive Catalogue. Send for copy if you have not received it.

NOTE—Buy your Seeds from dealers who sell STEELE, BRIGGS' FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, and insist upon having them if you want them good. If you cannot get them from a local merchant send your order direct.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

LIMITED

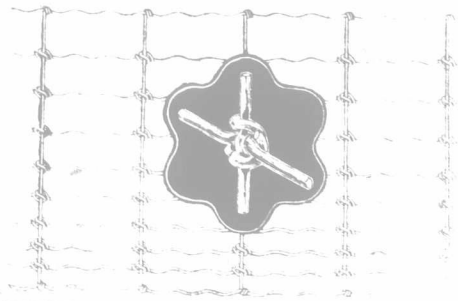
TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALTY.



TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

allowed on every bicycle purchased of us. We ship on approval to any one in U.S. or Canada, without a cent deposit. **1902 Models, \$9 to \$15** 1900 & '01 Models, best makes, \$7 to \$11 **500 Second-hand Wheels**; all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$4. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. Tires, equipment, & sundries, all kinds, at regular price. **RIDER AGENTS WANTED** in every town to ride & exhibit sample 1902 model. Agents make money fast. **A BICYCLE FREE** distributing cut diagrams in your town. **Best offer** for agents' net prices and our special offer. **MEAD CYCLE CO.** Dept. 360 R., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE BICYCLE Lady's or Gent's. Don't pay a cent for a good safety bicycle when you can get one good as new for nothing. We are giving them away absolutely free for selling at 15c. each only 6 doz. stylish Gold Topped Hat Pins, beautifully designed and set with handsome sparkling imitation Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, etc. They go like wildfire. At every town store, Brainerd, W.S., says: "The Hat Pins sell like hot cakes." **Our Bicycles are a marvel of strength and beauty. The biggest dealer in the country could not furnish you with their equal new at less than \$50.00.** They have handsome steel tube diamond frames, excellent pneumatic tires, comfortable saddles, neat handle bars and genuine faultless ball bearings throughout. **Every wheel we send out is fully guaranteed. Here is a chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it.** Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money and we will ship you a splendid Lady's or Gent's Bicycle. In some day money is received. All we ask is that you will show it to all your friends and tell them how you got it. **THE JEWELRY CO., BOX 532 TORONTO, ONT.**



Ideal Woven Wire Fencing

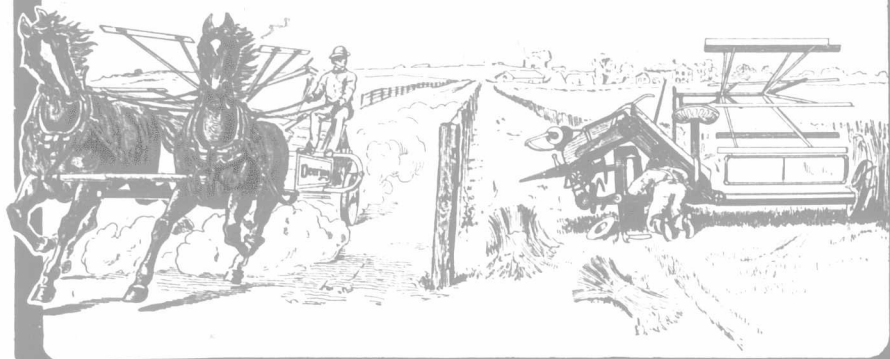
Complete in the roll. A heavy, one-piece stay that will not buckle up and cannot slip. Note the lock No. 9 hard spring wire throughout. A fence that WILL LAST.

McGregor, Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Coiled spring and other fence wires.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DEERING TO THE RESCUE!



WHEN SOMETHING GOES SNAP

on that binder for which so much was promised, and there is an enforced halt in the midst of the busy harvest, the farmer instinctively turns to the Deering for succor.

No crop is beyond harvesting when there is a DEERING IDEAL BINDER on the ground. It will cut, elevate and bind any condition of grain. It is built to meet every requirement, and meet it satisfactorily. It is the all-round, ever-dependable machine.

Get a Deering Binder and you will be always ready for harvest.

The Deering Harvester Company controls the entire output of the Mann Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Brockville, Ont., and are prepared to supply the trade with the famous Mann line of Seeding and Tillage machines.

DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: TORONTO, LONDON, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.
World's greatest manufacturers of Binders, Headers, Mowers, Reapers, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Huskers and Shredders, Rakes, Twine, and Oil.

To Lovers of Good Paint.

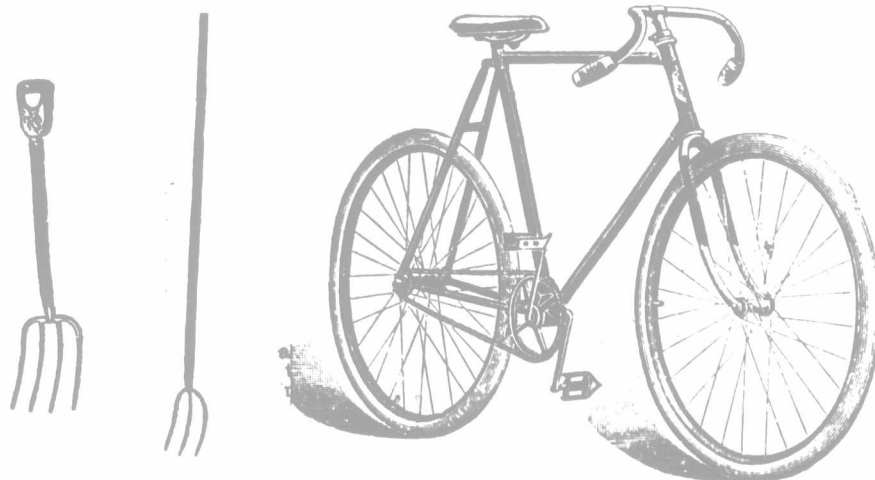
All paints bearing our name are made in one quality only—"THE BEST." They have a rich, glossy appearance, and are made for outside and inside work, and they are not equalled as preservatives of wood, iron, and all exposed surfaces.

For steps, verandas and floors, please enquire for the Canada Paint Company's FLOOR paint, and you will be highly pleased with its wearing qualities.

Our FLOOR paints are the standard for excellence. They are imitated, but NEVER equalled. Note the name.

THE CANADA **PAINT** COMPANY, LIMITED.

Send for Illustrated Price List.



4-Prong Manure Forks, plain handle, 37c. each. 4-Prong Manure Forks, strapped handle, 42c. each. 3-Prong Hay Forks, plain handle, 25c. each. 3-Prong Hay Forks, strapped handle, 30c. each. Bent-handle forks, either plain or strapped, will cost 5c. each extra.
Riveted Field Hoes, solid steel, 20c. each. Socket Field Hoes, solid steel, 25c. each. Turnip Hoes, solid steel, 23c. each. These are special prices for harvest goods, and will only last until our surplus stock is exhausted.
Bicycles, only \$10. We have in stock a number of ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles—second-hand—which are nearly as good as new; in fact, are worth about \$20 each. We are selling these wheels at a sacrifice to rush them off, as we want to make more room for other stock. Our price, only \$10, while they last. Every wheel guaranteed, and with each wheel we send a tool bag and full kit of tools. Wheels are properly crated, and can be sent to any part of the Dominion.

THE IMPROVED U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR



Holds
World's Record
For MOST EXHAUSTIVE SKIMMING
Average test of skim milk from

50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS - **.0138**

At the Pan-American Model Dairy, 1901

No other separator has ever been able to approach this record

Which proves conclusively that there

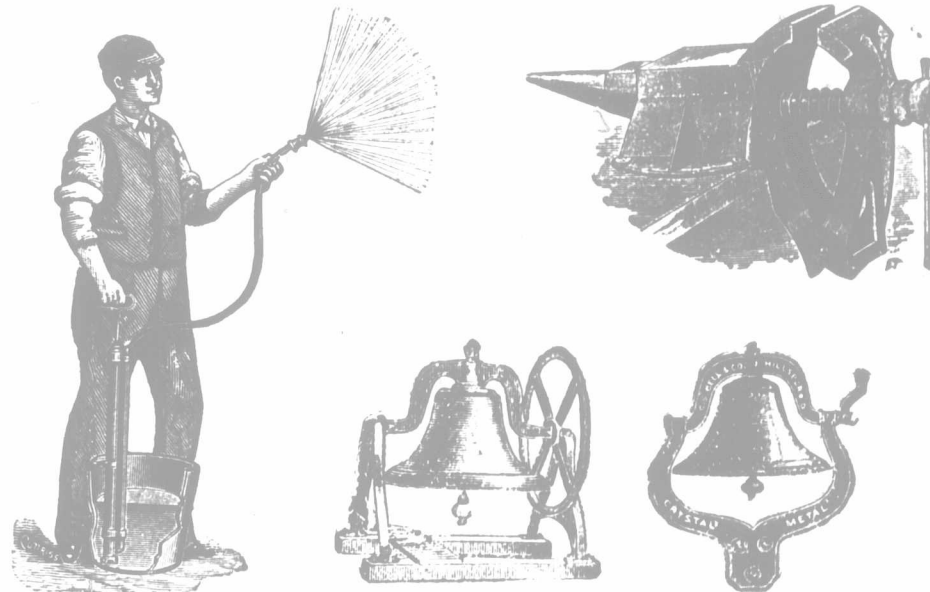
Is Nothing Equal to the U. S. Separator

For extracting the cream from the milk

Dealers who desire to sell the best should handle
"THE KIND THAT GETS ALL THE CREAM"

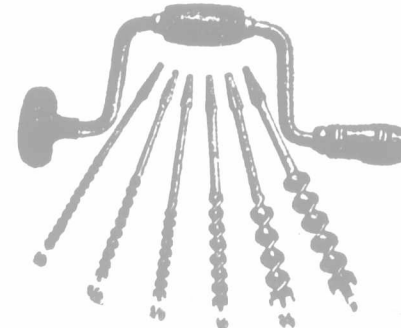
Write for free descriptive pamphlets containing full particulars and much useful information.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
BELLOWS FALLS, VT.



Farmer's or Blacksmith's Vise, should be in the possession of every one; special price weight 38 pounds, are strong and serviceable—only \$3.25 each.
Bluestone for spraying trees, 6c. pound.
Farm Bells, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$3.00 each.
Church Bells at from \$12 to \$50 each.
Brace and 6 Auger Bits, only \$1.50; mailed anywhere in the Dominion for \$2.

Wilkins & Co.,
166 & 168 KING ST., EAST.
TORONTO, ONTARIO.



PLEASE MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

PREPARE FOR FLY TIME. The at- er," elsewhere in this issue. It is cau- to be sure death to the Texas horn fly, cattle and hog lice, and other vermin. announcement of the "Eureka Fly Kill- and will be in large demand this season.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

The Only Company in Canada
Conducting Hail Insurance on Established Insurance Principles.

Every Policy issued is a definite contract between the Company and the assured. Payment of losses is not subject to the collection of an assessment. Loss claims are adjusted promptly on receipt of notice. Losses are paid in full immediately after adjustment. Premium rates are low and proportionate to the risk.

Full information will be furnished by any agent, or on application to **JOS. CORNELL, SEC'Y AND MGR.**

A PURE-MILK COMPANY.—The City of Winnipeg boasts of a pure-milk company, located at 258 Portage Avenue. This concern was organized on Jan. 26th, 1902, for the purpose of purifying milk: not making dirty milk clean, but

removing from the life-giving liquid, germs of disease that may escape the careful inspection of Dr. Torrence, the Company's expert, who pays periodical visits to the farms from which milk is supplied to the Winnipeg Pure-Milk Co. The plant was installed partially by the

De Laval Separator Company and partially by the R. A. Lister Separator Company, and comprises one of the most up-to-date purifying and sterilizing systems. Mr. C. C. Macdonald, the manager, explains that the milk is received

being carefully tested, is either received (if up to the standard) or rejected. If received it is passed through the various stages of purifying, eventually emerging at the shipping room in the neatly-labeled bottles of the Company, daily from the various sources, and after ready for the customer.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

COMPANY.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

If you are a **HOMESEAKER**, or desire to **MAKE INVESTMENT** in **MANITOBA** or **CANADIAN NORTHWEST LANDS**, it will be to your **INTEREST** to **VISIT** and **INSPECT** the lands of this company situated in the **DAUPHIN, SWAN RIVER, CARROT RIVER** and **MELFORT DISTRICTS**, tributary to the **CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY**, the new **CANADIAN TRANSCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY**, now extending its line to **PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON** and the **PACIFIC COAST**.

The company offers for sale in these districts thousands of acres of choice **WHEAT-RAISING, MIXED-FARMING** and **RANCHING LANDS** at prices ranging from **\$3.00 PER ACRE** upwards, upon the following conditions of payment:

The aggregate amount of principal and interest is divided into ten instalments, as shown in the table below, the first to be paid at the time of purchase, the balance in nine equal annual payments.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the new conditions:

160 acres at \$3.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$ 71.90 and nine equal instalments of \$ 60.00.
160 acres at \$3.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$ 83.90 and nine equal instalments of \$ 70.00.
160 acres at \$4.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$ 95.85 and nine equal instalments of \$ 80.00.
160 acres at \$4.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$107.85 and nine equal instalments of \$ 90.00.
160 acres at \$5.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$119.85 and nine equal instalments of \$100.00.
160 acres at \$5.50 per acre, 1st instalment \$131.80 and nine equal instalments of \$110.00.
160 acres at \$6.00 per acre, 1st instalment \$143.80 and nine equal instalments of \$120.00.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalments.

Purchasers paying any instalment, or more, one full year before the date of maturity, will be allowed a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue instalments.

Prices of all lands in the **Canadian Northwest** are **steadily advancing**, and the present offers the best opportunity to make **profitable investment** in these lands.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, PRICE LISTS, ETC., CALL ON OR ADDRESS:

THEODORE A. BURROWS,

LAND COMMISSIONER, C. N. RY.,

431 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FOR SALE:

Speltz, Flax, Brome Grass, Western Rye Grass, Timothy, Spring Rye, Buckwheat, Barley, Black and White Oats, all choice Seed.

WM. J. LINDSAY, BRANDON, MAN.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED.

OFFICE AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

323 AND 325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000. RESERVE—\$270,000.

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Receiver, Guardian, Committee of Lunatic, Liquidator, General Agent, etc.

Accepted by the Courts as a Trust Company for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

Official Administrator and Guardian ad-litem for Manitoba.

Trust Funds invested and guaranteed. Money to loan on Farm security.

Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc., to the Company are continued in the professional care thereof.

Correspondence invited.

Boxes in Safe Deposit Vaults for rent at \$5 a year.

ARTHUR STEWART, MANAGER.

300,000 YOUNG TREES.

We have planted this spring cuttings as follows for delivery next fall and spring:

Petrofsky Russian Poplar.	65,000
Wobstli Kiga "	65,000
Russian Laurel Willow.	14,000
Russian Golden Willow.	5,000
Russian Red Willow.	14,000

We have also sown seed for 250,000 native maples, and will have a large stock of small fruits.

Prepare your land, plant trees, make your home homelike and cheerful.

For clean, hardy, fast growers, these Russian trees are head and shoulders above all the rest, and the Virden Nurseries is the headquarters.

CALDWELL & CO., Proprietors.

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MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, MANTELPIECES, CEMETERY FENCING TABLETS, ETC.

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Represented by W. Somerville, M. E. Bucknam, F. A. Ferguson, A. McCuaig.

WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER.

EVERY FARMER

SHOULD HAVE A

PUMP.

Do you want the best? Then try one of my

20th Century Cattle Pumps.

These pumps fill a pail in three strokes. I keep a full line of wood pumps and repairs of all sizes. Sole agent for Myers Brass Lined Cylinder Pumps, and Hayes' Double-acting Force Pumps. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalogue. Address: BRANDON PUMP WORKS (H. CATER, PROP.), Box 410, Brandon, Man.

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TO ALL POINTS

EAST, WEST, AND SOUTH.

Cheap Tickets to California via Portland and Sitka route.

Trains leave Winnipeg daily at 1.45 p. m. from Canadian Northern Railway station, Water street. First class equipment, including Pullman and Dining Cars.

For further information call on any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or write

CHAS. S. FEE,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or

H. SWINFORD,

General Agent, 391 Main Street, Winnipeg.

PLEASE MENTION THE

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

GOSSIP.

THE FAMOUS PORTAGE PLAINS.

In a vast country which comprises a whole empire of rich agricultural lands such as the Canadian West, it is difficult to pick out any one district more highly favored than the rest of the country. If, however, there is any portion of the whole West on which Nature has lavished her gifts with a less unsparing hand, it may truly be said that the Portage Plains—the country surrounding the progressive town of Portage la Prairie—is that favored section. It is admittedly the par excellence farming country of the Canadian West, and when other communities desire to extol the advantages of their districts they invariably refer to their section as being equal to the Portage Plains. In the center of the Plains is the beautiful town of Portage la Prairie, generally known as the City of the Plains, and having a population of 4,000 souls. It is up-to-date in every respect, having costly public buildings, churches, excellent schools, mills, elevators, and various industries, while the railway facilities are second to none in the West. It is to be expected, of course, that where such a center exists, there will be found live, active and progressive business men. Of these, Portage la Prairie has its share, and as real estate is the all-absorbing topic in the West, the "Advocate" representative was accorded the pleasure of an interview with Mr. W. Richardson, head of the real estate firm of Richardson & Perciss, who are regarded as one of the leading firms in this line of business in central Manitoba. Mr. Richardson has resided in Portage la Prairie for twenty-five years, and has an intimate knowledge of the country since the early days. During that period he has devoted himself mainly to dealing in farm properties, and is therefore in a position to speak authoritatively on Western conditions and prospects. In reply to a query from our representative, in regard to the movement of farm lands in the Portage District, Mr. Richardson said: "Transfers of farm property, both improved and unimproved, have been very brisk here during the past year. During the fall months we disposed of 10,000 acres of land in this district, and the fact that by far the greater part of this land was sold to farmers who have resided here for many years, and most of whom have made their stake in this part of the West, is the best recommendation that could be given to the Plains. The idea of these old settlers in enlarging their holdings of farm property is generally to provide their children with farms; while others, as their financial circumstances improve, desire to go into farming operations on an enlarged scale.

"What about prices? Is there any 'cheap' land to be had in this part of the country?"

"Well, of course, where land is so thoroughly appreciated by men who have lived on it 15 or 20 years, it is not natural that no free homesteads or 81-acre tracts are to be found. However, the advantages of this district are considered, the majority of the experienced men concede that improved farms here ranging from \$20 to \$40 per acre are better value than \$6 to \$10 an acre unimproved land which is available further west. Values have been increasing and the tendency is still upward. In that portion of the district south of the town, which is the most recently developed of the Portage District, there is yet quite an area of new land; but at the rate which it has been taken up lately, it will be only a matter of months until it is as thickly settled as the Plains east, west and north of the town. The prices here have advanced surely and steadily, and land which sold at from \$3 to \$5 an acre two or three years ago can hardly be secured for \$8 to \$10 an acre now, and these are by no means inflated prices, as the crop showing made on these lands last fall resulted in a very rapid rise in prices throughout.

"As to the American movement from the States, how has it affected the real estate business?" queried our reporter. "The Canadian West has undoubtedly assumed large proportions in the eyes of the world of late, and this is mainly due to the movement of Americans. The purchase of large tracts of land by the visitors has greatly strengthened real estate values all over the West. Personally, we have conducted quite a number of delegates and visitors from across the border through this part of the country, and it has aroused their enthusiasm to the highest pitch. Many individual farmers from the neighboring States have secured land in the country surrounding, and particularly south of the town, where they are exceedingly pleased with the prospects. Few of the speculators who are buying large areas further west have operated hereabouts, as they cannot get control of big blocks of from 30,000 to 10,000 acres at \$3 to \$4 an acre, as is the case further west. An idea of the importance this section is assuming in some parts of the States may, however, be gained by noting the fact that one of the latest companies to be organized in Minnesota is the 'Portage la Prairie Land Co.' of Faribault, Minn. This week Messrs. Sheffield & Blodgett, representing this Company, visited a property recently acquired by the Company, situated 20 miles north-west of the town. It comprises about 24,000 acres of good land, and as there is a brisk demand for it, it will be disposed of in smaller lots.

In conclusion, Mr. Richardson referred to the kind of land and what sort of farming was preferred by the plainmen

YOU CAN MAKE 12 TO 20 PAIRS PER DAY

THE IMPROVED MONEY MAKER

YOU CAN GET 10, 15, & 20¢ PER PAIR.

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CREELMAN BROS., Box 503, GEORGETOWN.

FOR THE HOG: ZENOLEUM

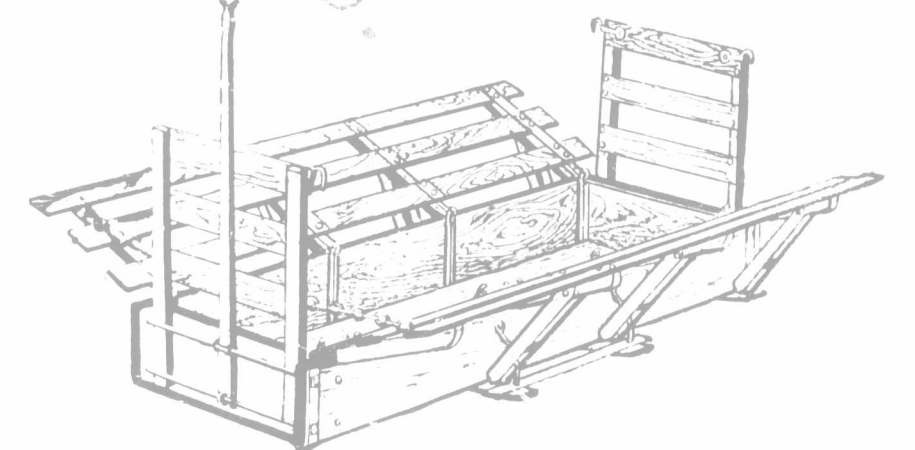
It is a mistake to suppose that when it comes to the hog a disinfectant has no place. By its timely use the germs of disease are destroyed and the dreaded cholera ward off. It is not that worth much. Disease germs precede the disease. Lay the axe at the root of the evil. Keep the system healthy and vigorous and the housings sanitary, and contagion is unlikely. For destroying lice and all other insect and parasitic life, not only on hogs, but on all other domestic animals, for stomach and intestinal worms, and all sorts of skin diseases of animals, Zenoileum is the approved remedy among stockmen. It has been used and experimented with at the Government experiment stations, and it is highly commended.

In one-gallon cans, \$2. In one-quart cans, 75c.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.,
Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

THE NEW COMPANY: The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Have you seen our New Patented Combination Double and Single Box, Hay, Grain and Stock Rack? NO MORE HEAVY LIFTING of that old Hay Rack a boy can change from one article to the other. Here is a cut of it:



Also manufacturers of Wheelbarrows, Washing Machines, Churns, Pea Harvesters, Fanning Mills, Clothes Driers, etc.

AGENTS WANTED. Write at once. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1271, WINNIPEG.

He stated that wheat is the great crop at present, and mixed farming is becoming very popular, and that the value of high-bred stock owned by farmers in the district would amount to many thousands of dollars. The soil is rich and yields abundantly. The drainage system is all that could be desired, while roads, schools, churches, municipal and national government, all a part in making this a good country in which to live.

"There are lands here adapted to all kinds of farming, and a man can find what he wants, within easy reach of the town, for any branch of agricultural industry he may wish to engage in, and so that land will never again be sold at as low prices as it is being offered at to-day.

Coltrane, N.-W. T., Sept. 21, 1901.
Messrs. Parker, Davis & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to the trial of your new Buechler Vacuum, put up in capsule, and inserted with a needle and plunger, which you asked me to make, I vaccinated all our calves with it, and found it far more convenient than the old way, and it appears to be quite as successful or more so, as I have not lost any this year, and by the old way I have occasionally lost one or two by not giving the full dose. I shall continue to use it and recommend it to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. GODDARD,
Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors.

G.P.R. LANDS

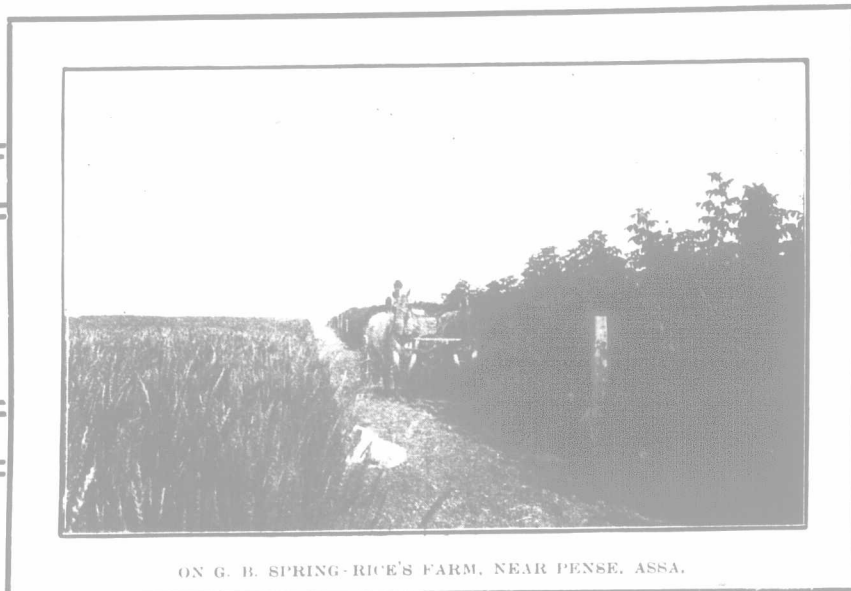
**Discount
for
Cash.**

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY have 16,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of third meridian, \$3 to \$6 per acre. Lands west of third meridian, with the exception of some special locations where prices range from \$3.50 to \$5 per acre, generally \$3 per acre.

\$5.00



ON G. B. SPRING-RICE'S FARM, NEAR PENSE, ASSA.

LANDS

**Discount
for
Cash.**

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$5 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$119.85 and nine equal annual installments of \$100 each, which include interest at 6 per cent. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

For Maps and Full Particulars Apply to **F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.**
Or with reference to Alberta lands, to WM. TOOLE, District Land Agent, CALGARY.

BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS

BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME BY THE
LARGEST MAKERS OF PIANOS & ORGANS IN CANADA.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.

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J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.,

503 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA

AS SUPPLIED TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES

- Ogilvie's Hungarian Flour.
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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **OGILVIE'S PRODUCTS** THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

Melotte

Cream Separators

Write
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Catalogue.

Tried Four Other Makes.

MELLOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., APRIL 23, 1902.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

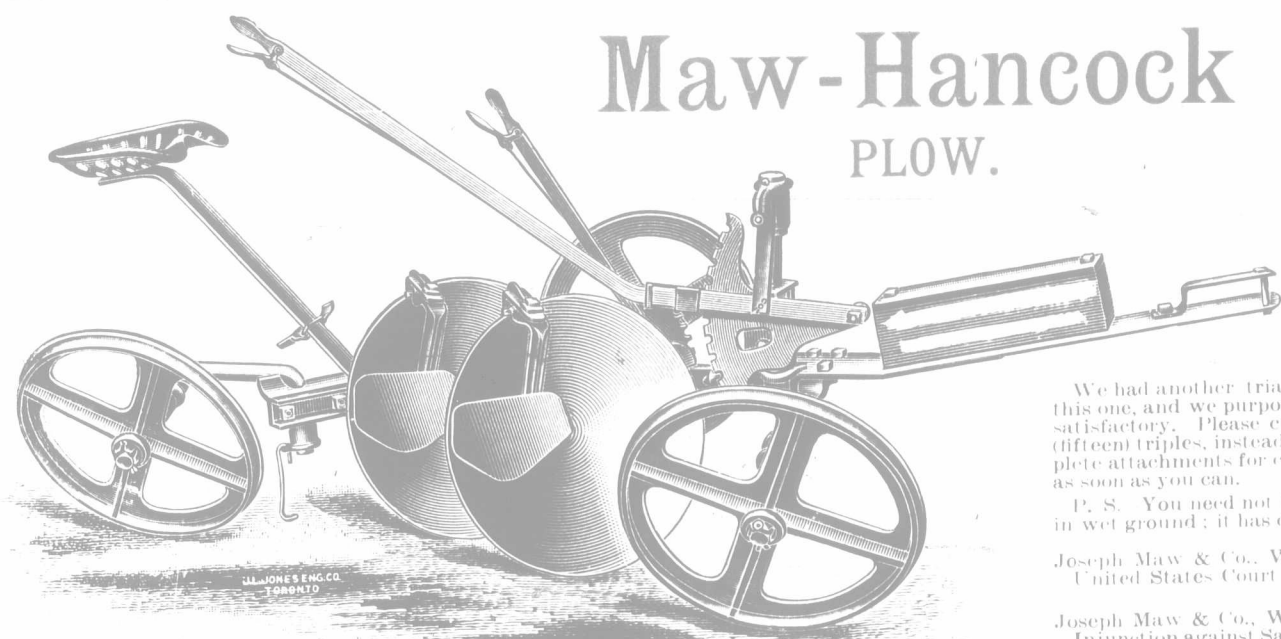
Dear Sirs, Enclosed you will find the amount due on note, and twenty five cents each, for which send me one rubber for top of bowl of No. 2 separator. We like your separator well. We had the other four separated the same time in our house, so we had a good chance of trying them, but my wife would not have a chance at any price, as a small boy or a woman can work the Melotte with ease, while they could not work the other at all. I think that the Melotte is the best all-round separator on the market, as we have tried four of the other makes, and prefer it to any of them.

Yours truly,
W. M. LADNER, Box 18, Birtle, Man.

The Melotte Stands by Itself.
Unlike Any Other.

URNS EASIEST,
SKIMS CLEANEST,
WEARS LONGEST.

MELLOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.,
Box 604. 124 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.



Maw-Hancock PLOW.

[COPY.] WESTBOURNE, April 28th, 1902.
Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, Man.
DEAR SIRS, I received the Two-disc Plow, and I am more than pleased with it, as it does the work far beyond my expectations, and I think it will result in quite a few sales in this part. Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) JAMES CARTMELL.

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA, April 26th, 1902.
Messrs. Joseph Maw & Company, Winnipeg:
DEAR SIRS, Mr. Ellis has been out with me setting up a plow and giving a trial exhibition. It is needless to tell you that the Maw-Hancock came out on top. It was a triple disc we had, and it worked in wet, sticky ground where mouldboard plow would not work. We had another trial on Saturday (to-day). Mr. Ellis will tell you about this one, and we purpose having one on Monday morning, which I trust will be satisfactory. Please change the order for the second car to 15 doubles and 15 (fifteen) triples, instead of 15 doubles and 12 triples. Please rush this car through as soon as you can. Yours truly, (Signed) J. A. McDONALD.

P. S. You need not be alarmed about the Maw-Hancock plow not working in wet ground; it has done so here. J. A. McD.
Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg: CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 29, 1902.
United States Court issued injunction against Sanders Co. to-day.
M. T. HANCOCK.
Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg: CHATTANOOGA, TENN., U. S.
Injunction against Sanders in second trial granted absolute. Mailing you copy of Court's decision.
M. T. HANCOCK.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ARE you thinking of farming in British Columbia? If so, write for our pamphlet, which contains fourteen maps and all information as to soil, climate, market and price of produce; also the largest and most comprehensive list of properties for sale ever published. **Prices from \$2.50 to \$250 per Acre.**

FARMS, GRAZING LANDS, ORCHARDS, GARDENS AND FISHERMEN'S ALLOTMENTS.

The garden spot of Canada is the beautiful valley of the Lower Fraser and coast lands around Vancouver. We have more than a month of frost and snow at the outside, and the thermometer has only sunk to zero twice in years. Summer nights always cool. Write for pamphlet.

The Settlers' Association of British Columbia, BOX 540, Vancouver, B. C.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN SEPARATOR BUSINESS, AND EVERY YEAR'S BUSINESS VASTLY GREATER THAN ITS PREDECESSOR'S.

THE SALE OF

De Laval Separators

THE PAST YEAR IN CANADA IS UNPRECEDENTED.
THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Day after day and year after year the Dairy Public has had brought home to it the overwhelming superiority of the De Laval Machines in every material respect which counts for value in a cream separator.

Creamerymen have long since recognized the superiority of the De Laval machines. Today 90% of the creameries in Canada and the United States are users of the De Laval. Fifteen of the largest creamery companies on the American continent are exclusive users of De Laval Separators, owning and operating 1,200 of these machines, an average of 80 each. The dairy or farm users of cream separators may well profit by the experience and follow the example of the creamery or factory users of such machines on a large scale.

The differences between a superior and inferior separator are just as relatively material to the farm user as to the factory user. The amount is not a couple of thousand dollars a year, of course, but it is from \$25.00 to \$75.00 (according to the quantity of milk), and that means just as much to the farmer. Moreover, a De Laval machine is twice as well made and will last at least twice as long.

ARE
YOUR COWS IN ARREARS
FOR BOARD?

At this time of the year, when your cows are giving a large flow of milk, don't you think it would be advisable and profitable to figure out the Loss and Gain Account of your dairy, allowing market price for fodder and fair wages for your labor?

WHERE ARE YOU AT?

The balance is probably on the wrong side. Now go over your figures again, but this time

ADD \$10.00 PROFIT PER COW PER YEAR,

which represents the gain from the use of a De Laval Separator. Now follow the argument to its logical conclusion—

PURCHASE A DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

Don't be misled by the "Just as Good for Less Money Agent." Make him prove his statement.

Remember that there are over 250,000 De Laval machines in actual use, or ten times all other makes combined.

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