2nd ANNUAL EXHIBITION NUMBER

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

VOL. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN. JULY 6, 1903. LONDON, ONT. No. 577

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Great Traders of the Great West.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1670.

MAIN, YORK & FORT STS., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

'PHONE YOUR ORDERS.

MAIL YOUR ORDERS.

News of the Greatest Import to all Ladies and Gentlemen.

WE CAN CLOTHE YOU. WE CAN FEED YOU.

OUR new handsome fall catalogue will shortly be issued. Now, you want to make certain of obtaining one of these by writing us to-day, and we will mail you a copy as soon as it is published.

Your many wants we can fully supply, by means of our prompt mail-order service. This fall catalogue will teach you our money-saving mail-order system. We particularly call the

LADIES' ATTENTION

to the fact that we are headquarters for the world-famed **BUTTERICK PATTERNS.** Fashion sheets and samples forwarded on request. Our stock of dress materials is larger and more varied than any other in Western Canada.

MEN'S SUITS.

Here, again, we can shine to your utmost satisfaction. Our $10 Suits, ready made, have no equal at the price. From our tailoring department we can serve you in bespoke garments of the finest finish, latest styles and perfect fit.

Write Us Your Wants NOW. **Call on Us When in WINNIPEG.**

WE SHALL HAVE MANY BARGAINS FOR YOU DURING EXHIBITION WEEK.

ROYAL CROWN

SODALINE

FOR SOFTENING WATER.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE ROYAL CROWN LIMITED.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

High-Grade Photos

MAKING Photos in such a manner that leaves no room for improvement has earned for us the reputation of

Artistic Photographers.

We make every style and size that's known.

Special preparations are completed for Exhibition week, and visitors are invited to view our Studio.

Views of Western Canada: Ranching, Farming, Public Buildings, Military Scenes, Mountain Scenery, etc., are for sale.

ILLUSTRATED WINNIPEG, 50c. A COPY.

STEELE & CO., Ltd., 474 Main St.

BRANCHES AT CALGARY AND MEDICINE HAT.

800,000 ACRES

OF CHOICE

FARM LAND

FOR SALE

IN THE FAMOUS

Edmonton District.

Write to-day to

AYLWIN & WILLIAMS, EDMONTON, ALTA.

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

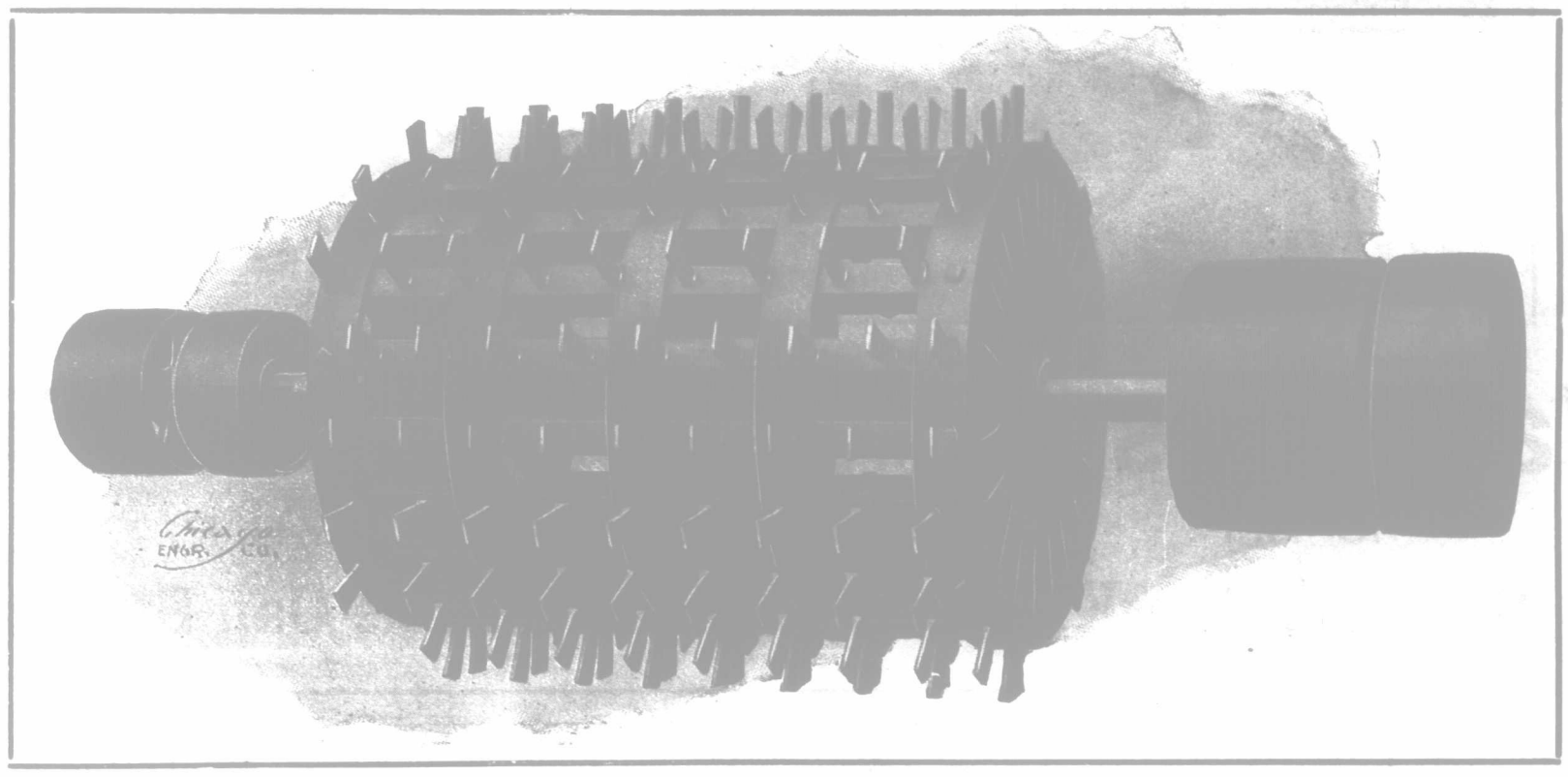
When at the Great Winnipeg Fair

CALL AND **SEE** US AT

Our Large Exhibit on the Grounds,

OR AT OUR
Showrooms, Cor. Princess and James Sts.

OR AT OUR BIG
Warehouse, Notre Dame St.



The Largest Cylinder in the World

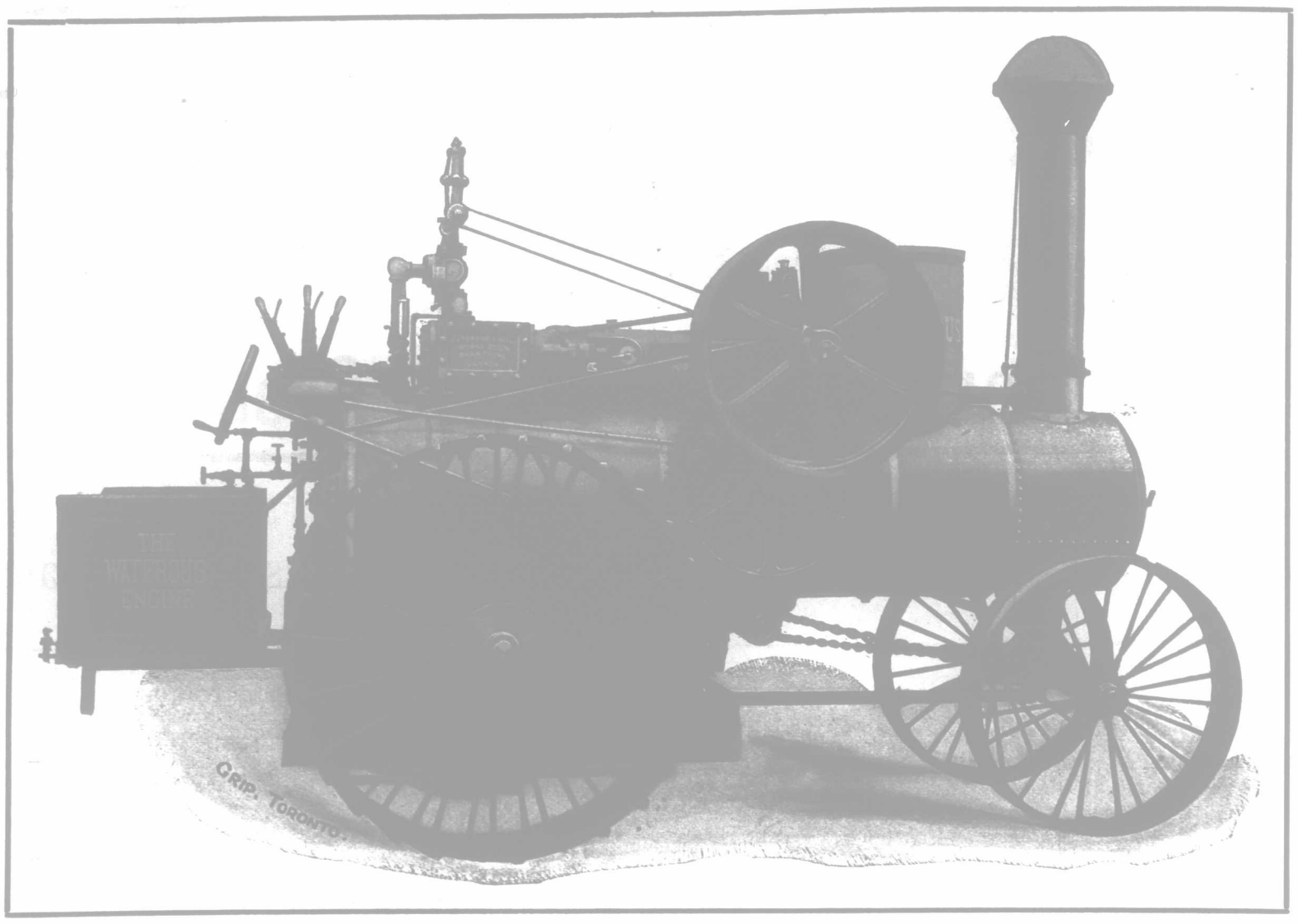
The Largest Thresher Factory in the World.
The Largest Thresher Business in the World.

OUR COURTEOUS STAFF OF SALESMEN WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW YOU EVERYTHING CONNECTED WITH OUR GREAT EXHIBIT.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN. **REGINA, N.-W.T.**

WATEROUS!



Waterous Double Cylinder Traction Engine.

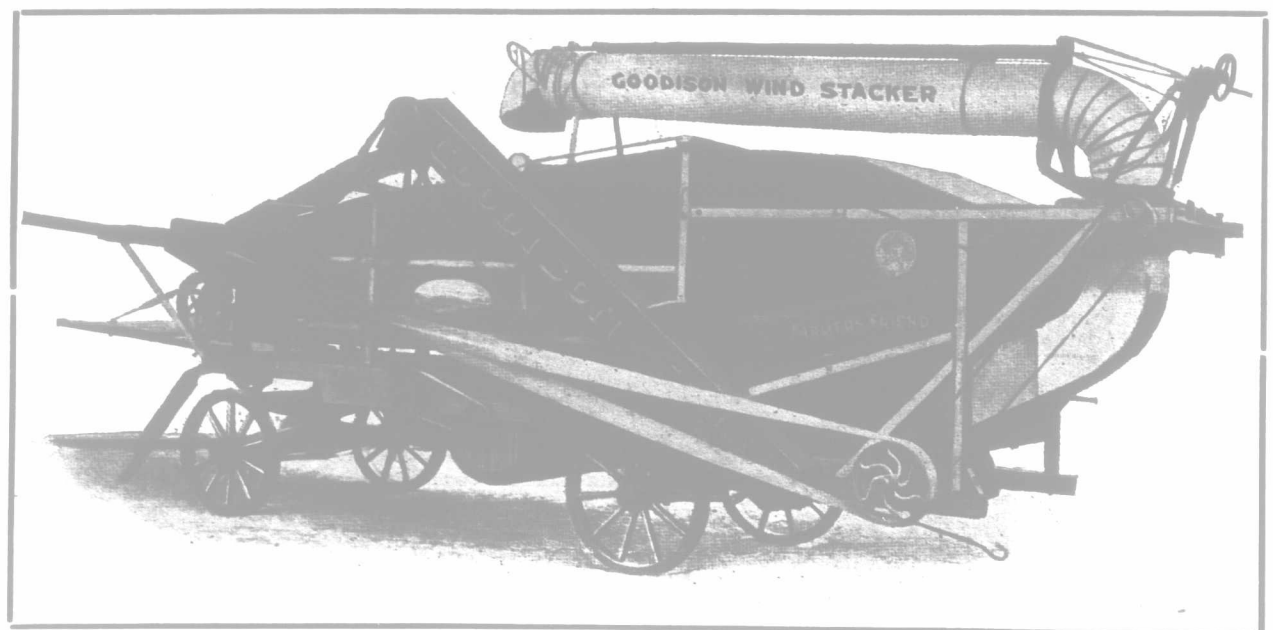
18 H. P. 22 H. P. 26 H. P.

This Engine is the King of Tractions. None Can Surpass It.

Perfection Weighers.

Fosston Stackers.

Hawkeye Feeders.



Bell City Threshers.

Bell City Horse Powers.

Ham Headlights.

Cylinder Wrenches.

The McCLOSKEY MANITOBA THRESHER

Waterous Engine Works Co., Limited.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Factory and Head Office: Brantford Ont. Branch Factory: St. Paul, Minnesota.

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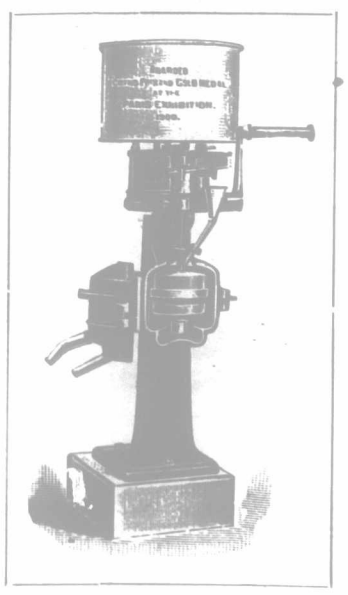
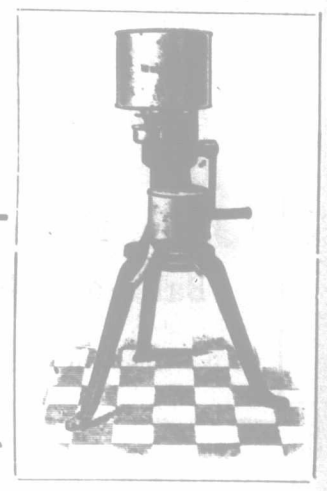


Melotte

Cream Separators

SEE THEM AT THE FAIRS



We are Northwest Agents For

GASOLINE DEAL ENGINES

BRANTFORD ENGINES. STRICTLY HIGH GRADE. 2 to 25 H.P.

Our New **Ideal Portable**

Will be seen at the FAIRS.

Melotte Cream Separator Company

124 PRINCESS STREET. P.O. Box 604.

OPPOSITE MASSEY-HARRIS OFFICES.

LIMITED. WINNIPEG, MAN.

"YOU'LL MEET OLD FRIENDS."

WESTERN MANITOBA'S

FOUR DAYS

Every Day a Big Day

July 28 to 31

Great Exhibition of Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products.

. . . GRAND . . .

Attractions and Horse Races.

BIG FAIR

An Opportunity not to be Missed of Visiting the Dominion Experimental Farm. . . .

Reduced Railway Fares From All Parts.

GOOD FOR THE WEEK OF THE FAIR.

AT **BRANDON**

"IF YOU MISS IT, YOU'LL REGRET IT."

R. M. MATHESON, PRESIDENT. F. J. CLARK, MANAGER.

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

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES

AND PROTECT YOUR CROPS AND STOCK WITH

Home-grown Trees.

The following is a partial list to be found growing on our Nursery at Brandon:

FORESTRY TREES.

Cottonwood,
American White Elm,
Green Ash,
Man. Maple or Box Elder,
Balm of Gilead.

All of above furnished from 6 inches to 10 ft.

Hedge and Ornamental Shrubs and Trees.

Caragana or Siberian Pea,
Buckthorn,
Tartarian Honeysuckle,
Trumpet "
Buffalo Berry,
Asiatic Maple,
Lilac,
White Spruce.

FRUITS.

Currants { RED DUTCH, WHITE GRAPE.
Raspberries { TURNER, LOUDON, RYDER, OHIO BLACK CAPS.
Wild Cherry,
Saskatoon,
High-bush Cranberry,
Filbert and Hazel,
Snowberry,
Dogwood.

Reliable Agents Wanted. SECTION OF SPRING PARK NURSERY, Write for Catalogue.

where our plants are propagated under the able management of Thos. Robertson, who has had 7 years' experience in Horticulture and Forestry at Brandon Experimental Farm, thus being admirably fitted to fill the position of Superintendent, and also placing us in a position to offer the very best quality of stock ever grown in the Province of Manitoba.

NOTICE!

Parties visiting Western Manitoba's Great Fair at Brandon are invited to give us a call at our Tent, where they will see a large variety of our stock on exhibition. Comfortable seating and an abundance of spring water will also be provided for the public. We also extend to the public an invitation to visit our nursery grounds, 3 miles west of Brandon. Free transportation will be provided for all parties wishing to pay our nursery a visit.

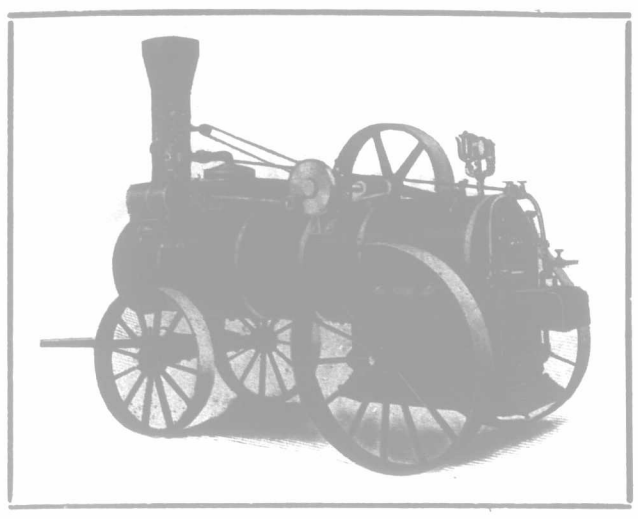
CALL AT TENT, SOUTH OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT BUILDING, EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The Manitoba Farmers' Hedge and Wire Fence Company, Limited,

Head Office : Fleming Block, Rosser Ave., BRANDON, MAN. Authorized Capital, $75,000.00.

DUNCAN McGREGOR President. P. O. Box 81. B. D. Wallace, Secretary and Manager.

The Brandon Machine Works Co.
LIMITED.



WILL HAVE ON EXHIBITION, AT THE

Brandon Fair, July 28 to 31,

THEIR OWN MAKE OF ENGINE

"THE BRANDON CORNELL"

The Nichols & Shepard Celebrated Separators and Traction Engines.
Filshie Favorite Separators, in Two Sizes, 30 x 50, and 36 x 56.

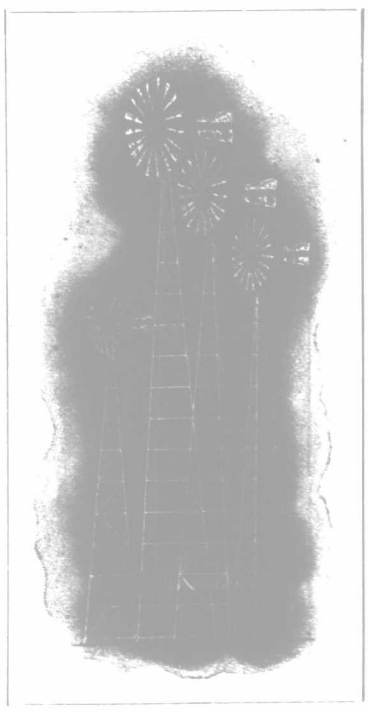
Come to Brandon Fair, and Inspect Our Stock

Both on the grounds and at our works. It will astonish you that premises of such dimensions are located in Brandon, but you can ascertain for yourself.

We Can Supply a Full Line of Thresher Supplies, including Studs, Bolts, Brass Goods, Belting, Sieves, Liners and Grates for nearly every make of Boiler. Cylinder Teeth, all kinds; Cylinder Wrenches, Brass Connecting Boxes. Injectors: Fittings and Jets for same; Main Drive Belts, Best Oak-tan Leather Belting, etc.

THE BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS



Ground Slowly, for the reason that the

CHICAGO AERMOTOR

Could not at that time be obtained.

To-day they dot the earth in every clime.

IN Western Canada, where we ourselves erect our own mills, and guarantee not only the Mill, but also the work of our experts,

It absolutely pays for itself in little more than a single year.

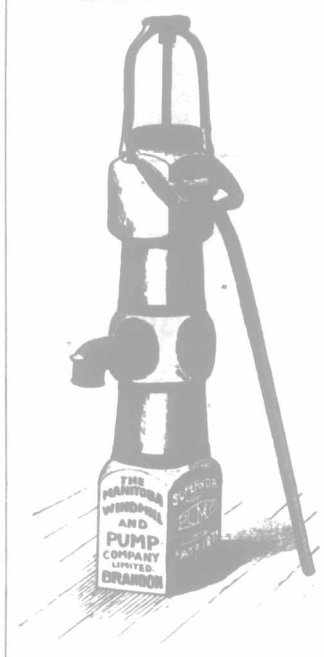
Think what it means to save the expense of grinding grain, pumping water, sawing wood, cutting straw, etc., etc, and

ASK FOR OUR WINDMILL BOOK.

E. E. DEVLIN & CO., Winnipeg.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

ANTI-FREEZING.



MADE IN THE WEST.

EASIEST RUNNING,

AND MADE IN CANADA.

Merit achieved is an unanswerable argument in favor of any product, and

Manitoba Pumps and Canadian Airmotor Widmills,

are the recognized leaders in the independent field to-day. They are positively the highest-grade goods that money can buy. Our sales are phenomenal. Why? Because the intelligent agriculturist is fast finding out that we are experts in our line We don't know anything but the pump and windmill business, but we know IT well. We are going to sell all goods sold at the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs at a

REDUCED PRICE.

This is your chance. Be sure and see us there.

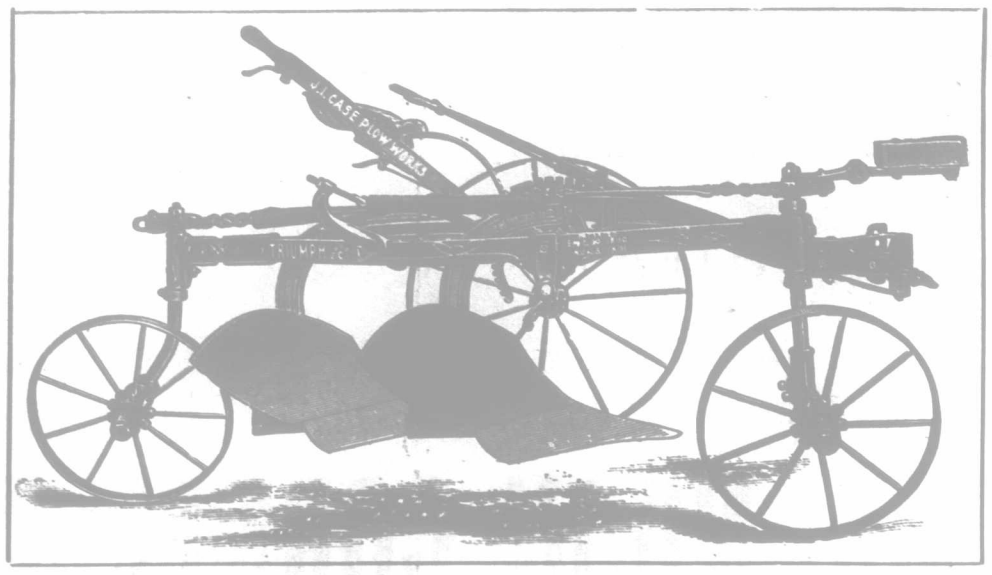
AGENTS—Here is a gilt-edged line. Clinch the agency.

MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP COMPANY, Limited

To Our Staff of Agents:

In order to advertise and push our goods into every portion of the Canadian Northwest, we have decided to sell any of our different lines of Pumps and Windmills at prices much below our regular selling lists, to those who may purchase from us at either the Brandon or Winnipeg Fair. But we will endeavor as much as possible not to sell to more than two in each neighborhood, and we feel sure that it will be the means of greatly increasing each one of your sales, as you know from experience that wherever you have sold any of our pumps or windmills that you have sold others in the same neighborhood. We are doing this purely to advertise, and it is only good for orders taken at the Fairs, and we trust that none of you will take offence at our actions, but that it may meet with your approval, and that you will co-operate with us in what we believe to be a genuine good idea to introduce and advertise our goods.

Yours very respectfully,
MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO., LTD.



THE TRIUMPH GANG PLOW.

Model C. The same Triumph that has led the trade for ten years, with such slight changes as experience has shown to be desirable. All manufacturers are trying to imitate it. They recommend it to you.

The J. I. Case Plow Co.,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

MAKERS OF

Triumph Gang Plows,
Triumph Sulky Plows,
Prairie Breaking Plows,
Brush Breaking Plows,
Steel Beam Walking Plows,
Disc Harrows,
Lever Harrows,
Boss Harrows.

The Milner Petrolea Wagon Co., LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH-GRADE

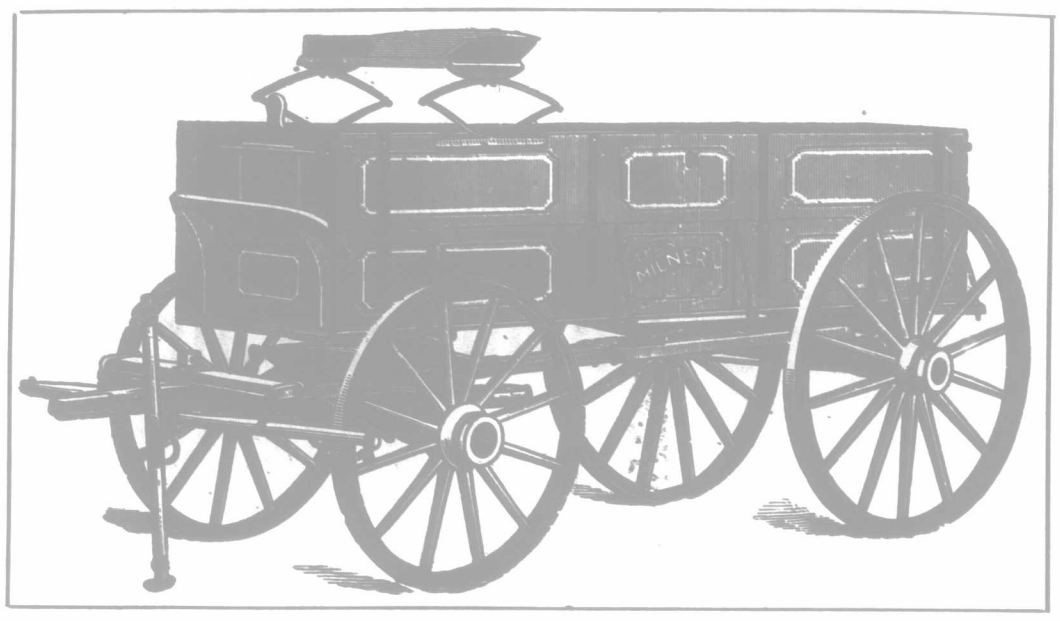
Farm Wagons, Farm Trucks, Freight Wagons and Sleighs.

Factory and Machinery New, Equipment Enequalled. Expert Management. Skilled Mechanics. Material All Selected. ONLY ONE GRADE—THE BEST.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: PETROLEA, ONT.

The Manufacturers Guarantee the Quality of These Goods.

GET OUR PRICES ON FALL AND WINTER GOODS.



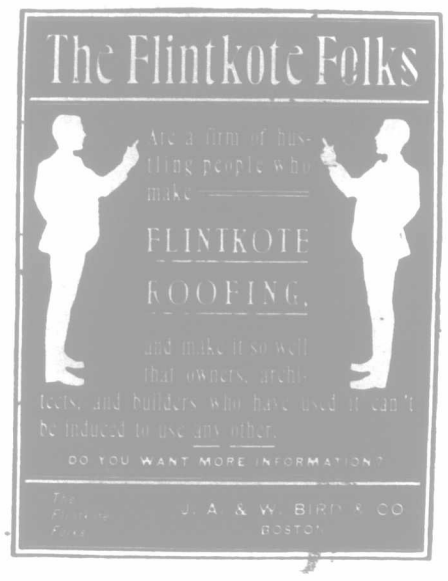
WESTERN AGENTS:

The Balfour Implement Co., 197 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

BRAINS, ENERGY, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE

HAVE MADE

FLINTKOTE ROOFING



WE ALSO HANDLE

MAGNITE

COLD-WATER PAINT

A FIRE RESISTANT AND RETARDANT.
A LIGHT REFLECTOR.
MADE FOR OUTSIDE AND INSIDE USE.
ONE-QUARTER THE COST OF OIL PAINT.
UNEQUALLED FOR FARM BUILDINGS.

An Absolutely Fireproof Material of Great Durability. Inexpensive and Easily Handled.

IF YOU INTEND DOING ANY BUILDING IT WILL PAY YOU TO ASK YOUR

HARDWARE OR LUMBER MERCHANT ABOUT FLINTKOTE,

OR WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO

MACKENZIE BROS.

WINNIPEG

"The Flintkote Folks."

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

PIANOS

RECORD OF SIXTY-FIVE YEARS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE TO ANY INTENDING PURCHASER OF A PIANO.

NORDHEIMER

Piano Co., Limited,

Oldest Piano House in Canada.

PIANOS from $100.00 up.
ORGANS from $25.00 up.

Easy Terms to suit if desired.

ADDRESS:

300 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Visitors DO NOT MISS SEEING THE Exhibition

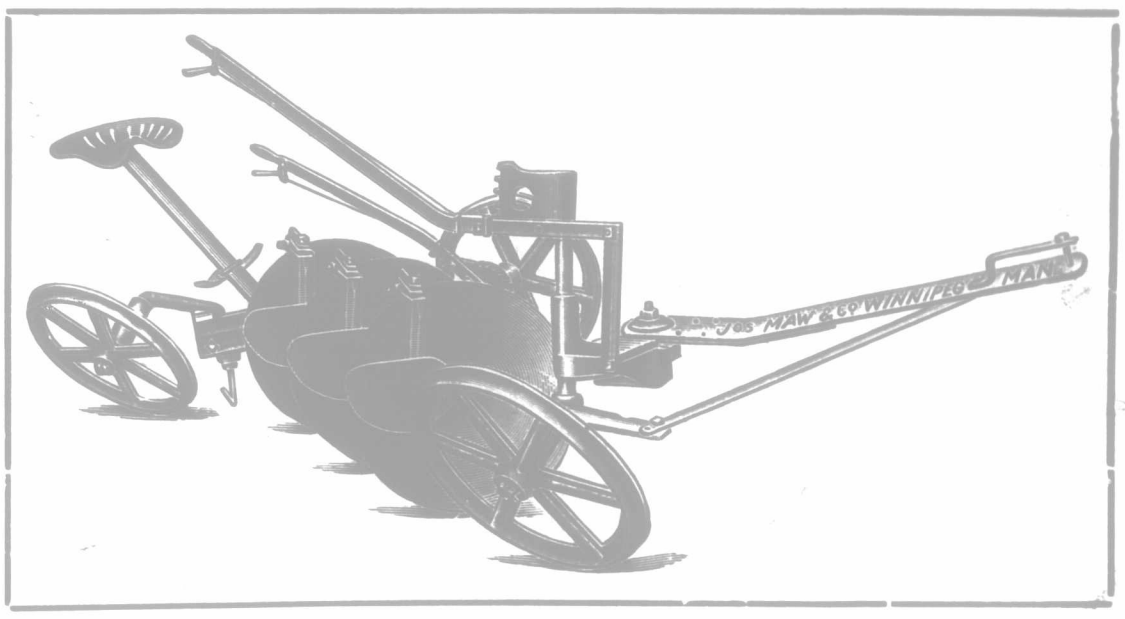
IN OUR SHOWROOMS ON THE MARKET SQUARE

MAW-HANCOCK lastest improved Disc Plows.
Brantford Carriage Co.'s Carriages and Cutters.

BISSELL DISC HARROWS

VESSOT-JOLIETTE GRAIN GRINDERS

THE NEW **Ideal - Seats**



MITCHELL & LEWIS FARM WAGONS

EASY WORKING **Empire Pumps,** WITH PORCELAIN CYLINDERS

The Stickney Junior Three-horse Power Gasoline Engines will be on exhibition in our show-rooms, and also on the Fair Grounds, in operation.

Joseph Maw & Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

TELEPHONES THAT TALK

"UECO."

BRIDGING 'PHONE FOR FARMERS' LINE.

The most modern Telephones. We sell outright the apparatus or equip lines complete. Farmers can co-operate by purchasing from us, and own their own systems at an

ANNUAL EXPENSE

of about

$5.00 Each.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC CO.

(LIMITED).

134 King Street, West,

TORONTO.

Perfection Sack-holders

Have never been equalled. If you come to Winnipeg Fair, do not fail to see a Perfection Sack-holder in actual use. Come and see the ONLY holder that adjusts automatically to length of sack, and allows every sack to be filled to its capacity before removing the sack from the holder.

By using one of these implements you will save enough in labor to pay part of your expenses to the Fair.

Come and satisfy yourself that we have not made a single claim for our Holder that it will not do.

The best is none too good. We have the best and you need it. It's dollars and cents in your pocket to use this implement.

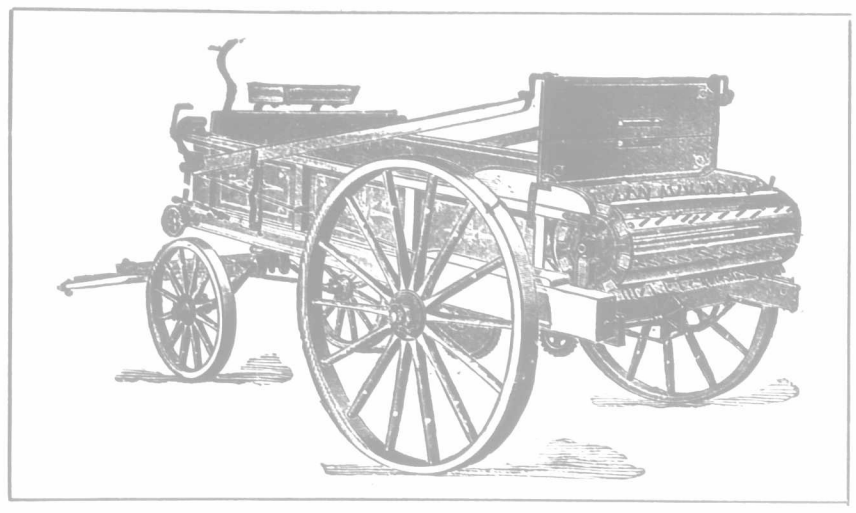
Dealers and others desiring agencies, make yourselves known. For further information, apply to

VERMILYEA BROS. & MERRILL

Western Agents,

130 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Kemp's 20th Century Manure Spreader.



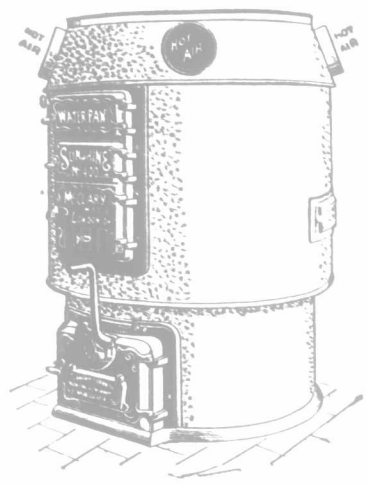
A CROP-MAKER and A LABOR-SAVER.

Drop a postal card for our Booklet, entitled "Multiplying His Acres."

The KEMP MANURE SPREADER CO., Limited

STRATFORD, ONT.

FARM SPECIALTIES!



"SUNSHINE" FURNACE.

Sunshine Furnace

Burns coal, coke or wood, and gives perfect satisfaction with either.

Has large double feed-doors, which will admit rough chunks.

Large steel dome and steel radiator.

Has every special fuel-saving and heat-producing device known.

Very simple to operate.

Cornwall Steel Range

Has extra large oven and fire-box.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Made of best grades of sheet steel.

Has triple triangular grates and sectional cast-iron linings.

The highest-grade Steel Range made in Canada.

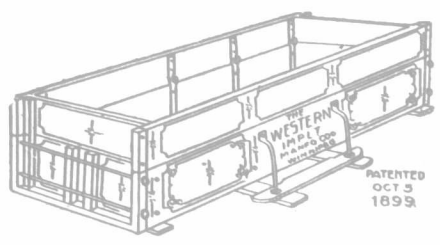
Write for Booklets.

"CORNWALL" STEEL RANGE.

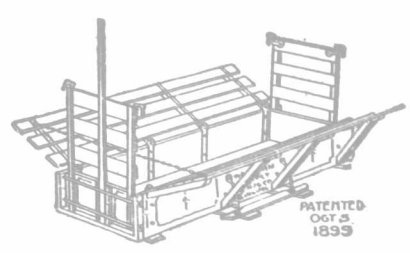
McCLARY'S.

London. Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg. Vancouver. St. John, N. B.

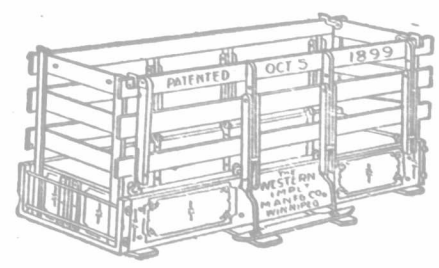
The Western Combination Hay, Grain and Stock Rack!



MADE IN WINNIPEG.
of B. C. Fir and Oak, fitted with malleable irons
MADE TO LAST A LIFETIME.

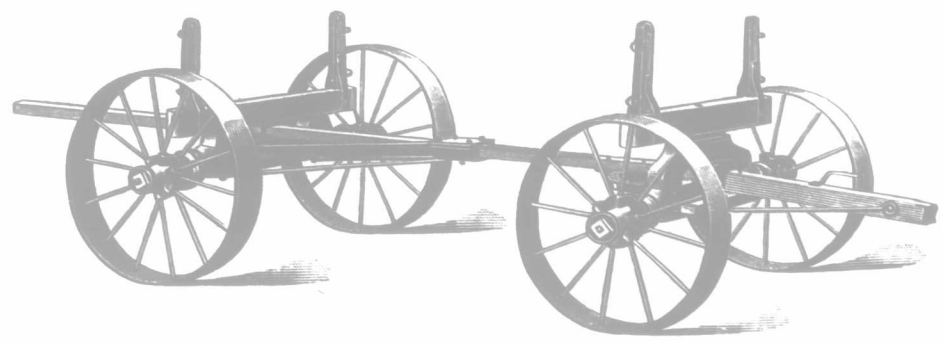


The Five in One.
Single Box.
Double Box.
Hay Rack.
Stock Rack.
Grain Rack.



MADE TO HOLD ANY LOAD A TEAM WILL DRAW.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Grain Forks for Wagons,
Wheelbarrows,
Lawn Swings,
Wagon Jacks.



WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF OUR
Portable Grain Elevator, and Save Grain Blockade
this fall. Every Grain Buyer, Thresher and Large Farmer should have one. Saves time.
Saves money. Load your own grain

The "Western" Washer
is the one for the Farmer, as
IT WASHES.
TRY ONE.

You Will Live Longer if you will save that vast amount of vital energy and nervous force you expend yearly in the loading of the old-fashioned high-wheel wagon.

The Electric Handy Wagon

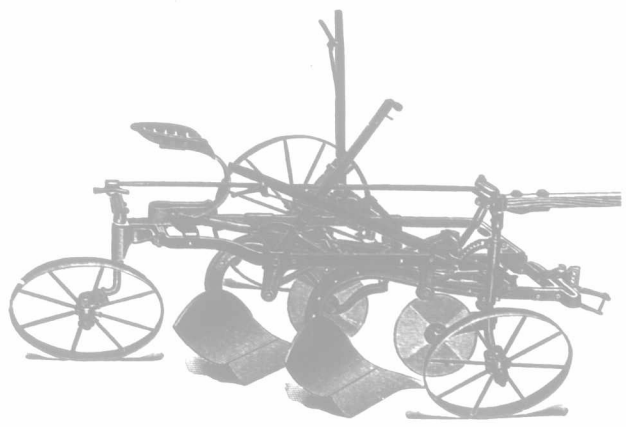
has Low, Steel Wheels, Wide Tires, Hickory Axles and Oak Body. They are easy to load; easy to draw. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

STEEL WHEELS
TO FIT
Any wagon.
Any height.
Any Width Tire Desired

THE WESTERN IMPLEMENT MANFG. CO., Limited

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT WINNIPEG AND BRANDON. Donald St., WINNIPEG, MAN. Box 787.

THE
Columbia Gang Plow



A STRONG PLOW FOR HARD WORK.

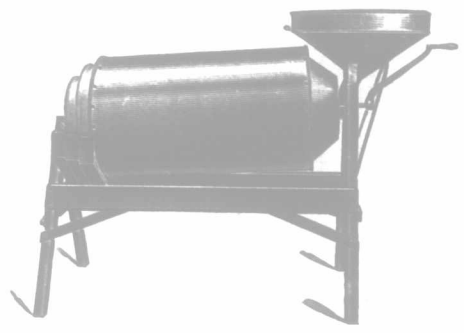
The "Columbia" may be equipped with regular Breaker Bottoms, thus adapting it to the stiff Prairie sod. The service given a Gang Plow in the Northwest is very severe, and the great popularity of the "Columbia" is due to the fact that it is made strong throughout. The beams are extra heavy, and the frame and bails very stiff. That the "Columbia" is well fitted for heavy work is well shown by its wonderful success in the Dakotas and Canada. No work in the matter of plowing can be so exacting that the "Columbia" will not fill the requirements.

MANUFACTURED BY
ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., Rock Island, Illinois.

JOHN STEVENS, Gen. Agent,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BEEMAN'S
New Process Grain Cleaners

They separate flax from wheat, wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, cockle and all foul seed; clean flax, timothy, clover, etc., perfectly.



DO YOU

Want to raise your wheat from one to three grades by separating all frosted, sprouted or shrunken kernels?

Want to clean and bluestone your wheat at one operation?

Want to sack your clean grain, tailings and screenings all at the same time

If so, our JUMBO Will do it for you.

Write for catalogue and prices. Dealers make money selling our machines.

Factories: Winnipeg, Man. Minneapolis, Minn.

BEEMAN & CO'Y,
131 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 2902 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

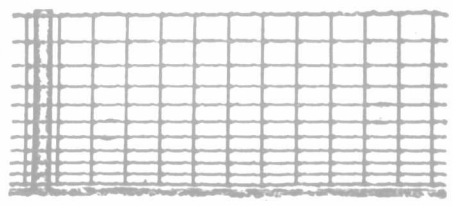
WOVEN WIRE FENCING

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The best selling because the most satisfactory.

"American" Field Fences

For horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. All styles and heights—20 inches to 58 inches high, with stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.



"AMERICAN" FENCE.

"Ellwood" Field, Farm and Lawn Fences.

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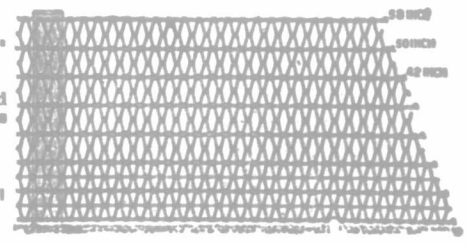

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Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., W. C. Graham, Manager:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find receipt for balance due on my loss for current season. In acknowledging same, I must thank you for prompt payment of fifty per cent. of loss, as well as the balance forwarded at date. I may also state that I have for my own satisfaction calculated my actual loss, and I will state for yours, that Mr. Schultz's estimate of amount due me is wonderfully accurate, being almost exactly what I should consider due under my insurance.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

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If the above were only true, hail insurance companies would do a land office business. Yet, although it is but an example, we know not the HOUR OR THE DAY when a storm will come and DESTROY YOUR CROPS.

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Our contract with each member is easily understood. No technical clauses in our forms.

"I Will Again Insure"

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As this is apparently the only kind of protection we can get from hail, I will again insure with you, and assist you in any way I can to increase the membership, thus bringing down the rate of assessment.

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Limit of assessment. 4 per cent. on amount of insurance, which equals 12c., 16c. or 20c. per acre.
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Our Directors for 1903 all bona-fide farmers.
65 agents writing insurance every day.

On June 23rd total available assets for payment of losses and expenses of 1903, $22,280.

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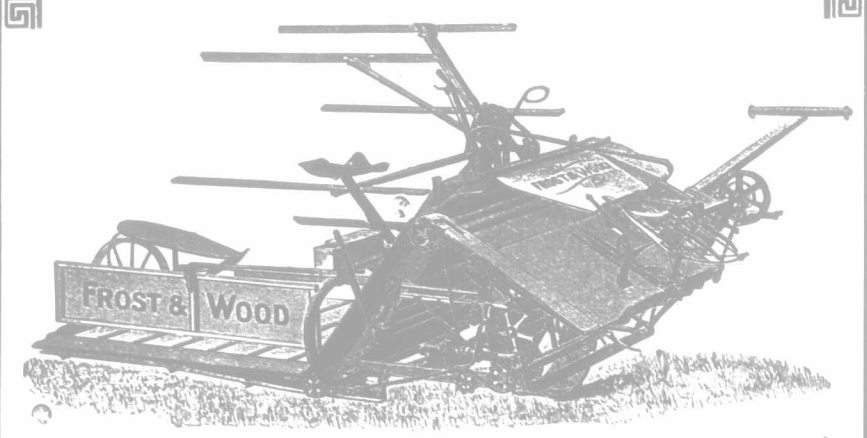

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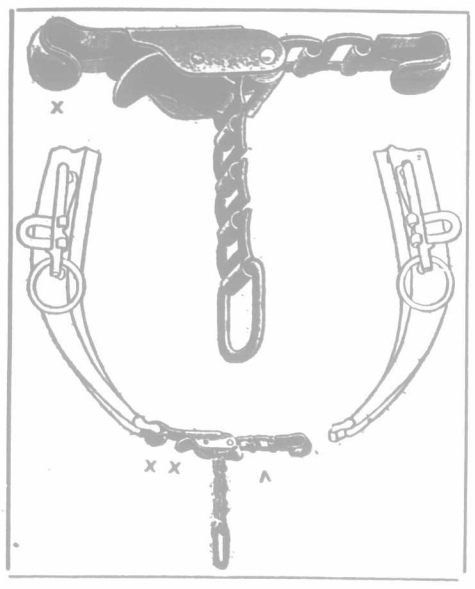

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It is all steel—stiff, strong and light. Has a perfect turn-round and swivel. Tether rope cannot wind. Easily driven into ground. The inventor has tethered, from spring till fall, 25 to 40 work-horses and mules, saddle horses, oxen and cows.

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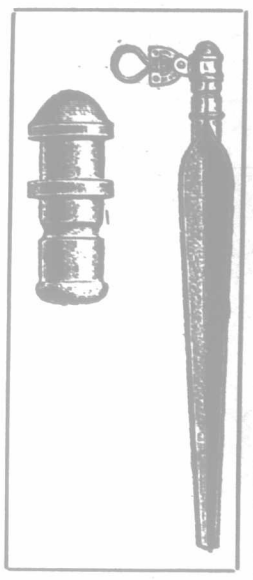

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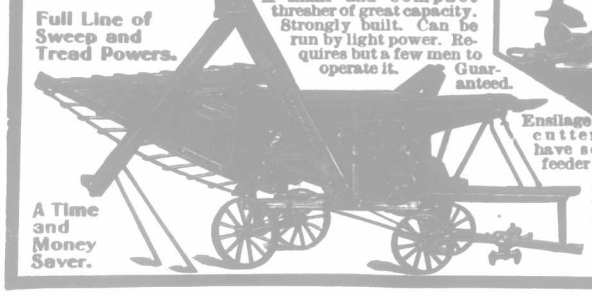

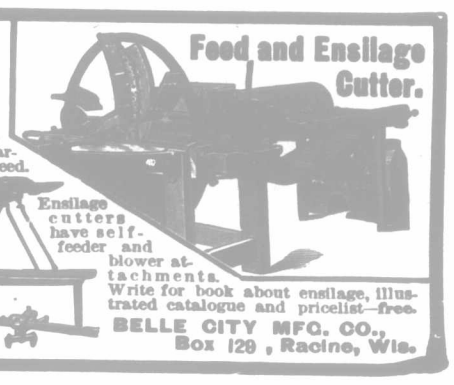

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It is a common thing for men who are not open-minded enough to test the matter to condemn Herbageum as expensive, but the fair-minded man who has tested it before passing judgment always gives a favorable verdict, and when the economical value of Herbageum is fairly considered and proven by actual test to be true, a verdict other than favorable is impossible.

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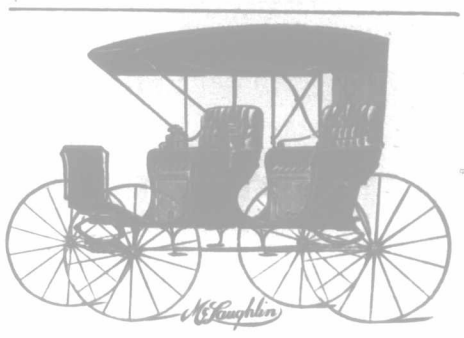

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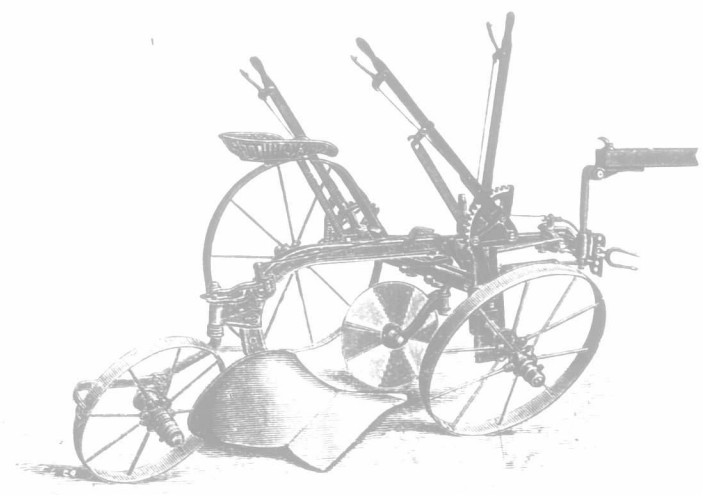
Simplest in construction, easiest adjustment, lightest in draft, of any other sulky plow of this class.



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PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED

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

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

VOL. XXXVIII. WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., JULY 6, 1903. No. 577

The Ideal Modern Exhibition.

The history of exhibitions on this continent and in Europe has shown them to be powerful factors in the education of the people and the development of the country's industrial arts. The beneficial influence which they have exerted in encouraging the production of high-class live stock and agricultural products, and the invention and manufacture of labor-saving machinery, can never be fully estimated. Year by year the leading shows of this country have been gradually improving in attendance, extent of exhibits, and financial receipts. While this has been true, some, however, have retrograded to some extent in general quality of exhibits and in influence for good, by pandering to a certain class who revel only in exciting attractions and circus performances. A policy that caters very largely to the sentimental element in humanity may be successful for a time, but inevitably it must come to ruin. As an example, the Pan-American emphasized attractions, fireworks and the midway, and was a failure, while Glasgow emphasized the industrial arts and was a success.

What Western Canada needs at the present time is real industrial exhibitions; shows that will exemplify and encourage the chief industries of the country, and serve as an advertisement of what the land can produce. The assertion is frequently made that without the horse race, the side-show and similar features it is impossible to get the crowd, and it is noticeable that in several cases this year these are being more largely advertised than other departments of the fair. This is a great mistake. Exhibitions, when established upon a sound basis and with a proper ideal, have more than paid their way when properly managed. All that is required is the confidence of the people, including exhibitors, and they have always shown a disposition to support shows calculated to promote the best interests of the country in developing its resources.

The real function of the ideal modern exhibition is to educate and enlighten, rather than merely entertain or afford enjoyment, which can have no lasting effect upon the country's progress. Such an exhibition is one in which the managers and directors are imbued with motives true and lofty, and calls for the highest exertion of their constructive energies. The financing must be liberal, and the moneys judiciously expended. It must also have a properly classified prize-list, one in which the greatest financial encouragement is given to the industry or production deserving of the most support, and which will result in the most good to the country. A criticism has been offered that in several instances this year more money was being given for the horse-racing than for any other department. Where an exhibition assumes the name of industrial, or purports to be industrial in the character of its exhibits, a classification admitting of such comparison would be not only inconsistent but an evidence that the management were not aiming at the realization of the highest and best ideal. Horse-racing has its place, but that should not be the most prominent one at a show designated as industrial, nor should it be carried on at a time when attention is likely to be drawn from the judging of live-stock or agricultural products. In some cases, where it has been found expedient to have racing events in connection with agricultural shows, the last day has been set apart for that purpose alone. This system has proved most satisfactory, and is undoubtedly the only proper method, but it must be remembered, nevertheless, that the ideal exhibition has no speeding events, and in towns where there is a demand for them a separate time should be set apart when nothing else is claiming public attention. A good substitute, and one that is deserving of support, are competitions among hunters or hurdle jumpers, and the various carriage classes, shown before the grand-stand.

In a well-managed show the rules as laid down in the prize-list will be enforced. Too often this is not the case and results in dissatisfaction to those who aim to come near the mark. The judges, too, will be chosen because of their ability to give satisfaction. Many local shows in the past have perished upon this rock. In too many cases the selection of men to grant the awards has been regarded as a comparatively unimportant matter, and persons have been chosen to fill these important positions more because of their popularity as citizens than otherwise. As a consequence, the best has not always received the highest honors, and its producers learned to stay away, the show being the final and principal loser. If an exhibition board feel that they cannot pay the expense of having competent and conscientious men to occupy the capacity of a judge, it is time for them to consider what duty they owe to the community, and why such an institution as the exhibition of which they are in charge should exist.

Every effort should be made to have exhibits placed in the best position for inspection. They are there to be seen, and the people who come to learn should have a chance to gratify their desire. In live stock, the numbering of the stalls, with a corresponding number in a neatly-printed catalogue, giving the age and breeding of each animal, is a most useful and instructive system of assisting the visitor to gain information. In the show-ring, too, the method which is being adopted this year at Winnipeg, of having each attendant carry on his breast and back a card bearing the catalogue number, age and weight of the animal under his charge, is worthy of commendation. This plan will enable the onlooker to form an intelligent idea of what is going on in the ring, and will at least tend toward eliciting the interest of the uninitiated in live-stock lore. A covered judging barn or pavilion is another feature of the ideal show, but it entails an expenditure that is not justifiable unless where the available finances are strong, or when ample accommodation has been provided in the way of stock barns and floor-room for the exhibition of manufactures. A good substitute for this, however, is ample seating capacity provided by the edge of the open ring.

Among the principal features of the ideal show, practical demonstrations in live-stock judging should occupy a prominent place. Contests in judging live-stock, and in buttermaking and various industrial processes, are also interesting and attractive, and when properly conducted do much to create a desire for information that is useful and overcome the demand for light or frivolous attractions.

There are about 650 creameries in Norway, and their daily consumption of milk is about 220,000 gallons. Their total product in 1901 amounted to 7,716,170 pounds of butter, and 9,122,718 pounds of cheese.

Theory and Practice of Live-stock Judging.

The best education and preparation for the office or function of a judge of live stock of any class, is prolonged practical experience in breeding, feeding and handling high-class animals of the breed upon which one undertakes to pass judgment. Not all, however, who are fortunate enough to have this advantage become discriminating judges. Close observation and comparison of animals and a careful study of their peculiarities and of the particular use to which they are to be put in life is essential, as well as thoughtful consideration, in the case of meat-producing animals, of their comparative value for that purpose. A man may spend the most of his life in the care of cattle or other stock, and if he has not an innate liking for animals, an eye for symmetry of form and of the proper balance of proportions, he will probably fail to become a critical and reliable judge. While the art of judging, in the best sense of the term, and in its best application, is in large measure a natural intuition, it is freely conceded that by careful study and comparison of animals of differing types, one not naturally gifted with this special faculty, but having a fair knowledge of the accepted standard of excellence and of the approved type, may become a good and safe judge. Some of the most successful breeders and most reliable judges in the business are men who had not the advantage of youthful training in the care of pure-bred stock, or of early association with experienced stockmen. Whether their success has been mainly due to a natural faculty for discriminating between faulty and correct conformation in animals, or to close observation and persistent study, by which they have acquired the accomplishment is not easily determined, but the fact of their success favors the reasonable contention that judging is a science which may be acquired in spite of the lack of favorable associations and environment, though these are, of course, exceedingly helpful.

Standards of excellence, giving the relative value of the various points or parts of animals, have been prepared by acknowledged authorities in some of the breeds, and these serve a useful purpose in the class-room of agricultural schools as a partial guide and help, but the use of the score-card in the work of judging in the show-ring has been found impracticable, and it has, after a fair trial, been discarded. A knowledge of what is known as breed character, and a discernment of what is generally accepted as the type best suited to the purpose for which the animals are intended, and for the requirements of the legitimate trade of the times, and of the best available markets, is of first importance in one accepting the position of a judge. This knowledge is acquired by observation, and by reading, and, best of all, by practical experience in breeding, buying and selling superior stock.

Among the principal and most important points to receive careful attention in judging any class of stock, are the indications of strength of constitution. These consist of good width of chest, or width between the fore legs, thickness through the body behind the shoulders, with long and deep foreribs, giving ample capacity for the free action of the heart and lungs, so essential to health, strength and robustness, and without

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AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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

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

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hich vigor, thrift and the best feeding qualities re not found. In male animals a strongly-uscled neck and a masculine but not coarse ead is desirable, as indicating energy and pre-otency as a sire. A comparatively short head, oad between the eyes, a full, clear, bright eye, broad muzzle and strong jaws and lips, are in-cations of a good constitution and a good eder, as also are well-sprung and deep ribs. A mparatively short back, giving the appearance compactness, with a wide, strong loin, are alities which betoken strength and endurance, ile a long-coupled animal of any class is apt sag in its back, to prove lacking in force and ding qualities, and more liable to digestive ail-nts and disease. In all animals the shape and ality of bone in the limbs, and their placing, is supreme importance; clean, flat bone, of fine cture, being essential as a token of quality, undness and strength. While in judging horses the shape and quality of the feet, pasterns and hocks are of first importance, and practically fix the value of the animal for any purpose, it is from a breeder's standpoint, nearly of as great consequence in the case of other classes of farm stock, that they stand well up on their feet and have their legs well placed under them, with this difference, that while the pasterns of the horse to best fit him for speed or for draft should be moderately long, sloping and springy, cattle, sheep and hogs should stand straight up on their hoofs and pasterns, and all, especially

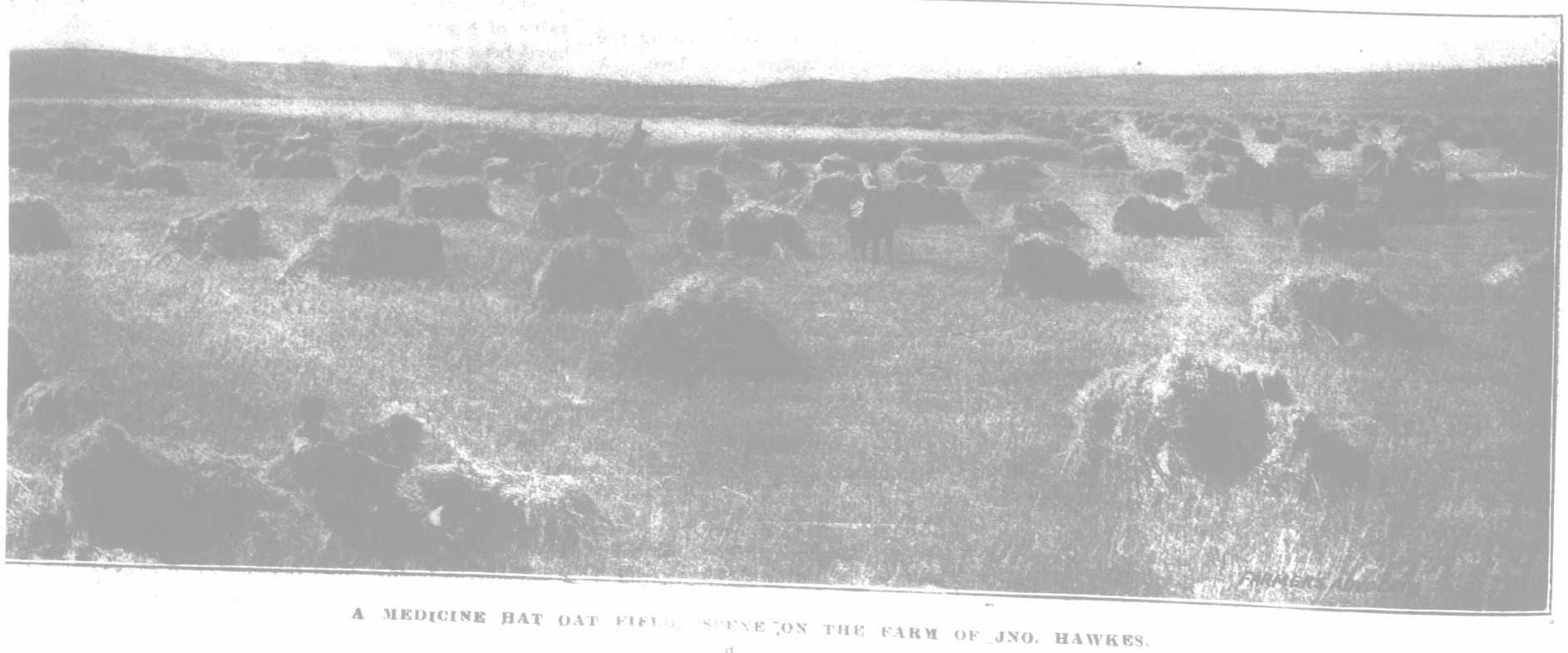
R. M. MATHESON.
President Western Manitoba's Big Fair, Brandon.

horses, should walk well, for a horse that cannot walk well rarely trots well, and the easy, active, swinging walk counts for much in any class of stock where competition in the show-ring is close. To require that competing animals walk as well as stand still is a point that should never be forgotten by the judge, for observation teaches that skilful and experienced showmen can, in some instances, place an animal standing so as to show for more than it is worth, and in other cases by keeping it constantly moving can do much to divert attention from the fault of a sagging back or other defect.

In judging cattle of the beef breeds, we look for symmetry of form as of next importance to strength of constitution and breed character, and for top and bottom lines nearly level, though not absolutely straight, remembering always that nature invariably neglects right angles and delights in gentle curves. The shoulders should be wide on top, but smooth, neither prominent nor bare, and the crops, or the part immediately behind the shoulders, should be broad and full, the ribs springing well from the spine and being long and deep, the flanks, fore and aft, well let down, the back and loins thickly and smoothly covered with natural flesh, the hooks not prominent but smoothly turned, the hind quarters long and level, and the buttocks and twist full and far down, especially in the case of the bull. The legs should be short, strong and well placed, the handling quality of the skin mellow, moderately thick and pliable, and the hair fine, soft and furry, which is an indication of a good feeder, and one that makes good use of its food.

The standard for dairy cattle, while differing materially in many points from that for the beef breeds, is essentially the same, in so far as the indications of constitution are concerned, large heart and lung room, and capacity for working up large quantities of food into milk being a sine qua non in a dairy cow. The principal difference in the conformation of the two classes is that while in the beef breeds width of chine and thickness of flesh is required, in the dairy breeds narrow withers and spareness of flesh is preferred, and this is not incompatible with a good constitution, since the heart and lungs are situated low down in the chest, and the thick or thin withers are largely the result of difference in the early feeding and training of the two classes. Feed a dairy heifer fat in calfhood and keep her fat till she reaches maturity and her value for dairy purposes will be seriously impaired, as will also her chances of winning in the show-ring. The breeding and training of the dairy cow should tend to produce an animal at maturity having good spring and depth of ribs, thick through the heart with smooth, sloping shoulders, fine, sharp withers, a moderately long, level back, a broad, strong loin, a strong spine, well-defined and open-spaced, broad and wide spaced ribs, with much space between the last rib and hook point, broad and moderately prominent hooks, long, broad and level hind quarters, thin thighs, soft handling skin and hair, and withal, and perhaps most important of all, since the standard gives nearly thirty per cent. of value to these points, a large and well-balanced, evenly-quartered udder, and good-sized, well-placed teats, the udder running well forward and well up behind, not fleshy, but flexible, elastic and covered with soft skin and hair. Bulls and young females not in milk, of the dairy breeds, are more difficult to judge than are those of the beef breeds, as in the latter the same standard practically applies to male and female, old and young alike, except that masculinity of appearance and spirit, indicating prepotency, are required in one section, and femininity in the other, while in the dairy breeds the conformation of the bull differs from that of the cow in that the former is relatively lighter in the hind quarters than the cow, the functions of maternity requiring the broader conformation of hind parts in the female.

In judging sheep, the rules laid down for judging beef cattle apply in the main, the principal difference being that of breed character and of the fleece, which has to be considered, and this



A MEDICINE HAT OAT FIELD SCENE ON THE FARM OF JNO. HAWKES.

POOR COPY

TOWN OF ENDERBY, B. C., FROM THE WEST.

should be of fine fibre, lustrous and of even quality on all parts of the body.

Swine are judged with a view to their conformity to the type that most nearly meets the demands of the markets for the time being. Good length and depth of body, a strong, slightly arched and well-fleshed back, smooth shoulders, thick hams and flanks, moderately light head and jowls, muscular neck, deep foreribs, strong, flat bone, and standing well up on the toes, are the most essential points to be considered.

A word as to the course of the judge in the performance of his duties. He should, of course, enter upon his work with the settled purpose that to the best of his judgment the best shall win. It is presumed that he knows his business from experience and close observation and study. It is well after a general look over the animals in each section to draw out a few of those most likely to be in the prize-list, have them walked to see how they look in motion, and after a close and careful examination, viewing them from various standpoints, to place them in the order of precedence, according to his judgment, with a view to usefulness, quality and breed type. It is well, if the class is not too large, that the entries outside the prize-list be placed in order of merit, so that the dominant type may be recognized throughout the class, and the judge's work show uniformity and consistency of aim, in so far as the character of the material will admit. The judges are expected to set the standard of approved type, and if their work is well done it will be an education to those who need to learn what is the best type in each breed.

The Oriental Wheat Trade.

Speaking of the possibilities of developing the Oriental wheat trade, Mr. Whyte, assistant to the President of the C.P.R., in an interview with a representative of the "Farmer's Advocate," said it was doubtful whether J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, would be able to make his large new boats, which had been built for the purpose of hauling wheat and flour to Oriental countries, a profitable investment for a time, but it was very probable that a good trade would be worked up in a few years. They had been constructed, he believed, on the assumption that China would not long remain in her present unsettled state, but would soon adopt a policy admitting of fuller trade with foreign countries. Mr. Whyte gave it as his opinion that it is to China in particular, rather than to Japan, we must look for a possible market for soft wheat flours. The Japs as a nation have, of course, reached a somewhat higher status as a civilized people, but they were learning to build up home industries and increase their own productions, which would, consequently, not be of much benefit to other countries. The Chinese, on the other hand, would buy more wheat and flour now if they had the money. What they need is a better trade policy, which will develop the country and make "kash" more plentiful.

During his visit to China, Mr. Whyte found that rice, the common food of the people, was not always easy to obtain, although every piece of available land was utilized in its production. In some places the population was so dense that they had scarcely room to bury their dead; in others the land was too gravelly to produce any useful form of vegetation.

CAPTAIN F. J. CLARK.

Manager Western Manitoba's Big Fair, Brandon.

It would be useless, Mr. Whyte continued, for us with our hard wheats grown in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia, to attempt to compete with the Pacific States with their soft grades. In the first place, they could grow it cheaper, and in the second our long rail haul was against us. If anything could be done in this country it must come through the production of soft-milling wheats grown in Alberta. Should the samples from the Northwestern States, which the Territorial Government had placed with representative farmers in Alberta, at the suggestion of the C.P.R., prove to be suitable to the climate and heavy yielders, they could be made use of to good advantage in developing the Oriental trade.

History of Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

BY HERBERT DORE.

The record of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, the great annual event of the Canadian West, has been from its very beginning one of remarkable progress and expansion, and the many thousands whom it now draws together each summer to Manitoba's fair capital are a lasting tribute to the enterprise and foresight of the few men who, thirteen years ago, saw and realized what a power for good and future development such an institution would be to the great Canadian Northwest.

It was due to the energetic action of the leading business men of Winnipeg at that time that an exhibition was held for the first time in Winnipeg in the fall of 1891. In those comparatively early days there were many difficulties to be surmounted, and those who were responsible for the institution of such an annual event felt that they must secure some aid from the Provincial Government and the Council of the City of Winnipeg. The Government were seen, and, although at first adverse to the granting of any aid for such an object, they subsequently agreed on the recommendation of the Committee on Agriculture, to make a grant of $7,500, for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting buildings in which such a yearly exhibition might be held.

The City Council was then approached, and a by-law was passed, authorizing the issue of debentures to the sum of $30,000, for procuring a site and erecting buildings. The Dominion Government showed their appreciation of the effort of the association by granting them seventy acres of land at a nominal figure.

In order to make it a citizens' affair, and for the purpose of creating greater interest, the association became an incorporated body, and the list of petitioners for the incorporation and the declared object of such incorporation form interesting reading in the light of later developments. The applicants were Alfred Pearson, merchant; Joseph Wolf, auctioneer; Alexander Black, lumber merchant; John B. Mather, commission merchant; Thomas W. Taylor, bookbinder; Robert J. Whitla, merchant; James H. Ashdown, merchant; Nicholas Bawlf, merchant; Deffrey Hall Brock, financial agent; Edward L. Drewry, brewer; John H. Housser, general agent; Stephen Nairn, miller; Manlius Bull, florist; Frank A. Fairchild, implement agent; Peter C. McIntyre, publisher; William Risk, commission agent; George R. Crowe, lumber merchant; George F. Galt, merchant; Alexander Macdonald, commission merchant; Robert Strong, insurance agent; William Brydon, builder; Alexander Brown, lumber merchant; William S. Grant, accountant; Archibald Wright, saddler; James Hooper, journalist; William Small, carpenter; William Martin, grain merchant; William B. Scarth, land commissioner; Arthur F. Eden, land commissioner; Lachlan A. Hamilton, land commissioner.

The avowed object of this incorporation was the instituting and conducting of an annual public exhibition of agricultural, industrial and

WHEAT FIELD ON F. H. HASSARD'S FARM, ENDERBY, B. C.

HARVESTING ON FARM OF THOS. BUCK, NEAR KILLARNEY, MAN.

artistic products; of receiving bonuses and grants, and of receiving and collecting such subscriptions for the purpose of augmenting the prize-list, and for paying the expenses of the association; of offering and paying premiums for competition and general merit of exhibits; of securing by purchase, lease or agreement for occupation, lands and buildings suitable for the purpose of an exhibition, and of erecting such buildings and appliances as may be necessary, and of laying out and improving such lands, and, generally, for all the purposes of agricultural, industrial and art exhibitions.

The capital stock of the proposed association was $10,000, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars each. The personnel of the new organization was as follows: President, James H. Ashdown; Vice-President, Stephen Nairn; Secretary, C. N. Bell; Treasurer, J. H. Brock; Directors, Wm. Martin, W. Risk, W. B. Scarth, A. McDonald, G. R. Crowe, Alderman Mather and Alderman Black.

It was felt at the time of the incorporation of the association that there was not a city in the Dominion that would receive greater benefit from such an exhibition each year, and the directors stated their intention of asking each agricultural society of the Province to appoint a representative upon the board, and also of having representatives from the Cattle-breeders', Dairymen's and Poultry Associations, which representatives should elect their officers and directors, the then existing organization being appointed to give the association a status and to facilitate the preparatory work of the association.

THE FOUNDATION LAID.

It was on the nineteenth day of June, 1890, during the term of John Christian Schultz as Lieutenant-Governor, that the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association came into being, and laid the foundation of what has since been proved to be one of the greatest factors in the development of the Canadian West.

At the beginning of the year 1891, after the exhibition by-law had been passed by a vote of 917 to 30, it was announced that a site was being procured a little north of the junction of the Selkirk branch and the main line of the C.P.R., about two miles north of the then main street. The proposition to have representatives from each agricultural society in the Province was modified, and it was determined that everything should be done that could be done to make the first exhibition in the fall of 1891 a complete and gigantic success.

In the spring of this year, however, there was some slight misunderstanding with the department at Ottawa, and in consequence building operations were somewhat delayed, but here again the directors proved themselves to be men of resource and capability, and the utmost efforts were made against opposing circumstances that the first exhibition of 1891 should be an accomplished fact. Slight frictions arose among the board, who were responsible for the management of affairs, but all were so seized of the importance of the enterprise that matters rapidly reached a stage of completion. The citizens of Winnipeg proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that they were determined to support the project to the extent of their power, and responded with alacrity to the call for special prizes, contributing in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars.

The first exhibition, which commenced on September 28th, 1891, also had many difficulties to contend with, the principal of which being that the [illegible] distinctly adverse. The exhibition, however, had become an accomplished fact and the motto, "Westerners, Nil desperandum," carried the first fair to a successful issue. Much of this success was due to the indefatigable efforts of the then president, Alexander McDonald, and his worthy supporter and vice-president, D. E. Sprague. At this the first exhibition the showing of stock was more than creditable, the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry being equal to anything then raised in the Eastern Provinces.

A glance at the prize-list of 1891 shows that there were but six classes of live-stock exhibits, divided into 31 sections, and comprising horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and pigeons. When it is borne in mind that the prize-list for 1903 consists of 113 classes and 1,312 sections, some idea may be gathered of the growth of Winnipeg's worthy institution, and those who were responsible for the organization of the association may well be gratified at the result of their enterprising labors. As the result of

THE FIRST EXPERIMENT,

it was at once seen that September or October was the wrong season of the year at which to hold the Industrial Exhibition. The "Farmer's Advocate" was amongst the first to advocate holding the exhibition in July, and it was arranged early in the following year that the Industrial should take place in the month of July,

RESIDENCE OF J. J. STORY, WAWANESA, MAN.

and the dates were fixed the 25th to the 29th. By this time the association had come to consider itself and to be considered as of some importance, and the directors were able to announce a prize-list of no less value than $15,000, of which sum $2,500 was to be expended in attractions, which were arranged to include turf events, bicycle races, Rugby football, gymnastic exhibitions, balloon ascensions and parachute descents, and other attractive features.

The exhibition had even in this short time come to be recognized as a most important factor in the development of the country, and entries poured in from all parts. Various classes were added to the prize-list, and it was at once seen that there would be nothing like adequate room. The directors, therefore, wisely decided to expend the sum of $11,000 in new buildings, extensions and improvements in the grounds. Among the larger items were $1,500 for a new dairy building, $1,000 for a carriage house, $1,200 for horse stables, $750 for cattle sheds, $1,000 for dining-hall, $3,200 for a wing to the main building, and $1,300 for general improvements. This year the C.P.R. agreed to run a special excursion from the East to enable visitors not only to visit the fair, but also to see the country and the growing crops of Manitoba, and then commenced a wonderful influx from the East, for which the enterprise of the Directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, with the generous help of the C.P.R., are to be credited.

The exhibition of 1892 was

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS,

and more than realized the expectations of its promoters. The weather was simply perfect from the opening of the fair until its close. The time of the fair was well chosen, and the showing was described by the journals of the time as "highly creditable to a young country like this. It was a great object lesson, illustrating strikingly the wonderful development of Manitoba and the Northwest. The general evidence of thrift and intelligence as indicated by the dress, conversation and bearing of the people were most noticeable. There was truly a marvellous display of live stock and a heavy increase in the show of field grains, the samples of wheat and other cereals doing honor to the Province that has wrested the trophy of pre-eminence in competition with all the world for wheat-growing. The parade of prizewinning live stock was a capital feature."

The Winnipeg Industrial was now firmly established with the people of Manitoba, and no fear was felt as to the ultimate result of these annual fairs. The fair of 1893 was held a week earlier than that of 1892, commencing July 17th, and again the elements smiled upon the undertaking, the weather throughout the week being simply glorious. The exhibits of live-stock were numerous and fairly representative, and there were more entries of horses than in any previous year. The various trades and industries had now come to realize how influential for good the Industrial Exhibition could be in their business, and threshing machines, agricultural implements and buggies and other machinery and accessories were much in evidence.

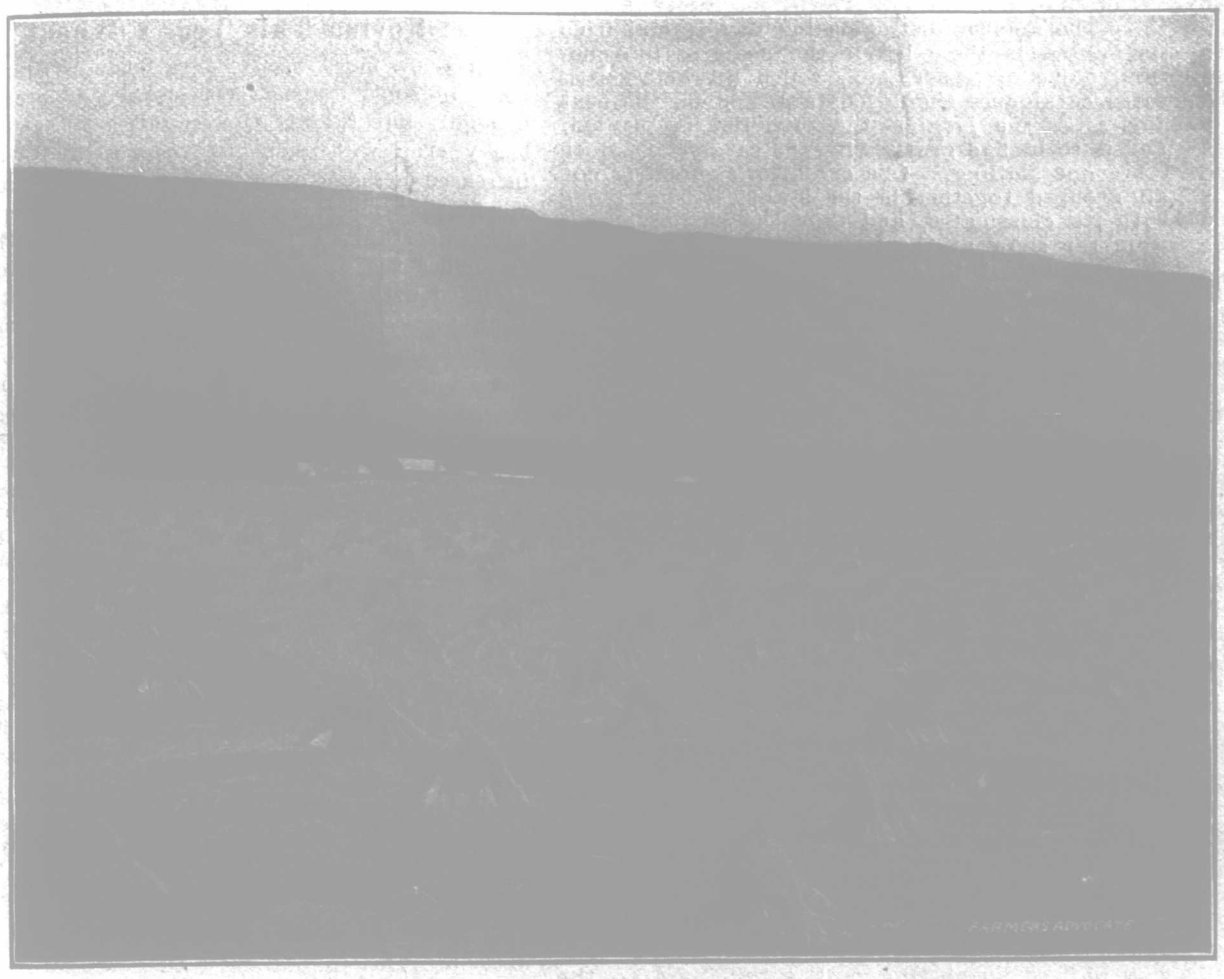
The story of a success such as that achieved by the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association, which success has been continued and augmented year after year, while more than pleasing to all concerned, is yet likely to become wearisome to the reader; suffice it, therefore, to say that the Industrial has never gone back a step, but year after year has gone one better, until today it occupies the position of the second greatest fair in the Dominion, and attracts attention from all parts of the world.

In January of 1895, it was decided that

A GENERAL MANAGER

should be appointed, and applications were requested for the position. Thirty-one applications were received, and the choice of the directors fell upon Mr. F. W. Heubach, who was duly appointed general manager.

In connection with the appointment of Mr. Heubach as general manager, the choice of the directors was fully sustained by the result of the first year's fair held under his management. The "Farmer's Advocate," in its issue of August of that year, said: "Too much praise cannot be ascribed to the courteous and efficient manager, Mr. F. W. Heubach, who, in spite of the work being new to him, and in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties, won the esteem of all



WHEAT FIELD ON SIR ARTHUR STEPNEY'S RANCH, ENDERBY, B. C.
Manager, Geo. Heggie.

exhibitors, especially in the agricultural departments, by his untiring and painstaking attention and his gentlemanly treatment to one and all. A much closer sympathy now exists between the exhibition management and the purely agricultural element than ever before. This is a healthy sign, and promises well for the future of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition."

Early in 1895 a few of the business men of Winnipeg started an agitation that the exhibition should again be relegated to the fall of the year, and in compliance with their wishes the directors of the association sent a circular to the principal people interested, including the Government crop correspondents and the clerks of municipalities, with the result that a summer fair was favored by a very large majority.

The exhibition of this year, while in many respects the most successful held by the association up to that date, was certainly the most unfortunate as regards weather. Each day was wet and inclement, but in spite of this the exhibits were of a high order of excellence, and large crowds of people were on the grounds.

The fair of 1897 suffered under the disadvantage of nearly four days' continuous rain, and there was a considerable expense by an extension into the following week. Notwithstanding this, however, the gate receipts aggregated a total of $18,842, being nearly $8,000 in excess of the previous year.

It was in this year that what has proved to be one of the greatest successes in connection with the fair was inaugurated—"American Day." More than 3,800 people took advantage of the opportunity to visit Winnipeg, and went away more than delighted with what they had seen. The seating of the grand stand was also doubled in 1897.

WONDERFUL GROWTH.

The increase of $8,000 during the fair of 1897 was more than sustained in the following year, the increase over the preceding fair being $8,511. The following figures will demonstrate the growth of the fair better than any words can do:

Admissions, 1895—$ 8,406.65.
1896— 11,089.30.
1897— 18,842.75.
1898— 26,354.65.

The prize money that year amounted to $12,000. In 1899 a grant of $1,000 was obtained from the Dominion Government to be applied toward the cost of constructing a Dominion Government buildings in the grounds, to be used for displaying the products of the Province of British Columbia and the results of the work carried on at the Government Experimental Farms, a condition of the grant being that the building should be constructed entirely of British Columbia lumber, and accommodation provided therein for the purpose of distributing immigration literature.

The first decade in the history of the Industrial Exhibition Association came to a close in 1900, and this year was made memorable by the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Minto to the exhibition, on the invitation of the board. The visit of their Excellencies and the keen interest shown by them in the work of the association was a source of great gratification to the whole community.

The grand stand having been found insufficient, the present handsome structure was erected at a cost of $14,500. Nearly $16,000 was this year expended in prizes.

The following figures show the abnormal increase during the first twelve years of the existence of the association:

Admissions.....1891—$ 5,140.70
1902 41,943.79

Payments in prizes...1891—$ 7,789.50
1902 18,960.00

Last year, 1902, the prizes and attractions totalled up to $40,000, and the number of gate admissions was greater than ever before, being over 100,000.

Thus, the Winnipeg Industrial has risen from little things to be a power on the continent, and the indications point to the fact that this year will surpass the record of last year, phenomenal as that was. The prophecy of President Gordon seems indeed likely to come true, that Winnipeg will soon have the greatest exhibition in Canada. The Toronto World in a recent issue, in speaking editorially of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, said: "The fair has now become one of the most famous in Canada, and is bound to grow in importance with the rapid growth of the Province of Manitoba. It is one of the means of promoting immigration into the West, through the insight that the visitors obtain into the agricultural resources of the country."

The following is the list of the Presidents of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association since its incorporation:

1890—J. H. Ashdown. 1897—D. Smith.
1891-2—A. McDonald. 1898—G. J. Maulson.
1893—D. E. Sprague. 1899—W. Brydon.
1894—W. B. Scarth. 1900—A. J. Andrews.
1895—Andrew Strang. 1901—F. W. Thompson.
1896—L. A. Hamilton. 1902-3—J. T. Gordon.

The Winnipeg Show Compared with Leading British Shows.

BY A. G. HOPKINS, B. AGR., D. V. M.

Comparisons, we are told, are usually odious, and while the statement may be a truism, a useful end is undoubtedly served by making such comparisons.

The first and most marked difference between the British shows and the great Western-Canadian gathering, is that of location, the Royal and Highland up till this year being itinerant, but the Royal was anchored near Willesden, in the West End of the great metropolis, London, in 1903, for the first time. Such a method as was followed with the old Provincial of Ontario has its disadvantages, as old-time Canadian showgoers will know, chief among which are the temporary character of the buildings, enforced by such itineracy; and, second, that the show may be located at a town where the hotel accommodations are totally inadequate for the visiting crowds. Carlisle, where last year's Royal was held, was in just that fix. These big shows across the water are not aided to any extent by either the municipal or State Governments, as far as I am aware, neither are they joint-stock companies, but are purely the offspring af their respective societies, and in the case of the Highland, the result solely of good management, money is being added to the society's exchequer; the Royal has been steadily losing money; the latter is run too largely by the aristocrat for it to be a financial success. The Royal-Dublin show, however, is permanently located, and has the finest showground and appointments to be seen over there. The exhibits are all under cover, and even in a downpour one could see them all comfortably and be dry under foot as well. Not so with the Highland and Royal, whose grounds after a rain resemble a folded turnip field.

The price of admission is one of great importance to show managers, and also to the man wishing to take a large family, and in the Old Country the women and girls are interested in live stock probably as much as are the men and boys. Judging takes place at the beginning of the show, and the price for entrance that day is usually five shillings ($1.25); consequently, one finds there the live-stock owners and enthusiasts; the aristocrats, usually enthusiastic live-stock people; the satellites of the aristocrats, and the would-be aristocrats, or snobs, who pay five shillings in order to breathe the same air, in the same showground, on the same day, which is all very funny, and, withal, a little disgusting to a democratic Canadian.

The Royal show occasionally has as a drawing card a real live prince, which is good of royalty, because such a visit stimulates the flow of silver into the society's exchequer; what is even better is the tendency of royalty to go to such shows solely on account of their interest in live-stock, which is notorious and fortunate for the British stock-breeder. On the second day half a crown (about sixty cents) is the toll taken at the turnstiles; subsequent days a simple bob (one shilling), or about equal to our twenty-five cent piece, is all the talisman one needs to get past the gatekeepers. At the British shows the bands are present, not to fill in a lull in a race, or to

HOUSE, BARNS AND CATTLE OF J. H. COLES, SIX MILES NORTH OF ENDERBY, B. C.

compete with the strident tones of a snake-charmer or other midway denizen, but there to discourse good music, the title of the pieces played being placarded around and on handbills. As a consequence, the music is excellent, usually being rendered by the crack military bands.

A great educational feature of the British shows, especially to the transatlantic visitor, is the exhibit of the artificial manures, cake and other feeding stuffs manufactured, and also the splendid exhibits made by the seedsmen.

The performing elephant, loop-the-loop man, and trapeze performers are conspicuous by their absence across the briny; the jumping enclosures draw crowds, however, to see hunters, hacks and ponies perform for prizes, some over hurdles, stone and water jumps, and applause is unstinted for meritorious performance.

The implement men don't miss a show, because it is there they introduce their newest articles to the farmers; even the live-stock insurance men are on the ground, and as in Canada, the agricultural papers have their booths. Judging starts promptly at the hours set for it, and is, as a rule, quickly and efficiently done, usually by two men, with only one attendant in the ring for each animal. One even hears in Great Britain the occasional kick of a dissatisfied exhibitor, who hints at wirepulling in the appointment of judges. These British shows have not reached that stage of progress known as the single-judge system in force at Winnipeg.

Stock is always shown conditioned for the show, and one does not hear of excuses, such as I have heard in Winnipeg, that the stuff was just off the grass. If the Old Countryman made such a statement to you, it would be to draw your attention to the (in the case of beef cattle) superlative excellence of his animal in the laying on of flesh. One would hear, as John Graham states—the cattle get nothing but what they get off the grass—the omission is in not mentioning the small troughs located in one corner of the field, which are once or twice daily charged with cake!

The catalogue is the main distinguishing feature of the British live-stock show over the Canadian or States exhibition. In it one finds a plan of the grounds and buildings, and is thus enabled to locate easily the exhibit he wishes to see; in it is a time-table of the judging, which is adhered to. The number distinguishing any animal from its fellows is there beside the pedigree information, name of owner, etc., which all well-constituted catalogues should contain, and on the next day after the judging the prize-list is printed, and is to be had gratis with the catalogue, which costs one shilling. One exhibitor's stock is not all grouped together in the stalls, but is along with its classmates, and thus the person absent from the show at the time of judging is enabled to some extent to compare the cattle or other stock in the stalls. The number on the animal in the stall and in the catalogue always corresponds. Another splendid feature of the live-stock end of the show is the parade of the winners in their classes, and winning sequence, every morning at 10 a.m. The stock is more than paraded, it is drawn up at various places in the ring, within easy view of the spectators, and kept there for some time, so that any person can make a hasty summing up of a class. No evening stock parade is held, as at Winnipeg, for which I am unable to see one redeeming feature. Cattle should be taking their rest in the evening, as they have probably been prodded and moved around all day long. Then, again, all the grand stand habitue knows of the live-stock parade, when it is over, is that he or she saw the prize animals, or so many head of cattle, horses, etc. The Old Country showground is also deserted at 7 p. m., except by attendants or policemen. Many a transfer of title to an animal takes place at the British show, which is no mean market for the man with good stuff.

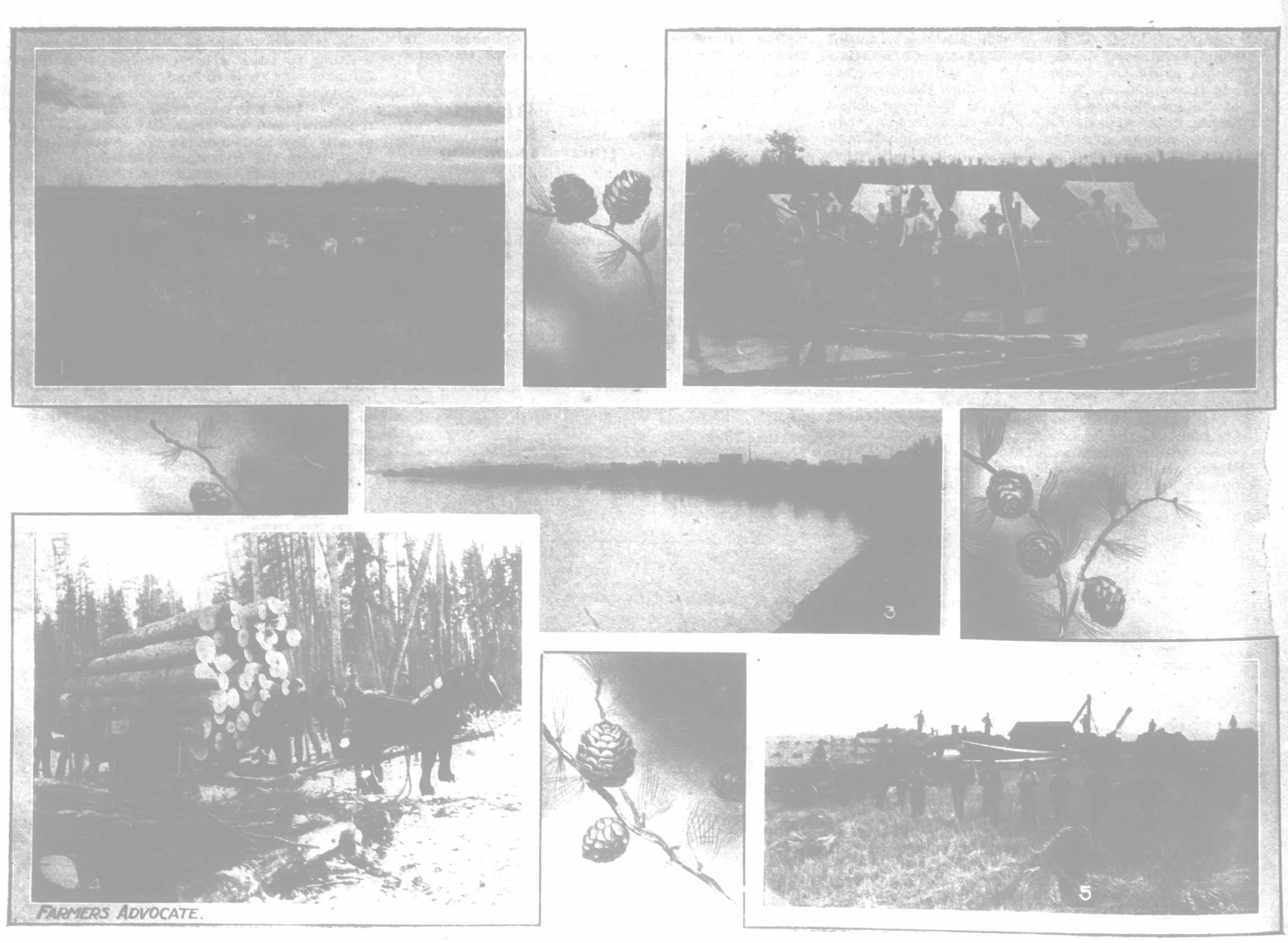
Our lady readers, especially, will be interested in the new hand- and wrist-bag premiums announced elsewhere in this issue, and which may be had by getting new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." We have taken care to secure articles of great value, which will be appreciated, and trust many of our readers will take advantage of these as well as other premium offers.

Twenty-five million eggs were exported from Asia Minor in 1901.

Moving This Year's Wheat.

In a few more weeks harvest-time will be with us. In some districts crops have suffered from drought, but taking the country in general a heavy crop will likely be reaped, and with the increased acreage over last season the stream of wheat that must this year go down the spout is almost certain to exceed that of 1902. When we remember the difficulties, annoyance and loss associated with the transportation of our last crop to the water front, we become apprehensive of trouble ahead in moving the present crop. One year ago it was hoped that such a condition would never exist again, but all evidence at present points to nothing else than a repetition of what caused so many farmers to speak of our railway systems in terms most uncomplimentary.

The great and only remedy which can prove a universal panacea for the ills of transportation in the West is well known to be more railways leading to the great waterways. These we are sure to have, but not for a few years. It takes time to build a railway, and in the meantime we must be content with looking for improvements in our present systems. The C. P. R. Company claim that their failure to give satisfaction was largely due to bad water for engines, and to the fact that new engines could not be secured from the manufacturers. Since then they have had time to remedy the latter defect, and very shortly an announcement will be made showing a large increase in rolling stock for the purpose of moving the wheat crop of 1903. The C. N. R. have been taking similar steps, and both companies are enormously increasing their elevator capacity on Lake Superior, as is also King & Co. Throughout the country, too, a great many new elevators are being erected, notwithstanding the active campaign in favor of farmers loading their own grain. American companies are principally concerned in the construction of these new storehouses, the total capacity of which cannot yet be ascertained. In addition to this, the sidings which the C. P. R. are constructing between stations on the main line cannot fail to be an advantage. It is questionable, however, if these improvements in the service will prove



AS SEEN ABOUT PRINCE ALBERT.

1. A bunch of cattle in the Prince Albert district. 2. Line-up of the wannigans on the Saskatchewan. 3. View of Prince Albert from the Saskatchewan River. 4. Ready for the start, near Prince Albert. 5. From field to granary, Prince Albert district.

THE COLUMBIA FLOUR MILLS, ENDERBY, B. C.

effective in making the marketing of this season's product any easier than heretofore. Elevators are all right in their place; but it is facilities for getting to Port Arthur and Fort William that are most needed. What is needed most at present is a double track to these points. More sidings and easier curves will, of course, be quite a help, but they cannot compare with the benefits to be derived from the double line. There is, probably, not to-day a single line in Canada or the United States from which so much is expected where a double track has not been laid, and it is surprising that the C. P. R., at least, does not adopt a more progressive policy in this connection.

Showing Grains and Grasses at the Winnipeg Industrial.

BY GEO. HARCOURT, B. S. A., REGINA, ASSA.

Seeing that this issue of your valuable paper is a special exhibition number, I may be pardoned for referring to a feature of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition that has always been a disappointment to visitors and a heartbreak to the management. I refer to the miserable exhibits of grains, grasses, roots and vegetables—I suppose it would be more appropriate to say lack of exhibits—for year by year the exhibits in the agricultural hall have fallen away until they are almost a minus quantity. It is true that the fair comes at a time when it is difficult to get good exhibits of these things, but instead of supinely accepting the situation, should not a greater effort be made to get out more exhibits? If the exhibits of horses or cattle dwindled away in like manner would the management suffer it? Would interest in the races be allowed to lag? I think not. Something would be done. More money would be put up as prizes for horses and cattle, so that breeders would be induced to fill the stables to overflowing; the races would be made so novel and interesting that people would be interested in spite of themselves. Isn't that so? Then why not follow the same policy with regard to the exhibits in the agricultural and horticultural halls?

Our export of grain is far in excess of any other thing we send out. In fact, I am safe in saying that the money value of the grain shipped from our prairies is ten times that of all our live-stock products. This country is known far and wide for her No. 1 hard wheat—not for her beef cattle. But at the Winnipeg Exhibition, where is the showing of the grain that has made this country famous? Reference to this year's prize-list may throw some light on the question. The following figures show the amounts, in round numbers, offered in several of the leading classes:

Live Stock—	
Races	$9,760.00
Horses	3,110.00
Cattle	4,390.00
Sheep	1,050.00
Swine	1,290.00
Poultry	1,040.00
Stock judging	107.00
	$20,747.00
Grains, Seeds, Grasses, etc.—	
Grains	$431.00
Seeds	100.00
Fruits	90.00
Roots	
	$621.00

I admit at the outset that there is a great deal to be said in favor of encouraging the production of live stock, but will the above statement stand successful criticism? I fancy it will cause some astonishment, at least. Of the amount offered for grain, only $115 is contributed by the Exhibition Association, the balance is made up by donations from the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Imperial Bank. Has not the time come when the prizes for grains, grasses, native fruits and roots should be increased?

Owing to the time at which the exhibition is held, it is impossible to have present any of this year's wheat, hence exhibits must be held over till the following year. A $100 first-prize looks like a very big one for a 25-bushel lot of wheat, but after all is it, when it has to be held for nearly a year? In view of the difficulties in the way of getting out exhibits, should not the prizes be increased? In the prize for the 25-bushel lot there are only two awards, a first and a second; should there not be a good third and fourth as well?

Then with our fresh native fruits, why not encourage the exhibit of them as much as possible? That we can grow them, and successfully too, everyone knows. Why cannot our horticultural society take the best samples shown at their exhibition and preserve them in a suitable solution, to be shown in glass bottles at the Winnipeg Industrial the following year? More people from a distance would see this exhibit than visit the horticultural show, and thus the possibilities of fruit-growing on our prairies would be widely advertised.

With roots we are up against a more difficult problem. It is impossible to grow them to any size by the middle of July. But why could not the Horticultural Society do the same with these exhibits as with the fruits? Or a little later when roots have reached full perfection have them sent in to the manager of the exhibition in competition for liberal prizes. They can be judged at once by capable men, and then placed in cold-storage until exhibition week the next year. If that will not preserve them, they can be kept in a suitable solution. In this way the visiting public can get a very accurate idea of the capabilities of our soil. With vegetables it is more difficult still, but something could be done.

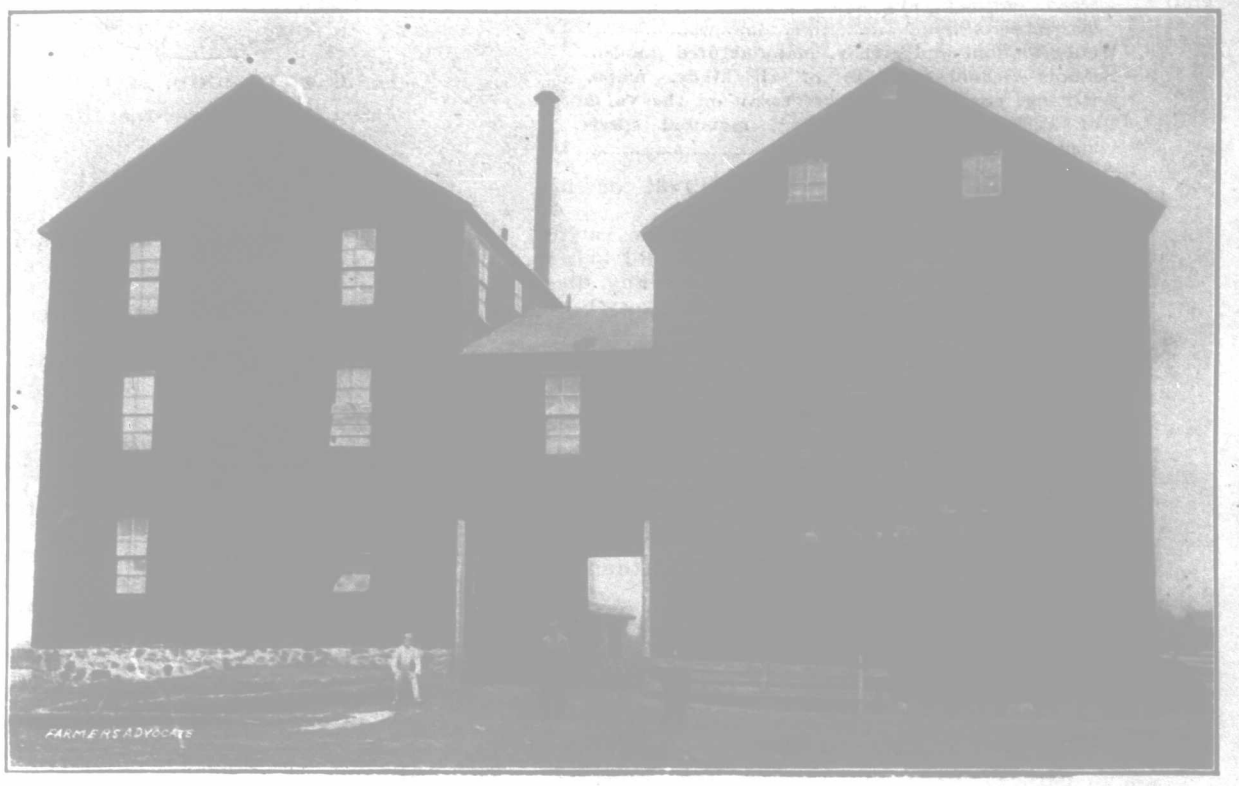
I endorse what has been said in your columns about a Dominion Exhibition. Our country is entering on a new era. Thousands will visit the West for the first time this summer, and I am sure will be disappointed in the exhibits from our fertile prairie soil. For the sake of the impression made upon the newcomers, should there not be a good exhibit of grasses, grains and seeds at our leading exhibition? The Dominion Immigration Department should lend a strong assisting hand, as has been suggested.

A SUGGESTION.

In view of the talk about a Dominion Exhibition, and the further fact that the management of the Winnipeg Industrial agrees to carry exhibits free of charge, I have the following suggestion to make:

Some years ago the Industrial offered a prize to the various agricultural societies for the best collective exhibit made by them. A few good exhibits were sent in, but interest soon fell away when the exhibition became a summer one and the prize was discontinued. The fundamental idea in this prize was a worthy one, and just in line with a Dominion Exhibition, because if an exhibit could be secured from a number of societies there could be nothing better to set forth the capabilities of the various districts of the West.

A handsome prize is offered for a similar exhibit at the annual exhibition of the National Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland, Australia. It is for the best collection of exhibits produced and manufactured within its own district; sent in by the secretary of an agricultural society. In all $1,500.00 is offered in



LEDUC'S FLOUR MILLS.

A BOSKY RIVER BOTTOM.

In the valley of the Belly River, near Kipp, Alta.

prizes for these exhibits. This gives four splendid prizes. It will thus be seen that the prizes are sufficiently liberal to induce a society to make an exhibit and allow it to pay someone for collecting it.

The judging of the exhibits is done by a scale of points, which I give below, after adapting it slightly to meet our circumstances :

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING EXHIBITS.

1.—Dairy Produce—Butter, cheese, eggs, milk in any form 10
2.—Food (fresh and prepared)—To include hams, bacon, rolled and smoked beef and mutton, sausages and small goods of any kind, canned and salted meats, lard, honey, confectionery, vinegar 10
3.—Fruits, Vegetables and Roots (fresh and preserved)—To include all kinds of canned and bottled fruits, canned and bottled vegetables and roots, jams and preserves, dried vegetables and roots, pickles, tomatoes and other sauces, tobacco (raw and manufactured)..... 10
4.—Grains (and their manufactured products)—To include flour and bran and other mill products, oatmeal, meals from any grain, biscuits, bread, macaroni 20
5.—Manufactures—To include all work of local manufacture of the following trades : carriage building, blacksmith, agricultural implement and machinery, tinsmith, dairy utensil, brick and tile, saddlery, furniture, tanning, shoemaker, irrigation, broom and brush making..... 20
6.—Minerals and Building Materials—Coal, lime, stone, brick, cement, marble, terra cotta, all kinds of wood (dressed and undressed)..... 5
7.—Hay and Grasses—To include all kinds of grass seeds, ensilage, any other preparation of fodder, millets 10
8.—Wool—Scoured and greasy, manufactured goods... 5
9.—Schools—School exhibits of all kinds, maps, writing, composition, short essay on the value of agriculture and dairying, mounted specimens of weeds and grasses 10

A minimum of 30 points is required, or no prize will be awarded.

This scale of points gives a very wide range for the energies of any society, and should bring out a truly representative exhibit from any district. Such an exhibit would be of the very best kind to display the products of our soil, as well as the progress that has been made by settlers. No better one could be asked for by the Immigration Department. It is the kind of exhibit that should be seen at Winnipeg Exhibition every year —not for the newcomers alone, but for the benefit of those already here as well. Residents of one district of this vast country are almost as ignorant of other districts as are outsiders. Such an exhibit would be a truly educative one — the fundamental idea which lies at the bottom of true exhibition work.

It is easy to find fault, I know, and much harder to suggest how improvement may be made. I do think, though, that our grains, seeds, etc., have not had the attention given them by the Industrial that they deserve, and if this article starts the ball rolling that will end in arousing interest in this section it will not have been written in vain.

In regard to the exhibits from the agricultural societies, it is of the greatest importance that they be carried free. This I understand the Exhibition Association are prepared to do. Even if they did not, the C.P.R. could afford to treat such exhibits very handsomely, for they would be the very best kind of advertising for the lands they have for sale.

In conclusion, if such an exhibit were taken hold of with anything like the same vim that is devoted to a horse race or a famous grand-stand performer; if it were advertised, big prize money given; if it were boomed; if it were worked as only a successful manager knows how—well, there would be an exhibit that would be one of the best things of the year. Surely that would be worth while—it is only the things that are worth while that are worth doing.

J. T. GORDON, M. P. P.

President Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

In the Great West.

Wonderful West—upon whose Prairie Plain
In rich profusion bends the golden grain.
No land so favored by Heaven's smile of grace ;
No land that upward lifts such happy face,
In gratitude for gifts of sun and shower
Poured out on Manitoba in rich dower.
Each harvest greater than what yet has been :
Great Prairie Province of all lands the Queen.

In Spring the Farmer plows the virgin soil ;
Nurse Nature rears the product of his toil.
Day follows day, and now the fruitful ear
Unfolds in golden beauty, rich and rare.
Summer has come, and crowds the City throng.
The streets resound with mirth and jovial song
Races, attractions, sports, no room for care
In the vast grounds of Winnipeg's Great Fair,
As all with gladsome hearts now celebrate,
Lightsome and gay, the City's Annual Fete.

Fondly we hail thee, Wondrous Western Land,
All Nature joins to swell the chorus grand ;
In loud triumphant strains our song we raise—
Rich, deep and clear, tribute of love and praise.

HILDA M. DORE.

Life on the Ranch.

BY J. M'CAIG, M. A., LL. B., LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

Man is a gregarious animal, but in practice some of us are not so gregarious either. What we mean by the gregarious instincts has a good many sides. To the economist the grouping of men in towns and cities is a matter of convenience and profit in exchange, and later in certain classes of production. It is only in dense masses of population that the division of labor, which is the dominant feature of modern industrialism, can take place, and whether the industrial gain completely explains the massing of population or not, the massing is certainly of the highest industrial advantage. There is good reason to believe that the gregarious impulse has other motives than purely material ones. The first problem of the man is to live, but it is true of the most uncultured laborer, as of the most cultured and liberal-minded man, that he does not live by bread alone. The most grinding necessity cannot eliminate the desire for social intercourse of some sort, nor wholly check the exercise of it, so that man is gregarious for social as well as material reasons. There is an egotistic motive closely connected with the material one that brings a man to town. This is the desire for higher self-realization. A man measures his success by comparison with his neighbors, and the more neighbors he has the greater his incentive to effort. Men crowd into the swirl of complex, varied and busy ideas to struggle harder, either to prevail strongly or to be smaller fish in the big pond than they would have been in the pool they have left. No one would maintain for a moment that the country offers the same incentive to the kind of accomplishment that brings enduring fame to man as the town does, but it depends upon the man whether he goes up or down. The town sorts up the bunch, and develops a few big fellows for the toppers ; the rest are machines and tools manipulated and run by the few. The town is the place for traffic in ideas, and is the point at which general intellectual and social movements filter out to clear and definite expression, and become realities of significance and potency, but the filtering material is big, and the stream, though clear, is very small. In other words, in the towns many are called, but few are chosen. There seem a good many misfits in the placing of men, just as there are in the making of matches. They say matches are made in heaven, but there are a lot of people who do not wait until they reach the golden strand to get married, or they have too greatly localized the place. There are a lot of fellows in town who would do better in the isolation of the country, and many in the country who would be leaders in the towns. But, about the man on the ranch.

The rancher's life and business have been subject to such rapid transformation within the past fifteen or twenty years that to give a picture of him demands a somewhat kinetoscopic gift. A rancher originally meant a farmer, but its general application later was to a man who did as little farming as possible. This is the popular acceptation of the word. Now a rancher is turning out to be a man who has to do a little

farming, or quite a bit of it, whether he likes it or not. Generally speaking, ranching is assumed to be in rather sharp contrast to farming. Our ranching country is distinguished from our arable country by important topographic and climatic features and conditions. The ranch country is the open, limitless prairie, hard and dry; the arable country may or may not be timbered; it generally is, but it is moist and its vegetation is strong and luxuriant. The rancher is a grazier; the farmer a plowman. It is with the life of the former that we are concerned.

The first outstanding feature of the rancher's life is its isolation. The large, free domain that makes the business possible and successful implies sparse settlement. In his original aspects the rancher is a poacher on the public domain. He grows his herds on the common grasses, and gives no quid pro quo. This is the rancher's ideal, at least, and when these conditions fail, by reason of encroaching settlement, he moves to the open and unfrequented parts. The prairie is not the luxuriant place that poets and advertisers have painted it. Its grasses are not bulky per acre, and cannot be profitably subjected to close grazing. What puts the finish on range cattle is the seed pod, and high finish means wide choice and selection. Ranchers, then, are short of neighbors by necessity, interest and choice; not that we have in Canada the ranch conditions of old Mexico, the Ararat of the cowman's art. The business came to us by the long trail under the shadow of the Rockies. The business in the north differs much from the business in the old south. English beef took the place of Mexican rawhide in the cattle business as it touched the British lines, but the Mexican cowman ushered it in. The work demanded the same muscle and endurance in roping and riding, but the work passed from the Mexican Canchezo and Juans and Pablos into the hands of the commercial and susceptible Saxon.

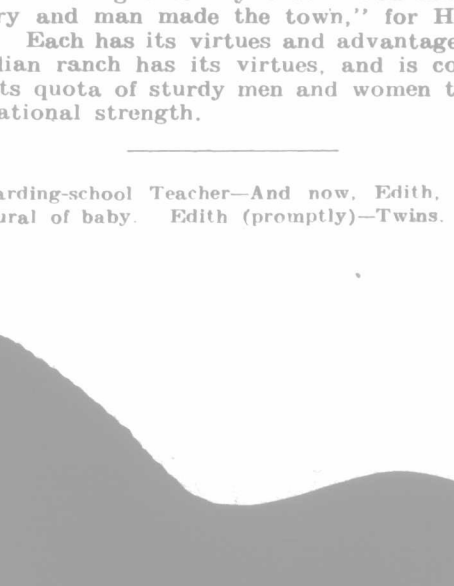
Commerce means civilization, and the cowman lost some of his picturesqueness as the limiting of the range brought him closer to the settlements. The cowpuncher of the Canadian range may have lost some of the interest for the makers of yellow-backed sensational literature, but he has gained in dignity from labor and from his becoming a necessary and important factor in the economic pursuit of the cattle-raising industry.

His home and surroundings have become correspondingly more commonplace and less local and picturesque. The Mexican adobe hut has gone; the shack of ordinary commercial lumber has superseded it. The characteristic dooryard ornaments of empty cans is in less prominence, while the small garden patch and wire fence have become constant features. The "pasture" is superseding the range. It may be miles or townships in extent, but the wire fence is doing the work of the riders, and the barnyard fixture or "squeeze" is supplanting the open branding. The dogie business is assuming larger proportions day by day, and with it the business of doing chores and haymaking. The haphazard element is disappearing, and an era of care and management is taking its place. The increase of the cultivator or "rester," as he is sometimes called, is making sad the heart of the rancher. Railways are piercing the country for its products, and the rancher cannot get away from the settlements. The business is not the work of men, but has enlisted the help of women. The musty shack is no longer merely a place to sleep in, or to hold saddles and bridles, and spurs and ropes, but is being converted to a home by gentle hands. An inquirer in a Montana cattle district, some years ago, asked what the inhabitants raised. "Hell and cattle," was the reply, "principally both." As the informant was a resident, it may be assumed that he had an accurate idea of the resources of his district. Now a good deal of the energy given to raising the first commodity has been converted into other channels, such as raising oats and hay and potatoes, and providing for families.

The proximity to towns is bringing the rancher in touch with general movements and topics. Railways and post-offices and newspapers are doing their work, and the rancher is losing his provincial and freaky character. There is no bottling up of the social feelings for six months, followed by simple excesses as soon as the cowpuncher strikes the settlements. A man can take a woman to a ranch without depriving her entirely of social intercourse and of ordinary comforts. The commercial returns of the business are making it possible for the rancher even to live in town and educate his children, and leave the ranch in charge of hired help. This is becoming the rule, rather than the exception, as ranch enterprises tend to become more and more a field for the investment of large capital. But perhaps we are anticipating. The big round-ups are not entirely past yet, and there are still left a few bosky river-bottoms unfenced, in which the half-wild things wander at will.

The ranch is losing its isolation. Socially this is a good thing; materially, it is bad for the old-time rancher of old-time methods. It must still have the isolation that belongs in greater or less measure to all suburban pursuits. This, in many respects, is good, for it means the development, with respect to the individual, of the simple, manly sturdiness and self-dependence and industry, particularly in youths, that is so frequently observed to make its way above the town product, so commonly marred by distraction, inconsistency and dissipation.

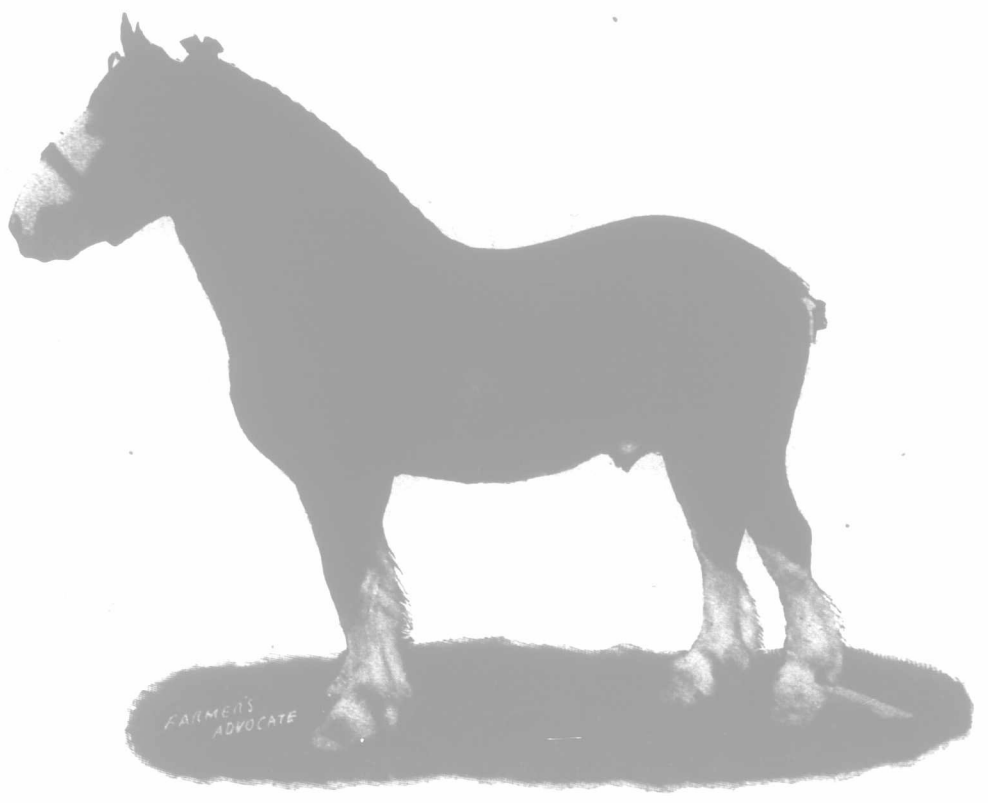
It is not right to say that "God made the country and man made the town," for He made both. Each has its virtues and advantages. The Canadian ranch has its virtues, and is contributing its quota of sturdy men and women to swell our national strength.



F. W. HEUBACH.

Secretary and Manager Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

Boarding-school Teacher—And now, Edith, tell me the plural of baby. Edith (promptly)—Twins.



CLYDESDALE STALLION, BARON'S GEM.

PROPERTY OF A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, ASSA.

A Barr Colonist Speaks.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—It is a treat to get hold of your valued paper. There is no publication of a similar character in old England that I prized more than I do the "Farmer's Advocate." All prosperity to you! JAMES JOHNSON WALKER.

Saskatoon P. O.

Difficulties in Shipping Stockers.

For years past the annual loss of stockers during shipment has been heavy, and the more serious losses to shippers and others during the month of May of the present season throughout the Northwest Territories has caused considerable question among those interested, as to whether these losses are not far beyond what they should be under reasonably fair conditions. The last blow is a hard one, and stockmen and shippers generally have lost heavily, and it may not be out of place in such an article as this, and through the channel of a paper edited in the interests of the farmer and stockmen, to consider the causes which lead up to this annual loss, and the means by which such loss can be reduced to the minimum with a reasonable expenditure of money.

It is a well-known fact that this class of cattle—i.e., cattle being shipped to the ranges in the spring of the year—will not stand abuse and live, and this is well evidenced by the class of cattle that went under in the stress between the 16th and 24th of May last in the Northwest. The cattle that had been well housed and fed during the winter suffered equally with the cattle that had been wintered in the barnyard or the southern ranges. The one class could not bear the heart-breaking change of being brought from warm stables and good feed and water to the exposure and abuse suffered on the journey west, of which more will be spoken hereafter, with neither rest, food nor water, and the other class being in low flesh, and, naturally, weakened condition, are equally unable to go through without serious loss. It, therefore, appears as though with any degree of bad weather loss is certain, and the degree of loss is only a question of the weather encountered, and as storms of cold rain and snow are of common occurrence in this country and the Territories during the months of March, April and May, it would seem as though the only way to guard against loss would be to use such safeguards as experience has shown to be necessary in the business, and with this idea in view we might discuss the situation as it is, with its consequent loss, and as it must be to eliminate such loss:

1st—There must be radical changes and improvement in yards at shipping and receiving points.

2nd—In the stock cars.

3rd—In the running time of trains.

Dealing with the first question: They are seas of mud and filth, knee deep, with no racks for feed, and in many cases no water and no sheds or shelter. In such yards as these cattle are held from 12 to 24 hours, and often longer, without feed or water, before being loaded. As against this kind of a yard, is it unreasonable to demand that yards shall have raised, planked floors, feed racks and water, with open sheds for shelter. Surely man's selfish consideration for money loss should be sufficient to demand the change, outside of the higher consideration of the comfort of dumb brutes.

Second, dealing with the matter of cars supplied by railway companies in Canada: They are mostly open slat cars, with no provision for feeding or water, and it would appear as though absolute dependence were held on the capacity of the yards at Moose Jaw during transhipment for this purpose, which, as a matter of fact, are entirely inadequate for the purpose, and report says that nearly 500 head of cattle died in these yards during this spring's shipment, through exposure to storms, mud and water, while some train lots could not be unloaded at all from lack of space, and had to proceed without feed and water. One train lot is known to have been held as Pascoe nineteen hours, waiting ostensibly for room to unload in yards. A vast improvement in the style of cars used by our Canadian roads has been made by some American roads, who build their cars one foot wider, giving room to feed, round off the sharp edges of slats, close-board the upper part of the car, provide feed racks and water troughs. In addition to this, cars in use in this country should have a light, movable upper deck, upon which could be stored baled hay, chop, etc. With such provisions the shipper can protect his stock, no matter what the state of the weather or of the yards on the route. It was particularly noticed during the last severe storm that where cattle were in cars with the upper part boarded, or in combination cars, no loss occurred, the closed top keeping the cattle dry and warm.

Third, dealing with the running time of stock trains: Up-to-date American roads carry stock at or near express time, and, consequently, they are not unnecessarily weakened in shipment. With us "any old time will do," according to C.P.R. management, and if a shipper gets a run of seven or eight miles an hour he may consider himself lucky. The distance from Portage la Prairie to Dunmore Jct. is, in round figures, 595 miles, and it takes about 85 hours to make the trip, and oftentimes longer. Surely half that time is ample.

Let us see the result of bad yards, make-shift cars, and this seven-miles-an-hour running of trains. A moderate estimate of the value of cattle lost this season from these causes is half a million dollars. It is quite true that the abnormal loss of the present season is due to the heavy storms striking the cattle during shipment, or immediately after. There is little if any doubt, however, that if these same cattle had been properly handled during a reasonable railroad haul of from 30 to 40 hours, with hay and water available on the trip, they would have been in a sufficiently strong and hearty condition as to withstand the storm during shipment absolutely without loss, while the loss after unloading would undoubtedly have been but a small proportion of what it actually was. In previous years the loss has been much smaller, but it is safe to say that it would average at least $50,000 a year, or in ten years another half million of dollars. A million dollars' loss in shipment of stockers in ten years is a large sum, and seemingly out of all reasonable proportion to what it should be, and no doubt the C.P.R. would immediately dub such an assertion as a gross exaggeration and entirely absurd. The proof, however, we imagine can be easily had, if the numerous shippers would furnish data of their individual losses. Let, however, these losses be discounted by one-half, and there remains a sum as represented by such losses as would put all the yards and all of the stock cars of the C.P.R. into such shape as would effectually eliminate the present large percentage of loss from stocker shipments.

Something must be done, and at once, as already the ranchmen are refusing to accept delivery, except at point of disembarkation, while dealers refuse to contract for delivery save at point of shipment. Someone, under present conditions, is bound to lose money, and, seemingly, the only remedy is the lowering of the price paid to the producer, the farmers of Manitoba and Ontario.

CATTLEMAN.

No Joke.

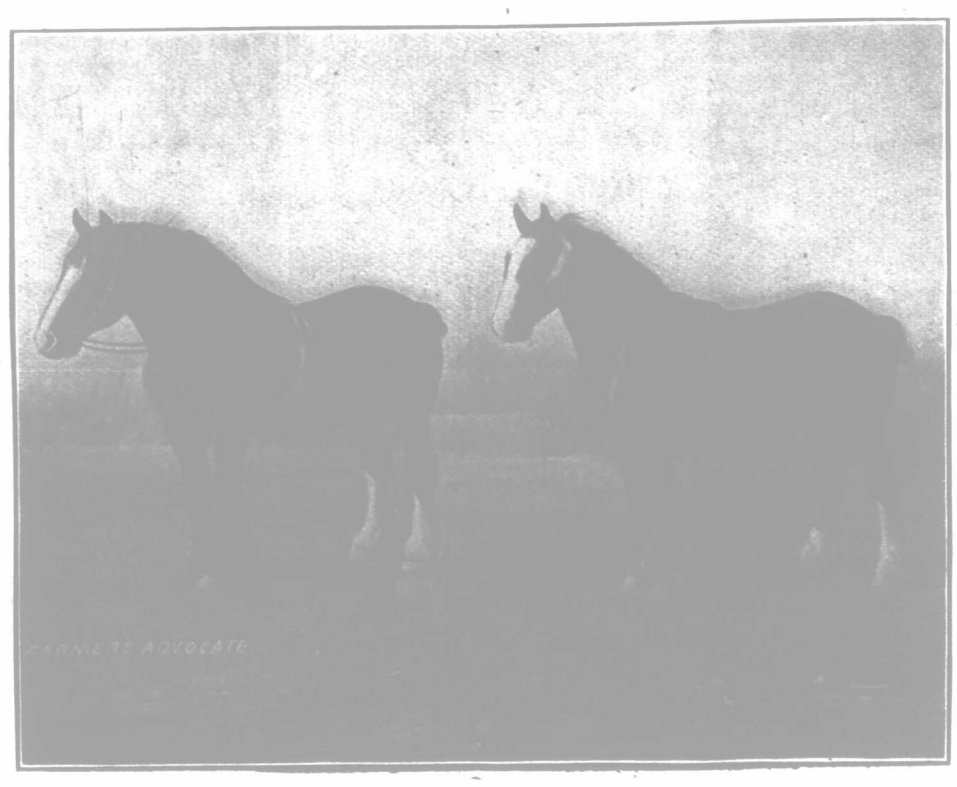
Some of our American papers are inclined to poke fun at Secretary Chamberlain for advocating in the English Parliament discriminations in favor of the colonies, as compared with foreign countries, in matters pertaining to trade. It may yet turn out that such a disposition to levity is rather premature. As we see the matter, such a course of action is far from improbable or impracticable, and if it become a realization, it will mean something to these United States. In many lines of agricultural consumption Great Britain is at present by far our most valuable customer.—[The Minnesota Farmer.

A farmer he stood on the rain-sodden heather,
And mused as he gazed on an invalid ram—
Just whether the wether would weather the weather,
Or whether the weather the wether would damn.
—[The Globe.

"The Criticism of Veterinarian!"

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—When penning my communication regarding "What should be taught at the present-day veterinary college," I had no idea that any person's feelings would be hurt so that those persons would feel constrained to apologize for being graduates of a short-term school. Unfortunately, the late manager of Wavertree is defending a bad cause, so bad that he has to resort to quibbling. One can only infer from his arguments that as a four-year course turns out theorists



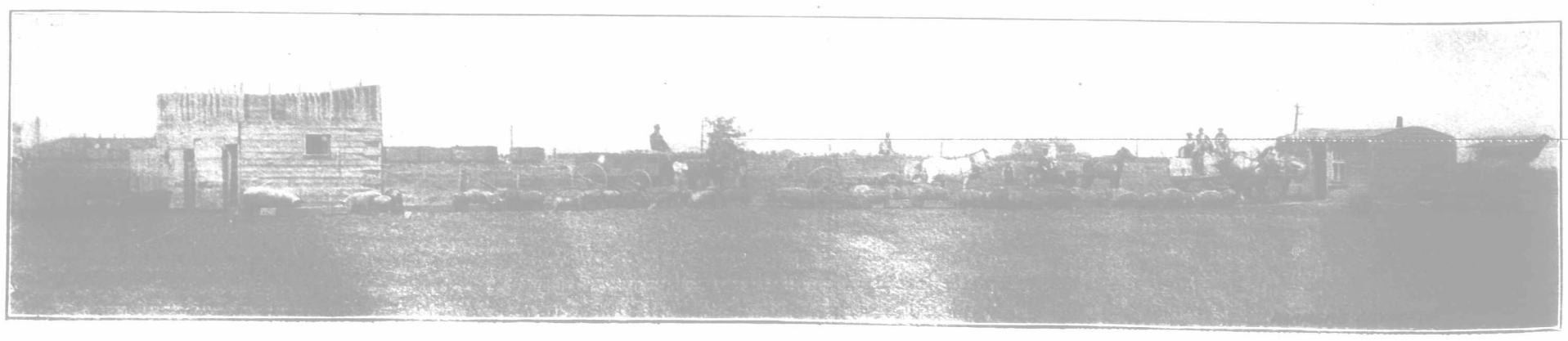
TWO CALGARY WINNERS.

1. Prince Lyndoch [2381], first prize in mature Clyde class, Calgary Spring Show.
2. Pride of Eastfield [2828], first at Toronto Spring Show, and second at Calgary.

BOTH OWNED BY JNO. CLARK, CROWFOOT, ALTA.

(according to his statement, with which, by the way, I entirely disagree), that a three-year course will furnish less, and a two-year course still fewer; meaning, in so many words, that the more uneducated or illiterate a person is, the more practical that person will be—a contention utterly absurd! If education is a bar to being practical, why, then, the whole trend of modern (not medieval) education is at fault. Why, therefore, should we establish more agricultural colleges, schools of practical science, of forestry—technical schools, in fact?

I am glad, as a child of the same alma mater as Dr. Medd, to hear him speak regarding the affiliation with Toronto University, and should be glad if he could give me the following information through the "Farmer's Advocate," for the benefit of a large number of veterinarians, besides myself, who are anxious to see the standard raised, not with a view of limiting competitors in the veterinary field, but in order to put the profession on an intellectual and educational footing equal to the agricultural, legal, medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions! I am afraid the good Doctor has let his friendship for the individual bias his judgment in this matter, because, except for an occasional heresy in his article, it is a plea for a longer course and higher standard. But to return to the affiliation with the Provincial University (by the way, a public, not a private institution), what does such affiliation mean? WHAT BENEFITS DOES IT CONFER ON THE PUBLIC, THE PROFESSION, OR THE STUDENTS? As far as I am aware, and I wish the Doctor to correct me if I am in error, THE UNIVERSITY DEMANDS NO MATRICULATION AT ENTRANCE INTO THE TORONTO VETERINARY COLLEGE, NEITHER DOES IT APPOINT THE EXAMINING BOARD, NOR OUTLINE THE CURRICULUM, NEITHER DOES IT CONFER ANY DEGREE; where, then, are the functions of this great institution, the Provincial University, called into play with regard to our much-loved profession? If I am correct, and I stand ready to be corrected, affiliation with the University, as far as the Queen City College goes, means the use of the name of a public institution to advertise a private one, which is an utterly immoral proceeding! I grant that many graduates of the Ontario school have made their mark in their chosen profession, but it was due entirely to the inherent qualities of the men themselves; and, rather a remarkable thing, nearly all those successful graduates have declared openly for a higher standard, not by word of mouth only, but by their actions, as examples: Dr. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector for Canada, who fathered the Manitoba Veterinary Association bill, which Province now bars the Toronto graduate of later date than 1897; Dr. S. J. Thompson, Provincial Veterinarian of Manitoba; Dr. Stalker, late Dean of the Veterinary Department, Iowa State College, with a three-year course; Drs. McKillip and L. A. Merillat, of Chicago, both connected with three-year course institutions; and one might go on enumerating them, all men who admire, as I do, the gentleman Dr. Medd refers to, only they differ very markedly in their opinion from that gentleman and Dr. Medd, as to what constitutes a proper veterinary curriculum for the twentieth century. That great association to meet at Ottawa in September, the American Veterinary Medical Association, also has declared unmistakably for the abolition of two-year courses. Then, again, we find gold medalists from Toronto going right to the Chicago schools (McKillip and Chicago), Cornell and others, to finish! A large number of graduates from the Toronto schools are to be found each winter in three-year schools, brightening themselves up in post-graduate or practitioners' courses. I have yet to hear of one of those men going back to his alma mater for such a purpose. The school Dr. Medd defends has its good points, some of which I may mention: It enforces discipline, and turns out on the average better anatomists than any college on the continent; if it only insisted on a matriculation of some value, added another year, and gave clinical instruction, about all the causes for complaint would be removed. Wavertree knows how necessary culling is in a Galloway herd; he would not admit an inferior bull at any time; the admission of a man of inferior intellectual attainments to the profession, via the college, is also detrimental in its effects. I take it that Dr. Medd would apply the term practical only to the veterinarian able to diagnose a disease in the living animal, and administer medicine for the same, which, after all, is only one phase of work in the profession to-day; meat inspection and other branches, such as are called for in the Canadian and United States veterinary services, are of equal importance; in fact, greater, and should receive equal attention in a veterinary college curriculum. If an illiterate veterinarian should accidentally, we will say, worm his way through college into one of the public services mentioned, how is the department using his services to get a clear, concise statement regarding an outbreak of disease he may have been sent to investigate? Nowadays the term—practical—is so often wrongly appropriated by unskilled labor, that I am sorry to see Dr. Medd pin his whole argument to that one word. To-day, practically only one Canadian veterinary college is in existence (see Journal of Comp. Medicine, Phila., Pa.), and as loyal Canadians and enthusiastic profes-



HOG-RAISING ON PORTAGE PLAINS, MAN.

JOY OF MORNING.

Joy of Morning (76929) =32070=. Born December 12, 1898. Bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire. Sire Pride of Morning; dam Jessica, by Scottish Archer. Imported and owned by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

TO BE SOLD AT THE DISPERSION SALE OF THE HILLHURST HERD AT HAMILTON, ONT., AUGUST 11, 1903.
See Ad. and Gossip on another page.

sional men, we should not allow any individual, however much we admire his personal qualities and his acumen in seizing the psychological moment way back in the sixties, to interfere with the progress of this important profession in the year of our Lord 1903. VETERINARIAN.

Fattening Steers.

EXPERIENCE OF R. J. PHIN, MOOSOMIN, ASSA.

On June 9th Mr. R. J. Phin, a successful cattle-feeder of Moosomin, shipped to the Western Packing Company, Winnipeg, twenty-one fat steers. By invitation, a "Farmer's Advocate" representative inspected these cattle upon their arrival at the stock-yards, and a photograph which was taken is herewith reproduced. Fourteen of the bunch were four years old, and averaged at Moosomin 1,470 pounds. The other three were three years old, and averaged 1,300 at the beginning of the journey. They were pronounced by dealers as the best all-round bunch that has arrived at Winnipeg this season, and although showing the effects of shipment when seen by the writer, they possessed wonderful uniformity of character, and had evidently been selected with an eye for beef-making qualities. Every animal showed unmistakable evidence of considerable Shorthorn blood. Generally speaking, they were of the upstanding conformation, strong in the back, comparatively deep in the body, and well filled in the rump and twist, and had the prices for the local market not been equal to the export trade, they would certainly have crossed the Atlantic.

Mr. Phin fed forty-three head altogether during the winter, and paid on an average 3¼ cents per pound, less buyer's commission. The last bunch of 21 brought five cents per pound laid down at Winnipeg, and the Western Packing Company reported that they dressed out 57½ per cent. of their weight before shipment. Considering that they had just come off the grass, the result is regarded as quite satisfactory. The usual percentage of dressed meat, compared with live weight in cattle weighed under similar conditions, is estimated by this packing company as being from 53 to 55 per cent.

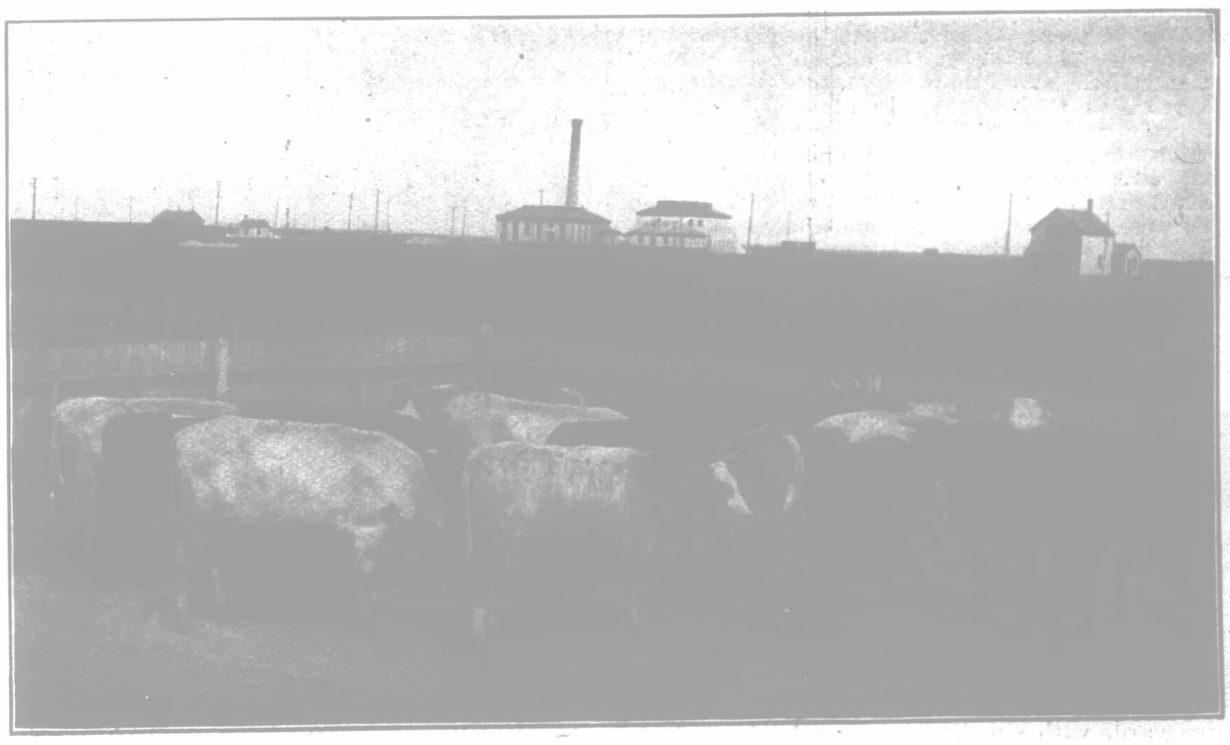
The main points to be considered in selecting cattle for feeding, and the care and management found to give best returns, are pointed out in the following letter by Mr. Phin to the "Advocate":

I buy all my steers in the fall, and have sold off all my breeding stock, so have only one class of stock and no females to bother them. I buy the best class of unfinished steers I can get, preferring three-year-olds, but last fall towards the end had to take a few inferior ones, as good steers were scarce in the neighborhood. I try to get them to average as nearly as possible 1,200 pounds to start with, and in good, thrifty condition, preferring to pay for a little fat than to take thin steers. The feeder cannot be too particular about the quality of his cattle, as it only pays to feed those of export quality. He should avoid cattle with a harsh, staring coat and bad skin. I feed my cattle all loose, from 15 to 20 in each stable, sorting them out according to temperament, and trimming off the tips of the horns of the rougher steers, but leave the horns on. In my first lot of cattle fed in this way we took the horns off three of the best steers, and they did very poorly all winter.

I begin feeding grain early in the fall, letting the cattle range during the day, and in some years they get the bulk of their rough feed from the prairie and straw piles up to the new year. We cut up oat straw and sheaf oats to feed with the grain morning and night, having a windmill to do all my cutting and grinding. We begin with about half a gallon of chop each, and gradually increase until about the new year, when they get about a gallon and a half twice daily, beginning with about half oats and balance wheat or barley, or both, and decreasing the proportion of oats towards spring. When the weather becomes too cold for them to go to the straw bucks, we begin to feed oat hay in the middle of the day.

The cattle are closed in the stables only while they are being fed morning and night, and are free to go in and out during the rest of the day and night. They almost invariably sleep out in the yard in the winter. They were fed their oat hay in the yard. When seeding commenced we stopped cutting straw, feeding the meal alone and three feeds of oat hay, and during the last three weeks or so on the grass they were yarded at night and fed chop and oat hay in the morning only, and certainly they made good progress on the grass. But it would be very different with cattle that had been tied up all winter.

No other paper offers such a list of useful and attractive premiums for obtaining new subscribers as the "Farmer's Advocate." Read the announcement elsewhere in this issue.



FAT CATTLE FED BY R. J. PHIN, MOOSOMIN, ASSA.
Sold to the Western Packing Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Fly Preventives.

For the past two years the Hatch Experiment Station has been conducting a series of tests with a number of so-called fly removers. When not too thick they were applied with a sprayer; otherwise, a four-inch varnish brush was dipped in the liquid and lightly drawn over the animals. Cows were treated in the morning before being turned out in the yard, and again at night before milking. They were observed at frequent intervals during the day, in order to note the effect of each particular brand.

The brands used and the results are as follows:

1. Sure Thing.—Applied as spray. Keeps off flies for a short time, but not lasting in its effects.

2. Cattle Comfort.—Applied as spray. Not very satisfactory.

3. Stop Fly.—Applied as spray. Favorable effect disappeared in one-half hour.

4. Norwood Sanitary Fluid.—Applied as spray. This material is unquestionably crude creolin; it is very valuable as a disinfectant, but not satisfactory as a fly remover.

5. Flylene.—Very effective, keeping the flies off for a long time.

6. Shoo Fly.—Applied with brush. It was fairly effective in keeping off small flies, but not the large house-fly.

7. Eli Fly Chaser.—Applied with brush. Same as No. 6.

8. Eureka.—Fairly satisfactory. Weather cool, and trial, consequently, not as thorough as others.

9. Rippley's Fly Remover.—Keeps small flies off for a short time. One year's trial.

10. Cyphers.—Keeps flies off for a short time. Only one year's trial.

TESTS WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.

11. Light Coal Tar Oil.—This is the lighter of the two oils derived from tar. It was obtained through the courtesy of the Pocahontas Collieries Company, Pocahontas, Va. It appears as a dark, thin oil, with a strong creosote odor. It was applied as a spray, and gave quite satisfactory results.

12. Recommended by J. M. W. Kitchen, M.D.—One pound resin, one-half pound caustic potash, two pounds whale-oil soap (chipped), two quarts water. Boil these until all united into a smooth liquid, then add one pound pine tar and one pint kerosene. Thin down if necessary with water and kerosene. This mixture was quite thick and heavy. It was applied lightly with a brush, but was not effective.

13. Recommended.—One-half teacup bisulphide carbon, in which dissolve one tablespoonful pine tar, stirring thoroughly until tar is dissolved, and then add one quart kerosene or crude petroleum, and apply as a spray. This mixture was quite effective for a few hours, until the carbon bisulphide had evaporated. It must be kept in glass-stoppered bottles.

RESULTS WITH HORSES.

The agricultural division of the station gave a number of these articles a test with work horses, applying the same with a sprayer.

1. Sure Thing.—Keeps flies off well for about five hours; the large green fly does not mind it. Gums horse some.

2. Cattle Comfort.—Lasts about three-fourths of a day. Gums horses.

3. Stop Fly.—Ineffective.

A DAY'S SPORT, NEAR STRATHCONA, ALTA.

4. Norwood Sanitary Fluid.—Ineffective.
5. Flylene.—Keeps flies off well, and gums horses but little. Very satisfactory.
6. Eli Fly Chaser.—Quite satisfactory, and equal to No. 5. Does not gum badly.
7. Eureka.—Same as No. 6.
8. Cyphers.—Protects for short time only, and gums badly.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

(a) Quite satisfactory: 1, Flylene; 2, Eureka; 3, Eli Fly Chaser; 4, Shoo Fly; 5, Light Coal Tar Oil.

(b) Less satisfactory: 1, Sure Thing; 2, Cattle Comfort; 3, Rippley's Fly Remover; 4, Cyphers Anti-fly Pest; 5, Recommended Mixture No. 13.

(c) Unsatisfactory: 1, Norwood Sanitary Fluid; 2, Stop Fly; 3, Recommended Mixture No. 12.

The only objection to those marked "quite satisfactory" is their cost. Even at the present cost of the commercial articles, it is believed their use is warranted, because cows remain much quieter, and horses work better and require less attention from the driver. The report suggests, also, the use of light coal tar oil as a promising substance.

The Ontario Agricultural College Stock Department uses a mixture of fish oil and crude carbolic acid, in the proportion of two to one.

Range Steer Experiment Ended.

After slightly more than five months stable-feeding, the range steers which were sent to Ontario to be prepared for market have been sold. They were stabled about the middle of December, but got little more than hay before the first of the year, as they had to be almost coaxed to eat grain and roots. In February they got 12 pounds hay, 16 pounds roots and 4 pounds of meal each per day. This was gradually increased until during the last few weeks, when they were supplied with 25 pounds hay, 40 pounds roots and 8 pounds of meal each per day. It will be noticed that although they had no desire for meal or roots at first, they seemed to relish a goodly portion after a few weeks. Their exact gains per month are not known, as it was considered not safe to attempt weighing them. The greater number of them seemed almost as wild when they were sold as when they arrived at Guelph last December. When weighed on the market scales then they averaged slightly over 965 pounds, and when weighed at the same place on June 1st they averaged 1,190 pounds, showing a gain of about 225 pounds per head in the five months. It remains to be considered whether this increase of weight is sufficient to make it pay to send the cattle from the ranges to Ontario to be fattened. As we stated in our last article, the steers should be taught to eat meal before leaving, and should be dehorned. Then it is also thought that if they were enclosed in a large yard, with simply an open shed to feed in, they would make better gains, as some of those which have been experimented with were allowed to run out frequently during the last five or six weeks, and they appeared to do better than they did while penned in all the time. The whole bunch was considered of good enough quality for export, and were shipped to England.

Judging Contests: How Managed.

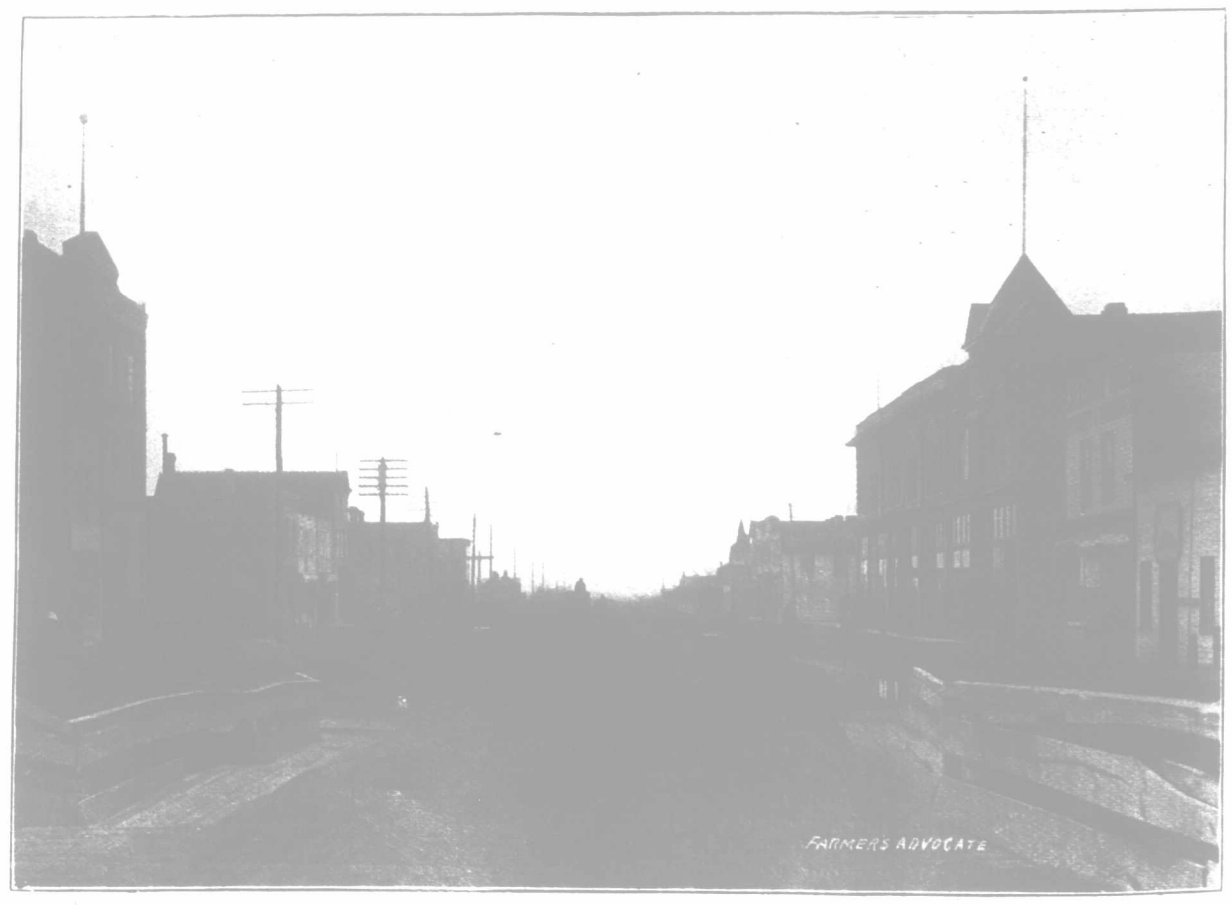
The first live-stock judging competition on record was held at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Nebraska, in 1898. Liberal prizes were offered, but only students of American agricultural colleges were allowed to compete. On that occasion Iowa Agricultural College distinguished itself by winning the chief honors, having on her team as winner the following Canadians: J. H. Grisdale, now Dominion Agriculturist, who carried off the sweepstakes, with W. J. Kennedy, now Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director in Iowa, a close second, and Dr. A. G. Hopkins, well-known to the readers of the "Advocate," who also occupied a prominent place. So satisfactory were the results of this event that upon the reorganization of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, being at the same time the birth of the present International in 1900, it was decided to hold another competition, to include students from the agricultural colleges of Canada. Each year since that time a large number of young men have come forward from the chief institutions of agricultural learning on this continent, and the contest for honors in this class has come to be looked upon as one of the leading features of the exhibition. Nor has its effects been confined to the show alone, for the animal husbandry department of all the colleges have become enthused, and more attention is being paid to practical education in live-stock conformation than ever before.

In determining the skill of each competitor in these competitions, five animals are usually brought into the ring for inspection, the three best of which are required to be placed first, second and third, and reasons given for so doing. A plentiful supply of paper is always prepared for the purpose, and upon it the order of placing the animals, followed by the reasons, is written. No one is allowed to speak to or in any way interfere with the competitors after they enter the ring and are allowed to see the stock which they are to judge. When the time for each examination, which usually lasts about thirty minutes, has expired, judges who are recognized authorities on the class under consideration place the animals, noting the reasons for so doing, and upon their rating are the competitors' papers examined. The basis upon which the awards are made are quite similar to those which will be used at Winnipeg this year, published in May 5th issue of this paper; i. e., correct placing, 45 points; reasons for placing, 40 points; style of doing work, 10 points; and time occupied in judging, 5 points. The number of classes to be judged varies according to the liberality of the different breeders' associations to donate money for a competition in their particular breed, but generally there has been three each of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

This year at Winnipeg competitors for the "Farmer's Advocate" gold medal for sweepstakes will be required to judge heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, mutton sheep and bacon hogs, and it is also expected that for the gold medal being given at Brandon the requirements will be similar.

The educational advantages of these competitions wherever tried have been far-reaching, but a great deal depends upon the management and skill with which they are carried out. There is no reason, however, why we in this country should be one whit behind our American cousins in this matter. Our young stockmen are just as clever, and the desire for a better knowledge of animal form, as evidenced by the interest in the lectures on live-stock both at Winnipeg and Brandon last winter, is no less energetic in Manitoba than in the land of Uncle Sam. We trust that many young farmers who are ambitious to become a judge of good stock will enter the contest at either Brandon or Winnipeg, and win valuable prizes.

Mr. T. H. Lowes writes us as follows: "I am very much pleased with the 'Advocate.' I have taken it for years, and although I take two other agricultural papers, the 'Farmer's Advocate' is my choice by far. Wishing you every success, I am, Yours faithfully, T. H. LOWES, Yorkton, Man."



MAIN STREET IN GLADSTONE, MAN.

STRATHCONA WHEAT FIELD.

Pointers for Beginners.

BY ANGUS MACKAY, SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN HEAD EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

SELECTION OF LAND.

In choosing a grain farm or one intended for mixed farming, it is advisable to select soil that will withstand dry weather. A clay loam, eight inches to two feet or more in depth, on top of clay subsoil, is the best for this purpose. Sandy loam, with clay subsoil, is some earlier in maturing grain, but not so sure in dry weather for crop. Sandy soil, with sandy or gravelly subsoil, should not be taken.

WATER AND BUILDING SITE.

If possible, select land with a water supply visible, or reasonably sure. When there is doubt, land with a coulee or ravine on it, in which snow water can be retained, should be chosen. Erect buildings near water supply. Face them south or east, and as soon as possible grow a wind-break of maple trees on west and north side for protection. When grain-growing is to be carried on extensively, select the open prairie, with few or no bluffs or slough holes. Seasons are too short to waste time working about such places. On large farms, buildings should be as near center as possible, to save loss of time in going to and from work.

BREAKING LAND.

Breaking the land is naturally the first matter to engage the settler's attention, after shelter has been provided for himself or family, and it is better to defer anything but mere shelter until the breaking season is over. A house can be erected at any time, but breaking must be done at the proper season to ensure good results. The best breaking season is the month of June, but May breaking also gives good returns, and the work should be commenced at the earliest possible date. After July sets in, if weather is dry, the sod will not rot, and breaking may be discontinued with advantage to both land and settler.

Breaking should be done as shallow as the land permits, 1½ to 2 inches is best, turn furrow flat over, and if roller is available, use it to hasten the rotting process. With ordinary horses or oxen, a plow turning a 12-inch furrow should be used; with more force a 14-inch plow is preferable. A plow with breaking and stubble attachment is cheapest, and does as good work as one for each operation.

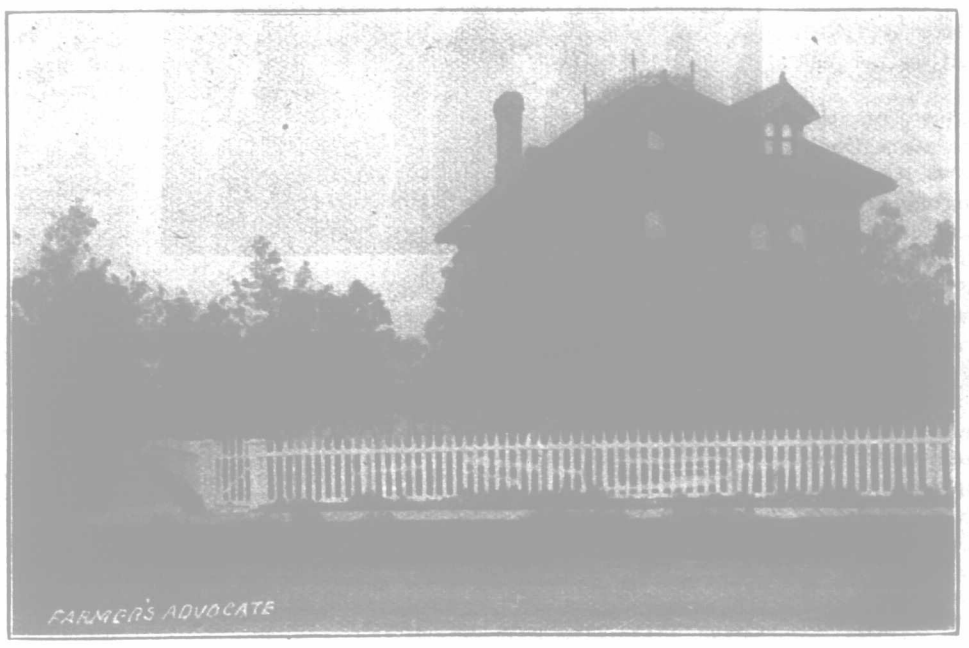
Backsetting consists of turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up a few inches of soil to cover it. The plowing requires to be done in same direction as the breaking, and as near as possible the same sized furrow turned over.

Usually six weeks is required for the sod to rot after it is broken, before it can be backset to advantage. After the backsetting is through, the surface cannot be made too fine, and any work done on it with a disk harrow will be repaid by extra crop.

SOWING ON NEW BREAKING.

To a new settler, with perhaps a family and little means to carry him over a year, the temptation is strong to sow as much as possible the first year. There is, however, great risk in doing much in this line, and except in cases of absolute necessity, the risk should not be taken. Flax, potatoes and vegetables may succeed in ordinarily good years. A grain crop rarely pays more than the cost of seed, while it injures the land for the next year's crop, and should not be tried.

For flax, the breaking should be done 2½ or 3 inches deep, the surface made as fine as possible, and seed sown with shoe drill at rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre, from 15th to end of May.



RESIDENCE OF W. T. STOREY, WAWANESA, MAN.

Every day after 1st June increases the risk from fall frosts.

CULTIVATION OF SOIL.

Usually, two crops can be relied upon, with little or no cultivation after the land has been broken and backset. After the two crops are taken off, the land must be fallowed every third year to ensure good returns in favorable and unfavorable seasons. Fallowing means allowing the land to remain idle, and working it during the season to conserve moisture and kill weeds. In addition to these two important points, the land can be prepared for the next crop at a time when other work is not pressing, and left in the best possible condition for early seeding, which is one of the main considerations a settler should never forget. In no part of the Territories is there time for much fall or spring plowing, even if advisable to have the work done during these seasons. One deep plowing before the end of June, with shallow surface cultivation to kill weeds as they germinate, has given the best results in all kinds of seasons, and can be recommended. Fall plowing is not advisable, unless the soil is moist, which it seldom is. Spring plowing for oats or barley can be done with a fair measure of success. Stubble, if possible, should be burnt before plowing. If heavy, when turned under, the soil will be kept loose, and dry out when rains are over.

SEEDING AND VARIETIES OF GRAIN TO SOW.

Seeding is one of the most important works in farming operations, and unless done at the proper season had better be left undone. No matter how early (provided it is not before the 1st April) or late the spring may be, wheat sowing should commence as soon as frost is out sufficiently for drills to work, and all finished within three weeks from the start. The second week's seeding gives the best returns usually, and is as safe as the first. After the third week no wheat crop is safe. Oats and barley are best sown early in May, and not later than the 15th of that month. Grain of all sorts should be sown by drill, and put down from 2½ to 3 inches deep. Broadcast seeding is not advisable under any circumstances. Wheat requires 1½ to 1¾ bushels seed per acre; oats 2 to 2½ bushels; and barley 2 bushels. Red Fife wheat is the best variety to sow in Assiniboia and in the southern and more open part of Saskatchewan. Earlier sorts, such as Preston, Stanley, Percy, Dawn, etc., are safer for Alberta. Banner oats have given best returns in Assiniboia, while for Alberta and Saskatchewan, Wide-awake and Improved Ligowo are better suited. Six-rowed barley matures six to ten days earlier than two-rowed, and except on fallow land is more reliable. Mensury is the best six-rowed, and Canadian Thorpe the best two-rowed. Both are stiff in the straw, and on good fallows produce heavy crops. As stated before, two crops are reasonably sure after backsetting, with little or no cultivation after the backsetting is completed. The same or better results are obtained after the land is fallowed. In all districts where fallows are made, the first crop is usually heavy. When harvested, the stubble of this crop is left as high as possible. In the following spring this stubble is burnt on a warm, windy day, and the second crop sown without cultivation. After seeding a good harrowing is advisable.

STOCK.

It need not be said that mixed farming should be carried on by new as well as by old settlers. In many districts, however, this is found at present difficult, if not impracticable, from insuf-

PLOWING BY GASOLINE POWER.

(See article on another page.)

ficiency of water; but in the great majority of districts cattle, swine and poultry can be raised, and for a new settler, these should be his chief reliance, for a few years at least.

Vegetables of all sorts can and should be sown by every settler, and for this there is no preparation better than backsetting or fallowed land. Both insure good returns from the least work, no matter how unfavorable the season may be. No work is required in the spring except sowing the seed, and with one or two cultivations weeds are kept down.

Protection is required for vegetables on the open prairie to secure the best results, but no one need defer growing them until this can be provided. Potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and the more robust varieties can be raised on the open field. Early or medium early sorts of all vegetables should be grown; this is especially the case with potatoes, beans, etc. Onions, carrots and parsnips can be sown from 1st to 10th of May. Potatoes and all sorts of field roots from 15th to 25th of May.

Long and Short Haul.

The creation of a Canadian Railway Commission naturally awakens interest in the efforts made in the United States to regulate the railways. The result has not been altogether encouraging.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Interstate Commerce Commission vs. the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is believed to have extinguished the fourth section of the interstate commerce law, popularly known as the long and short haul clause. The case originated in the complaint of a merchant of New Orleans, who asserted that the defendant railroad was charging a higher rate for the hauling of freight to La Grange, Ga., than to Atlanta, Ga., which latter point is said to be 100 miles farther from New Orleans than La Grange. The railroad company admitted the truth of the allegation. The Supreme Court sustains the difference in rate on the ground that Atlanta is a competitive point, while La Grange is not. The court in effect declares that it is not illegal for railroads to charge less for hauling freight to competitive than to non-competitive points situated at a shorter distance. The same principle was supported in two previous decisions of the Supreme Court, but never so squarely as in the New Orleans case. The decision of the court effectually bars all future attempts on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the terms of the long and short haul clause. Shippers must look for relief to Congress. The interstate commerce law has been so gradually curtailed by court decisions that little remains now but the right to collect statistics. It has been suggested that either the law itself should be greatly strengthened or the commission abolished. The former action is that which is demanded by the producing and consuming public.

The Canadian Railway Commission is being clothed with powers far in advance of any commission previously created, and the country expects Parliament to stand at the back of the Minister of Railways, Hon. A. G. Blair, in securing the passage of a bill that will effectually regulate the railways of Canada in the interests of the people.

Alberta Wheat Heads.

The accompanying illustration of wheat heads shows a new variety of wheat with which Mr. Thomas Gatrix, whose farm is situated three miles east of Strathcona, is at present experimenting. Mr. Gatrix noticed in a field of wheat of the Egyptian variety, a stalk bearing seven heads. He was curious enough to wish to investigate what he supposed to be a freak. He pulled the head when ripe and planted each kernel carefully the following spring. The experiment was successful, in that every stalk grown from

A NEW VARIETY OF WHEAT.

these seeds had heads similar to the parent one, and the stage at which the experiment now stands is that Mr. Gatrix has sown last spring over a half pail of seed. He reports a yield of from 100 to 180 well-developed grains to each head, and he has christened it the "Seven-headed Sinner."

Shipments of wheat from Argentina from January 1st to June 5th, 1903, have amounted to 40,434,000 bushels. Last year for the same period shipments were 16,060,000 bushels.

Macaroni Wheat and the Milling Industry.

At the National Federation convention of millers held in Detroit a few weeks ago, a very interesting paper on the importance of macaroni wheat to the milling industry was read by Prof. M. A. Carleton, Cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Although this variety of wheat is comparatively new in this country, wherever tried it has given such splendid yields and appears to be so well suited to our conditions that its possibilities for bread-making as set forth in this paper should be of special interest to grain-growers. Among Prof. Carleton's points were the following:—

"1. Three years ago in the U. S. macaroni wheat was grown only in a few isolated patches; in 1901, 60 to 75 thousand bushels were harvested, while last season one and a half or two million bushels were produced, an increase of twenty-fold or more over that of the year before. It is a conservative estimate to predict a harvest of 15 million bushels for the coming season.

"2. Three years ago macaroni wheat could hardly be sold at any price in the regular market, and was considered a dangerous menace to the elevator interests. It is now a legitimate standard wheat of independent grades on 'change at Minneapolis, and commands a price which is normally about equal to that of No. 2 Northern.

"3. Three years ago no regular brand of macaroni was made from this wheat in this country. Now half a dozen factories, at least, are using the wheat and producing macaroni equal to the best imported, which no American factory could do before.

"4. Three years ago millers were always unanimous in declaring it impossible to grind macaroni wheat satisfactorily, and, even if possible, that it would be an unprofitable business. Now a number of mills are running a good part of their time with this wheat, finding it no more difficult to grind than other wheat, and as three of these mills, at least, have been in the business a year or more, the inference is that it is profitable.

"5. Less than two years ago no baker had yet attempted to make bread from macaroni wheat flour. Several bakers have now found it not only possible, but in some respects the bread is really superior to other kinds from their own standpoints."

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WHEAT.

These wheats resemble barley somewhat and have sometimes been called "barley" wheats. The heads are compactly formed, much flattened on one side, and are always bearded, possessing the longest beards known among wheats. The grains are very hard and glassy, often translucent, usually yellowish white in color, but are occasionally reddish and are generally rather large. There are many varieties, differing in shape and size of head, color, and amount of hairiness of chaff, color of beards, etc.

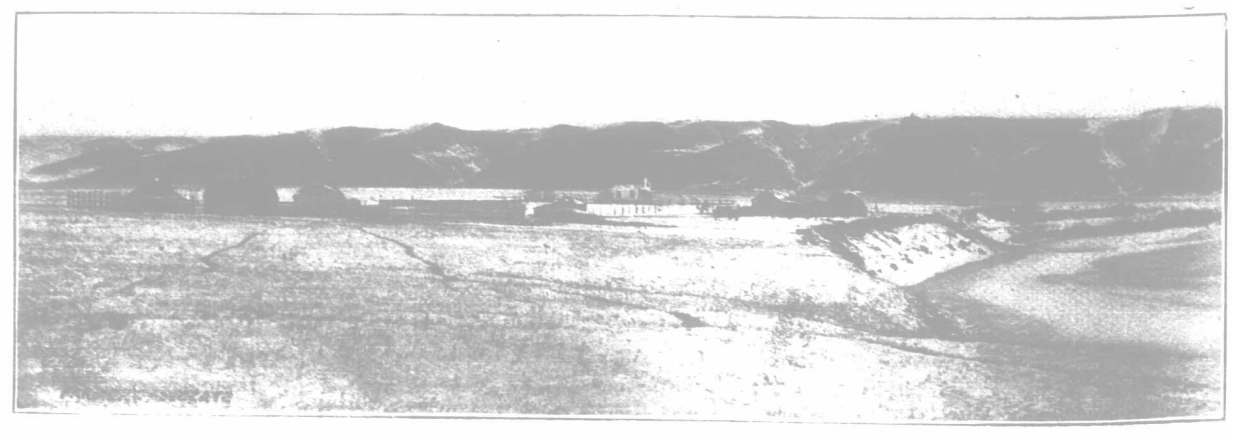
ADAPTATION AND YIELD.

This is the very want macaroni wheat will supply. Being very resistant to drouth, it can be grown over so large an area of the semi-arid districts that the cultivation of the wheat will add very greatly to the general wheat production of the country.

Recently several million bushels of wheat have been imported by U. S. millers from Canada. If the macaroni wheat can be used in flour-making in place of this imported wheat, it will be much better than going to the trouble and expense of importing wheat from another country.

As a rule, macaroni wheat has yielded far ahead of other varieties.

Half a dozen or more of our own factories are using this wheat for making macaroni, and a number of other factories would also use the new wheat if they knew where to obtain the semolina. The machinery of the mills, as they are now constructed, is entirely suitable for grinding this wheat as well as the common wheat. Some



LITTLE BOW STOCK FARM

Property of J. T. Parker, Lethbridge, Alberta.

slight rearrangement of rolls may be necessary occasionally, and it is always necessary to use more moisture in one form or another. It would perhaps be advisable to let the wheat stand a while after dampening, and then dry it again before grinding.

Several points are already settled: (1) That we can grow the proper kind of wheat for making macaroni. (2) That the mills are able to grind it; and (3), that the macaroni made from such wheat, when ground, is fully equal to the best imported product.

Some especially interesting results have been obtained in making the flour and producing bread therefrom at the Dakota Agricultural College. In several towns in North Dakota, a large majority of the population now use the bread regularly, and would not use bread made from any other wheat flour.

The interest in the matter of bread-making having developed so far, an arrangement was finally made with one of the largest bakeries in this country, the Messrs. Corby Bros., of Washington, D.C., for carrying out an extensive comparative test of the macaroni wheat flour and ordinary northern spring wheat flour for making bread.

When the bread was made, two loaves, one of the macaroni wheat and one of the ordinary wheat flour, were sent to each one of 200 persons living outside of Washington and to about 40 different people in Washington for inspection and report as to their relative merits.

The general opinion of relative value of the macaroni wheat loaf, as against that made from other flour, was 108 to 74 in favor of the macaroni wheat loaf. However, in two particular characters, namely, that of color, and color and taste of the crust, the reports were unfavorable to the macaroni wheat loaf; in all other characters the answers being in a large majority of cases in favor of the macaroni loaf.

Stack versus Shock Threshing.

The question of threshing in all its bearings is one very much debated, and the relative advantages of shock and stack threshing are so subject to variation in such matters as seasonableness, the difficulty of procuring sufficient help at the right time, and the good behavior of that erratic personage, the clerk of the weather, that the scale is continually vascillating, now in favor of one and again in favor of another method. When the weather is good, and the separator can be set to work immediately after the cutting is finished, there is an immense saving of time, and a considerable saving of labor in shock threshing. The grain is got into the granary out of reach of rain, and the farmer is free to haul it to market, or proceed with other work with the easy mind of one who has got a precarious work accomplished. The cattle can be set free to pick up much nutritious food on the stubble, and lie in ease and comfort in the straw pile when the wants of the stomach are satisfied. Such are the advantages of shock threshing, and on a cursory survey of the situation one would be apt to conclude them to be so apparent that there is nothing to be said against the method. When shock threshing can be accomplished in season, such is the case, and only in the difficulties of attainment does its disadvantages lie.

These difficulties, moreover, are to be met with by all but the few farmers who have threshing outfits of their own, and even they are subject to them to a considerable extent.

SHOCK THRESHING.

There are many arguments against shock-threshing, and although many of the threshing outfits commence the season's work with shock-threshing, it is found that few farmers cease stacking operations to await the always uncertain coming of the outfit. Again, in many instances, this expeditious method is rendered unpopular

BURN BRAE, FARM HOME OF MR. D. LANG, McKENZIE, MAN.

owing to the difficulty the farmer has in procuring help from his neighbors, and the onerous duty of repaying that help after his own threshing is done. The hauling in of the sheaves, and the dispensing with the laborious work of stacking are privileges for which he has to pay the thresherman in hard cash. Then when the thresher provides the meals for the crew he charges for shock-threshing nine cents per bushel, or about double the amount charged when stack-threshing with the farmer providing the board. In setting the separator, no great attention can be paid to the matter of stacking the straw in places suitable for cattle to avail themselves of its shelter in rough weather. In stacking, it is usual to have a few stacks of barley and oats in the shelter of a bluff, where it is threshed and stacked. To haul the same amount of sheaves there and keep the machine running in stook-threshing would be impossible with the ordinary crew, as it would involve long haulage; hence, in stook-threshing the straw is not so economically husbanded, nor is it in such good condition for preserving when threshed fresh out of the stook, and it is exposed in the rude pile to the fall rains, which in well-built stacks it would have escaped. When everything goes well in stook-threshing, however, a great amount of work is being accomplished. With the exception of the binder and stooker's share, the whole process of harvesting and storing is going on at the same time, and sometimes even the work of marketing. Such expeditious despatch of work is certainly a great advantage, and on a large farm where much fall plowing ought to be done, it is a method which amply repays the extra outlay. In wet seasons stook-threshing is engaged in with much difficulty and loss, for a well-built stack will throw almost any rain, while the stook absorbs almost all that falls on it, and the outfit and crew remain on the farm, the latter not always devoting their energies towards such laudable objects as building churches and equipping Sunday-schools.

STACK THRESHING.

In older countries, when the grain is in the mow or "under thatch and rope," the farmer is supposed to have got the load of the season's care off his mind. The Western farmer, however, has yet another stage to proceed before he arrives at that enviable frame of mind, for "thatch and rope" are as great impossibilities here as a mow to hold his crop. The general farmer, growing from one to three hundred acres of crop, and not in possession of a threshing machine, is a good deal dependent on environment for the season at which he will get his crops threshed. It is, therefore, a case of necessity with him to secure it from the elements by stacking. If stacked in good condition, and stacked well, he may feel pretty secure. Good stacks are not always made, however, and when rain pours down on a badly-built stack, the last state of that grain is worse than the first. Stacking is an art, requiring some study and the observing of undeviating rules. Every sheaf in a stack, from foundation to peak, should have an upward slope from the butt to the head, and when a stack is so built the farmer can wait with patience the advent of the thresherman. Stacks should be built in rows along the field, so that the plow may work on either side of them, leaving only a piece of land along which the stacks are.

Less men and teams required at stack-threshing is a great consideration, and when work is stopped by rain during threshing, there is no loss caused thereby, and operations can be resumed as soon as it ceases. The straw has escaped the fall rains, and the straw pile is in good condition for a winter bite, or for hauling into the yard and stables to provide fodder or bedding. Unless some chance has given the small farmer an opportunity of threshing out of the stook immediately after the crops are cut, the better plan is to stack the grain and stack it well, so that it will mean only delay and not loss should he fail to get it threshed for some time.

SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT.

After all has been said on the subject of shock versus stack threshing, the great desire of almost every farmer is to possess a small threshing outfit of his own, which he may use for either stook or stack threshing, or at any season as it might be expedient or convenient. Gasoline power comes the nearest to fulfilling such requirements

"STOOK THRESHING" ON FARM OF J. HAGGERTY, NEAR MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

FULL MICRO SAFETY

in the shape of power in the meantime, but no suitable outfit for such a purpose has yet been put upon the market at a price within easy reach of the farmer. In fact, the matter has not yet been put before the manufacturers of farm machinery as something which would receive extensive patronage. There is already quite a number of small threshing machines on the market, but not one is found suitable to Western conditions of threshing. Something entirely new is required, which would combine simplicity, facility and quickness in stopping and starting, and easy portability.

Visitors to this country are always struck with admiration of the expedition with which our harvesting and threshing is executed, and they conclude that nothing more could be desired; but the Western farmer is far from satisfied with present conditions, and the threshing problem is on a par with the transportation, in that each farmer wants things arranged so that he can thresh when he finds it convenient, without dependence on any conditions outside the business of his own farm.

North America's Most Northerly Show.

Far north on the banks of the mighty Saskatchewan, as it wends its way from the tall Rockies to the sea, stands the prosperous little town of Fort Saskatchewan. Situated in the midst of an ideal agricultural district, inhabited by a people who have come in full of ambition to rear comfortable homes, and possessed of those high ideals of good citizenship that build up countries, it has many things to be proud of, but perhaps nothing is more worthy of commendation at present than the exhibition annually held under the direction of the agricultural society.

It was in 1893 that this organization came into existence, with Mr. J. Porte as president and Mr. Fraser Timms as manager. The following spring, 1894, the most northerly show of live stock on the continent was held, and in October of the same year the regular show took place. Since then the society has, with one exception, held an annual show, and to this show belongs the distinction of being higher up on the map than any other exhibition between the Atlantic and Pacific where agricultural and other products have been displayed for inspection.

These shows have been held usually in the fall months, and have grown in importance each year, particularly in the matter of the exhibit of pure-bred stock. Last year the show was held on the 13th and 14th of August, and was a great success. The judges of live stock were, for the first time, supplied by the N.-W. T. Government. They came from outside points, and their appointment and its results gave the greatest satisfaction, the judges being disinterested and well qualified. At present the society is in a flourishing condition. It owns about 20 acres of land, all fenced, with a half-mile race track, a grand stand, and hall. The property is valued at $3,000, and the society is clear of debt. There are about 120 members, and each and all of them take an active interest in the annual show. The president of the society for this year is Mr. Chas. E. Hughes, who is one of the most influential farmers in the district. He farms 320 acres of land about two miles from the town, and is a native of Renton, Kent Co., N.B. The secretary-treasurer is Mr. B. C. D. Easum, of Fort Saskatchewan. He will always be pleased to furnish any information which may be asked for regarding the district. The show this year will be held on August 17th and 18th, and a large entry is expected.

The soil in this country is rich and fertile, wheat yielding from 35 to 55 bushels per acre. A return of oats of from 70 to 120 bushels per acre is reported. Barley is not much grown, but a fair yield can be produced. Flax does well, and also peas, beans, brome grass, and all kinds of vegetables.

Seeding begins from the 10th to the 20th April, hay-making about the first of August, and harvest from 20th August to 1st September. There is an abundance of hay and water everywhere, and the country is well suited for stock-raising. Horses and cattle may be left out all winter without injury, although it is always advisable to hay-feed milch cows during the winter. A better class of cattle has been introduced, and the breed is steadily improving all over the country.

The little town of Fort Saskatchewan is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, twenty miles north of Edmonton. It is the center of a farming district, which is fast becoming known to intending settlers and speculators. Improved farms sell from $10 to $40 an acre. Wild land can be bought from $5 an acre upwards. C.P.R. and H.B.C. lands cost from $5 to $7. The country is becoming settled fast, and few homesteads are to be found within ten miles of the town.

Elsewhere in this issue appear announcements of really beautiful and useful premiums which may be obtained by sending new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland has of late given considerable attention and study to the question of abortion in cattle, and while they found that surgical and medicinal measures would in some cases prevent the occurrence of abortion, they recommend preventive measures as the most practical for farmers under general conditions. The disease is clearly caused by a germ, and treatment is directed to the destruction or

C. E. HUGHES.

President Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society.

prevention of the propagation of those germs. Since germs of all kinds thrive best in filth, darkness and foul air, it is evident that to get rid of them one must provide well-lighted stables with good floors that can be easily cleaned. Frequent whitewashing of the walls is recommended, and periodical disinfecting of floors by spraying with copper sulphate, twenty-one pounds to ten gallons of water. Where the disease is already established, the affected cows should be isolated; the "slipped" calves should be burned or buried deeply; the discharges should be disinfected with copper sulphate; and the cows should be disinfected by injecting some preparation provided by a competent veterinarian; the sheath of the bull should also receive an injection after serving a suspected cow.

Cows that continually come in season may be made to hold by the following treatment: Pass the nozzle of a rubber syringe right into the ring of the calf-bed, which is a small round opening found about eight or ten inches inside the vulva.

B. C. D' EASUM.

Secretary Fort Saskatchewan Agricultural Society.

One hand should first be oiled and passed in with the nozzle, the other being kept free to work the syringe. About a pint of disinfecting fluid is used each time. This should be repeated every day for a week, after that once a week for a month; after this the cow can be left alone until two weeks before going to the bull, when she may have one last injection.

The New Transcontinental Railway.

GOVERNMENT LINE FROM MONCTON, N. B., TO WINNIPEG.

Announcement is made at Ottawa that the Government has decided upon the bold and progressive policy of constructing a line of railway from Moncton, New Brunswick, through the clay and timber belt of Quebec and Ontario to Winnipeg. The work of construction will be carried on under a Government commission, and the road will be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific for fifty years, with running rights to other railways. This proposition is by all odds the greatest ever made in Canada since the Canadian Pacific Railway was launched, and will undoubtedly commend itself to the people.

For the first five years the company will pay no rental to the Government. For the second five years they will pay the net surplus of receipts over working expenses. For the remaining forty years they agree to pay three per cent. on the cost of construction.

The Government will guarantee the bonds for the stretch of line which the company themselves are to construct. In the case of the prairie section the guarantee will be 75 per cent. of the actual cost of construction, but is not to exceed $13,000 a mile. The Government have arbitrarily fixed 500 miles as the length of the mountain section, and for this distance the guarantee will also be 75 per cent. of the actual cost up to a maximum of $30,000 a mile.

The rates to be charged are to be subject to the control of the Governor-in-Council or the Railway Commission, but on the Government section of the line the rates are not to be cut down to a figure that will prevent the company from paying the annual rental.

In view of the Government constructing the eastern section of the railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Company have reduced their capital from $75,000,000 to $45,000,000. The company, as an evidence of good faith, will deposit $5,000,000 in the Bank of Montreal in cash or approved securities. As far as possible the materials used in the construction are to be of Canadian manufacture. A majority of the directors must be resident in Canada. Mr. C. M. Hays is to be President of the Company, and Mr. Wainwright, Vice-President. Among the directors will be one of the Rothschilds—probably Lord Rothschild, the head of the great financial house—Lord Welby, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Mr. Arthur Smithers.

An enormous force of men will be put on, and the work begun simultaneously at fifteen different points between the Atlantic and Pacific. Construction will be under control of a commission appointed by the Government, so far as the Moncton-Winnipeg section is concerned. The most modern appliances will be used, and an effort will be made to complete the line within from three to three and a half years. The Grand Trunk Pacific Company are to equip the line with rolling stock, and they undertake that there will be no deficiencies in that regard.

The company have sixty survey parties out at present, of whom ten are working between Lake Abittibi and Quebec.

Moncton is a city of some 9,000 people, at the head of navigation on the Peticodiac River, an arm of the Bay of Fundy. It has a good harbor, and is on the Intercolonial Railway, about midway between the great harbors of St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. The Intercolonial runs in a south-easterly direction from Quebec City to Moncton, and there branches off to St. John and Halifax. The Government portion of the line is from Moncton to Winnipeg, and from here westward it will be constructed by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Improvement of Country Roads.

BY C. L. STRACHAN, MACKENZIE, MAN.

During the past year the transportation problem has been a very lively topic of discussion among the farmers; and, indeed, it was the greatest grievance they had during the year. But there is a striking contrast shown in the lack of interest taken in the scarcely less important question of local transportation—a question over which they have a more direct control.

We have little grounds for congratulating ourselves on the general condition of our roads. After spring freshets or rainy spells the hillsides become so water-worn as to be almost impassable for loads, and on the level the drainage is so bad as to allow the water to stand on the roadway. It is not uncommon, either, for a stranger in the land to traverse a fairly good road until he is brought to a halt by the road coming to an abrupt end at the edge of a large slough.

We try to excuse ourselves for these conditions by saying that the country is young; or, if we are a little more interested, we blame the councillors. But that is only evading a question which has a most vital bearing on the welfare of the farmer; for it is he who is most adversely affected by poor roads. Poor roads have a paralyzing effect on the social and industrial life of the farmer. They tend to shut him in from the outside business and social world, and to make him live a more lonely life. It is a noticeable fact that districts which are opened up by good roads are marked by prosperity and thrift; while those less fortunate districts which are without the animating influence of good roads are noticeable because of their lack of industry and progress.

What can be done to improve matters? It remains for the farmers to say what will be done. The improvement and maintenance of roads is the chief function of municipal councils. The members of these, with few exceptions, are farmers, and are largely directed by farmers' interests. The responsibility, therefore, rests with the farmers themselves. Each farmer should feel his individual responsibility, and be willing to pay liberal taxes, provided the money be well spent. Too many farmers give their support to the man who will "keep down the taxes," regardless of what he accomplishes for the municipality. Their influence should be used not so much to keep down taxes as to see that the money is well spent in making a permanent job of the roadways.

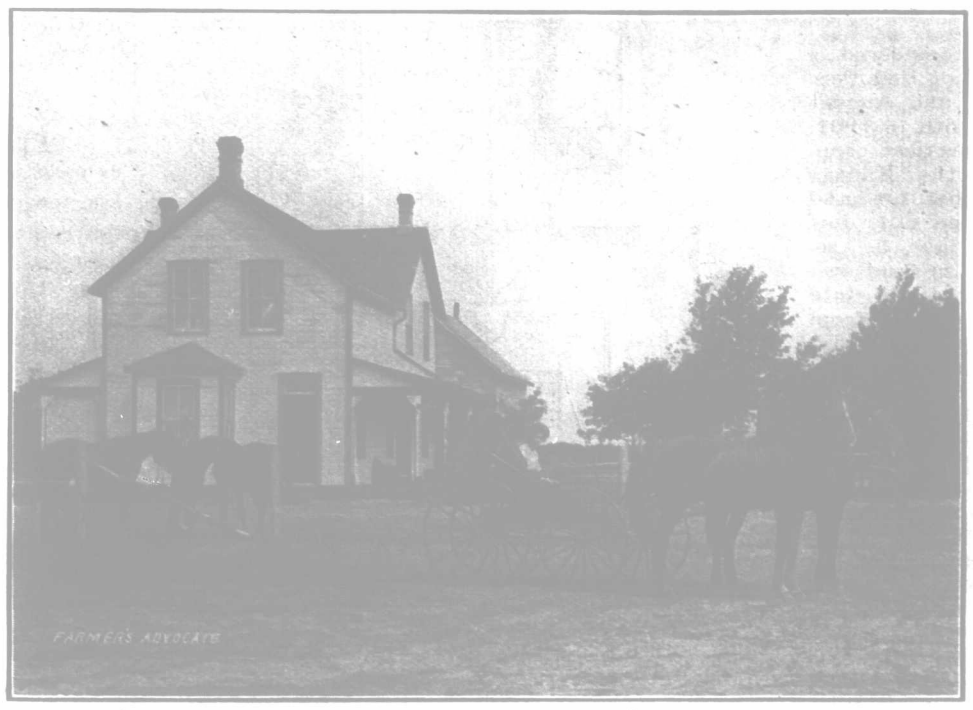
Good roads are a good investment for farmers, the returns of which, though not so apparent, are none the less real. When we consider the saving of time and labor in the transportation of farm produce, and the decrease of wear and tear on horses, harness and vehicles, we cannot but see that they yield the farmer each year a very real dividend. Added to this, too, they greatly increase the value of real estate. Every farmer knows that a good road past his place adds much to the value of his farm.

The levying of a tax to raise money for road-building by contract or through a road commissioner instead of by statute labor, marks an advance in methods of road improvement. It allows the council board to select a competent man to superintend all road construction. It also enables them to secure up-to-date road machinery—graders and road-rollers. These economize time and labor, and make a far better road than scrapers and plows. They are especially useful in a prairie country like this.

In this country, owing to the scarcity of other material, the common earth road will always be the most general. Stone roads will always be rare. In localities where proper material can be obtained, gravel and shale roads will lead; but very substantial and passable roads can be made with earth only, if properly constructed and drained. The roadway should be well rounded, and heavy road-rollers should be used after the graders to make a smooth, firm top. This, after being travelled for some time, becomes almost as impervious to water as shale or gravel roads. Broad-tire wagons, too, if used by farmers in teaming, would greatly help to keep the roads in proper condition, rather than cut them up.

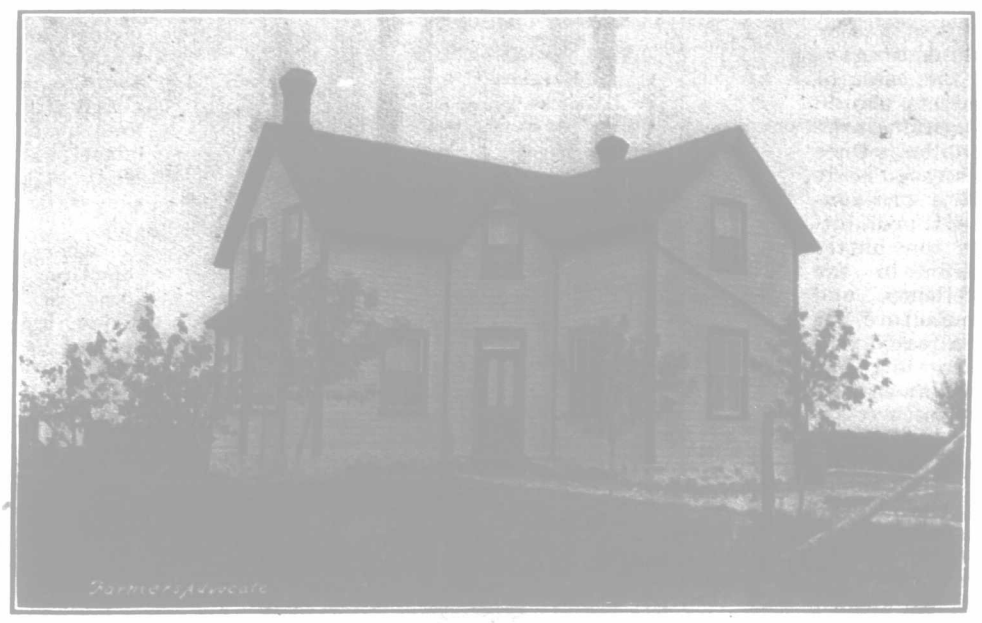
The greatest defect of our roads is improper drainage. Water is the worst enemy of good roads, and so all drains and side ditches should lead to some outlet. If the water is allowed to stand along the roadside it will gradually soak up into the road and soften the roadbed.

I think most farmers, when they consider the matter, will be willing to give up the old system of statute labor for a system which will give a competent road commissioner the management of roads for a large district or municipality and which will supply him with the proper machinery



HOME OF JAS. M. JAMESON, GLADSTONE, MAN.

to do the work. It will certainly mean some expenditure of money, but the advantages gained will warrant the expenditure.



HOME OF D. McKENZIE, ARDEN, MAN.

Finding His Work.

The son of an immensely wealthy American, having graduated from college, went to Paris to study art. He worked hard in the Paris studios for three years. One day he made up his mind that he would never be a great artist, and that he would rather be a successful farmer than a fairly successful painter. Now—although still a young man—he has a model farm covering 10,000 acres in Illinois. He knows every foot of it, what it should produce, and sees that it produces everything it should. He has built a magnificent house, in which not an ornament jars the finest taste. He goes to Europe every winter and studies European methods of scientific farming and cattle-raising. He is developing the land as his fathers did before him. He employs scores of men; he helps the smaller farmers about him; he is likely to be a great factor in the development of the State during the next few years. And this is the story of a young American who works for the love of it, and who is a great success because, anxious to do things, he knew when he had not "found his work."—[The World's Work.

Fall Wheat in Northern Alberta.

For several years past we have taken a great interest in the progress and culture of fall wheat in Alberta, and particularly in the Lacombe and Red Deer districts. Every season sees a considerable increase in the area devoted to this grain. When it was first tried, which was about a dozen years ago at Pincher Creek, a single pocketful was tried, the kind being the Red Chaff Clawson. This weathered the winter all right, and harvested well early the following fall. More seed was then put in, and again doing well, farmers around secured some of the seed and tried it more extensively, with equal success, though the Red Chaff Clawson is now superseded at Pincher Creek almost entirely by Dawson's Golden Chaff.

Coming nearer to our own district, the first man to try fall wheat at Bowden was Mr. G. R. Skinner (the father of Mr. J. D. Skinner, of Lacombe). This gentleman has grown fall wheat for nine years in succession without a failure, almost invariably sowing the first week in August and harvesting by the middle of the following August. The kinds he grew were somewhat mixed, no less than three kinds of fall wheat in one crop, but all always did well. Another successful grower is Mr. G. Power, of Innisfail.

Further north still, and in the Balmoral and Springvale districts east of Red Deer, are several farmers who, within our personal knowledge, have grown fall wheat for several years. The first to try it in that district was Mr. Elias Code, and from the seed grown by him (Dawson's Golden Chaff), at least a dozen farms have been stocked. This seed has become thoroughly acclimatized, and this is a very important point to bear in mind, because it is found that this sort of wheat, when imported by the C.P.R., does not do very well until after two or three years of cropping from it. The yields secured from fall wheat are generally heavy. We tested, about two years ago, the yields on certain farms in the Balmoral and Springvale districts, and the return of one farm, according to the threshing tally, ran up to sixty bushels to the acre. The kind grown on this farm was Kansas Red, but other farms returned nearly the same yield. In the year 1902, which was reckoned a poor year for fall wheat, a return of forty bushels an acre was no uncommon yield.

Of the larger fields of fall wheat we may mention Halgren's in Springvale. This gentleman is a very successful fall-wheat grower. He has Dawson's Golden Chaff, which, having been grown by him for several years, is well acclimatized and a good safe seed to secure. Then there is Jamieson's farm, one mile east of Red Deer, where we looked over as fine a field of fall wheat as it has ever been our pleasure to see. There were twenty acres of it, and not a bare spot. The kind was Dawson's Golden Chaff.

The question, however, is often asked as to the conditions to be observed for the successful growth of fall wheat, and on this point we would place on record a few remarks which are the result of several years' observations. It seems to us that failure or success depends greatly on (1) the aspect, (2) date of seeding, and (3) the depth of drill, and not so much on the intensity or mildness of the winter. For in the interval between the winter of nine years ago and the last there have been winters varying from cold to mild, but fall wheat where there has happened to be a failure cannot be shown to have been directly injured by the winter. A level or gentle slope to the west or north-west (one which will not get the direct rays of the winter sun) appears to be the best situation. Of 20 men I observed growing fall wheat in 1901, one put his crop in a field sloping due south, and the result was such snow as fell soon melted. Whether through want of protection, or some other cause, his crop, which had secured good growth by winter, was entirely winter-killed, not a blade surviving. The majority of the others sowed on western or north-western aspects, and one or two on absolutely level land, and all their wheat, with three exceptions, not only wintered well but stood the abnormal rainfall of May and June unharmed.

The three exceptions were clearly not traceable to the site chosen, because neighbors in precisely the same positions were successful. In first of these three cases, the grain put in at different depths, and the shallow-drilled seed, though sprouting with the rest, did not survive the winter. In the second case too many heavy cattle were, I think, allowed to roam on the field, uprooting and hoofing much of it, only about a remnant of the crop survived, but that remnant is doing well. Small cattle, however, do no harm. In the third case, the grain was put in on September 27th and October 1st, and though sprouting an inch or so before winter, and a portion actually surviving the winter, the bulk perished. Aspect, therefore, seems to be a great feature to be regarded.

Equally, or even more so, to be considered is the date for seeding. Farmers east of Red Deer advocate seeding between July 15th and August 1st. One or two seeded on August 15th in 1901. But the July seeding produced the heaviest crop. In both cases the variety sown was the Kansas Red. One farmer seeded on September 1st and 7th, and, thanks to an unusually open fall, during which vegetation continued till late, he secured a good growth before frost set in, and successfully wintered the crop. That these late dates are somewhat risky may be inferred from the fact that this crop was very irregular, part heading out on June 20th and part only six inches high.

One characteristic peculiar to fall wheat it is as well, perhaps, to remind those of our readers who contemplate trying it for the first time, is that as it is sown by, at any rate, not later than the first week in August, and is not harvested till say August 15th of the following year, they should lay in a stock of seed, enough, housed in good granaries, to carry them through next year's seeding also. An experiment, in order to try whether it was possible to seed the same year from the current harvest was made by Mr. Skinner in 1901. For nine years he had grown fall wheat and harvested without a failure on 10th to 15th August. In 1901 he cut somewhat earlier, with the result that grain was not properly mature, and became ruined for seed. Fortunately, he had still some old seed, which he put in, and last year had a very fine crop.

With regard to depth of drill, experience seems to show that the seed should be drilled in just as deeply as the drill can be set—a depth of not less than three inches.

Four kinds of fall wheat are grown around here: the Kansas Red, White Fife, Dawson's Golden Chaff, and White Clawson. White Fife is a heavy cropper, and has been grown successfully for several years. It is a very good wheat, but perhaps a shade less firm than Kansas Red. The same may be said with regard to Dawson's Golden Chaff. White Clawson seems to be thought by many to be somewhat too soft.

There is no doubt that the successful wintering by so many farmers of fall wheat, coupled with the many advantages—e.g., fields clean of weeds, a time of comparative leisure for seeding, an early harvest (before frost or snow)—will induce many more men to try.—[Blackfold's Mercury.

Canadian Butter.

One of the most important functions of government is to ensure pure foods for the uses of the people. Bogus or imitation products should not be allowed to masquerade as the genuine article, thus deceiving and injuring the public. Once such articles gain a foothold under any guise it becomes almost impossible to regulate or control them; hence the necessity for efficient prohibitory measures. Like Canadian cheese, our butter is now securing an enviable reputation in the world's markets for purity and excellence, and this should be sustained. The manufacture or sale of oleomargarine or butterine is already prohibited under penalty in Canada, and a bill has been introduced in the Dominion Parliament by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, including the foregoing provisions, and also prohibiting the manufacture or sale of renovated, adulterated, or "process" butter; also, that only butter made in a creamery shall be marked "creamery"; that any butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water shall be considered adulterated, and forbidding the use of any acid, alkali or chemical to cause butter to absorb water. The United States has legislated against "process" butter, and it is said that manufacturers design transferring their operations to Canada. With the establishment of dressed meat enterprises in Canada, attempts may be made to promote the "oleo" or butterine business. Dairymen should keep their representatives in Parliament warned against conceding any points that might subsequently militate against the interests of legitimate dairying. Care must also be taken that bogus products from the United States are not permitted to be shipped through Canada, thus endangering our good name in Great Britain

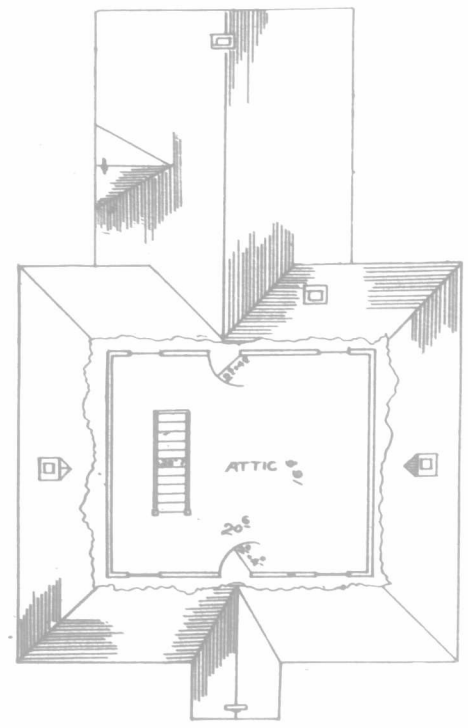
House Plans.

The plans here illustrated are those of W. R Motherwell's house at Abernethy, Assa

Experiments with Clovers.

BY K. M'IVER, VIRDEN, MAN.

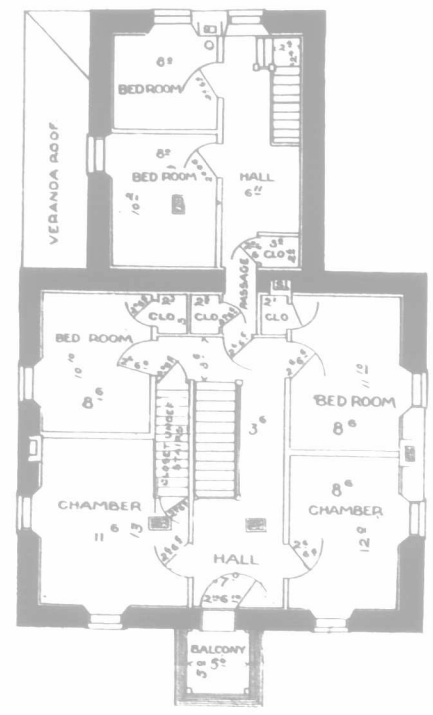
A thing greatly to be desired by the farmers of this country is a clover suited to our climate and variation of soils. Seventeen years ago I tried a plot of every clover and grass then known to me. The soil was light sandy loam (backsetting), and with all the varieties I got a good catch. Every one, however, got winter-killed, except a few plants of White Dutch clover. Two years later I tried Alsike and White Dutch mixed



ATTIC PLAN, SHOWING RIDGE AND VALLEY LINES OF ROOF.

with Kentucky blue grass. One part of the field was wet, springy soil, and on it they stood two winters. In 1901 I sowed some alfalfa, mixed with Western rye grass; last season there were a few plants living, but I cannot see any this spring. Last year I ordered a few pounds of Mammoth Red, but got Crimson instead. I sowed one pound per acre, in a mixture I was sowing for a bull pasture. This has wintered nicely, except on a sandy ridge.

By the courtesy of Prof. Spillman, Agrostologist, Washington, D.C., I got some Turkestan Alfalfa seed last season. I sowed it on a piece of very light sandy soil, to the west of a shelter belt, in June. It had, therefore, no protection during the winter except a good covering of snow. It stood the winter all right, however, but got slightly thinned owing to the spring frosts. It



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

now (June 12th) stands from one to two feet high.

I am of the opinion that from the seed of clovers grown here, varieties could eventually be grown that would be perfectly hardy. The experiment is certainly worth trying, as leguminous plants, so badly needed at present, certainly will be encouraged, as the almost exclusive system of wheat-raising is surely, if slowly, reducing the fertility of our soil. Wheat practically can only be maintained by [illegible] the amount already contained [illegible] by systematic farming, growing as much as possible of leguminous plants and grasses. Our cousins to the south of us fell into the same mistake, and almost ruined their soil. The result was they were forced to follow a different system, i.e., growing more clover and grasses and keeping stock to consume the same. Now their land is worth from $60 to $100 per acre; but it must also be borne in mind that they have considerably the advantage of us in climate, as they grow clovers of all kinds, besides a variety of other nitrogen-collecting plants, such as soy beans, cow peas, etc. My experience with common peas for the above purpose has not been very encouraging. Last year I sowed one bushel per acre with oats; the mixture threshed fifty bushels per acre, with only forty pounds of peas. I am trying the same mixture this year, with a bigger percentage of peas.

Progress in Wheat Breeding.

BY PROF. W. M. HAYS, MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A few words in a general way concerning the progress of our breeding of wheat may be of interest to your readers. This work was started 14 or 15 years ago, by collecting hundreds of samples of wheats from America, and from other continents. Nothing was imported that proved better than Fife and Blue-stem for the fields of the Northwest. In 1892 systematic efforts were begun to breed these two standard wheats by selection, and also to improve them by hybridizing them with other superior wheats. Out of the first lot of 31 varieties, started from single mother plants, eight proved to be better yielders than the parent wheats, and the best two varieties have been widely distributed. One of these wheats, Minn. No. 163, bred from a Fife foundation, was distributed by the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1899, 1900 and 1901. In trials by the experiment station for five years it had averaged a yield 2.8 greater than its parent. In trials by farmers all over the State in 1899 this wheat yielded an average of 18.1 bushels per acre, while the wheats it was displacing yielded 16.7. An increase of 1½ bushels per acre is worth $1 an acre, or an added value of about $6,000,000 to the wheat crop of the State. The problem of securing the general adoption of superior varieties is quite as important as breeding them. It is estimated that this variety was so widely distributed that 60,000 acres of it were grown in Minnesota in 1902, and that 100 to 200 thousand acres will be grown in 1903, thus demonstrating the wisdom of methods of distribution in vogue by the Minnesota Station.

A variety of Blue-stem wheat also stood out prominently as the best yielder, and was distributed in the spring of 1902 under the name "Minn. No. 169." In five years' test at University Farm this sort averaged nearly six bushels more per acre than its parent. Reports made last season by many farmers show that their common wheats yielded an average, for 89 farms, of 18.2 bushels, while Minn. No. 169 on the same farms gave an average of 21.5, a gain of 3.3 bushels per acre, nearly 19 per cent. Nearly 400 farmers purchased four bushels each of this wheat, at $1.50 per bushel, and planted it in 1902 to raise seed. Many of them sold some seed; others planted all they raised. Next season many will have it for sale.

Other varieties which have been originated by selection have been taken to the field tests, and some of these promise still greater increased yields, and will, no doubt, be distributed within several years. Still other varieties are just now passing from the nursery selection to the field tests, and from them, in turn, will be selected those which yield the greatest values per acre. The breeding of wheat has been reduced to a regular system, and there is reason to believe that the yields of a State may eventually be increased twenty-five per cent. by breeding alone. Of course, this is separate from the increased yields that come from better rotation of crops and better methods of farming generally.

Catsfield, Battle, England.

"The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.:

"Gentlemen,—I am rather late in forwarding the enclosed order. I only hope you can fit me out with the Farmer's Advocates issued since March 20th. Your Immigration Number is just like your country, large and full of information, with a good show of go in it.

"Yours faithfully, A. E. SHORTELL."

Note the premium announcements describing the Premiums which may be had for getting new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

The Agricultural Prospects of Manitoba.

BY HUGH M'KELLAR, DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

There has been so much said recently about the expansion of trade of all kinds in Manitoba, that it is almost impossible to say anything new on our agricultural prospects. All that can be done is to point out a few of the strong features that present themselves to my mind, and allow your readers to fill in between the lines as suits their own fancy.

The rich soil and favorable climatic conditions are here as a bank account, upon which present farmers in the Province are not yet drawing more than a portion of the interest accruing from year to year. Only when 20,000,000 acres of our heritage are actually cropped, will we realize what the account to our credit is; 4,000,000 acres are now under cultivation. These lands can still be purchased at from $5 to $40 an acre. Resident farmers, whose lands are valued to-day at from $15 to $40 an acre, are realizing a revenue from the same, equal to 7% on an investment at more than double this value.

Last year cropped areas under wheat gave a clear profit of over $6 an acre. The average yield was 20 bushels, which at even 55 cents per bushel gave a return of $14.30 per acre. It is conceded that all the labor of plowing, seeding, harvesting and marketing can be hired done at $7.50 per acre. Even allowing $8.00, there is a balance of $6.30 clear profit. This means a revenue of 7% on land worth $90 per acre. Farmers who make this profit can rest assured that their lands will rise in value from year to year.

Buying Manitoba lands to-day is a far safer investment than purchasing any of those stocks that have been taking such high dives lately. The products of our farms—wheat, coarse grains, meat, dairy products, poultry and eggs—are all tangible commodities that are required to supply our daily wants. Prices of these may fluctuate from time to time, but never can a farmer become loaded with any one or more of them to such an extent that he becomes ruined.

Manitoba this season has taken a new leap forward. The largest crop acreage ever sown is now in the ground, and crop prospects never were better. Go where you may, farmers are busy breaking new land. While we all admit that it is our grain crop that has given Manitoba agriculture so much prominence in the eyes of the world, the leaven of mixed farming is gradually but surely permeating the minds of farmers. The general trend of surplus capital and energy is in that direction. If Ontario and the States of the American Union, which at one time were noted for their grain-growing, have changed off to stock-breeding and dairying, and still their lands are valued at from $60 to $100 per acre, there is no reason why Manitoba lands may not be equally valuable in the production of such products. A great step in this direction has been taken the present year in the employment of thousands of farm laborers, new arrivals who have come into our midst. Instead of these men being employed only to take off the harvest, the vast majority of them have been engaged for the year. Employment the year round must therefore be provided, and stock-raising, with grain-growing, only can provide such employment. I consider this one of the brightest features in the present outlook of agriculture in the Province.

The ever-increasing demand for stockers to be put upon ranches in the Territories gives an impetus to stock-raising in the Province. Manitoba farmers provide the necessary shelter for wintering cattle, and the immense crop of coarse grains and fodder which we so easily raise here each year supplies the necessary food to feed all stock under shelter. These conditions will always remain, and there is no doubt but that Manitoba will be the recruiting ground to supply ranches with stockers from year to year. Again, it is only a question of time until Manitoba farmers, with the extra supply of farm help, will direct their attention more and more to the winter-feeding of fat cattle.

In the Government June bulletin, it is estimated that 13,983 cattle were fed for beef during the past winter. There is no reason why this number may not be increased five-fold or more in the near future. It is estimated that we have over 40,000 farmers in Manitoba; if half of these should feed four cattle each every winter, the output would be 80,000 fat cattle, which, at $60 a head, would mean $4,800,000. This is no fancy vision, but a reality, to which Manitoba farmers are to-day fast hastening. This is only one line of expansion. When the labor demand becomes well supplied and efficient, we may expect similar expansion in raising horses, sheep and hogs.

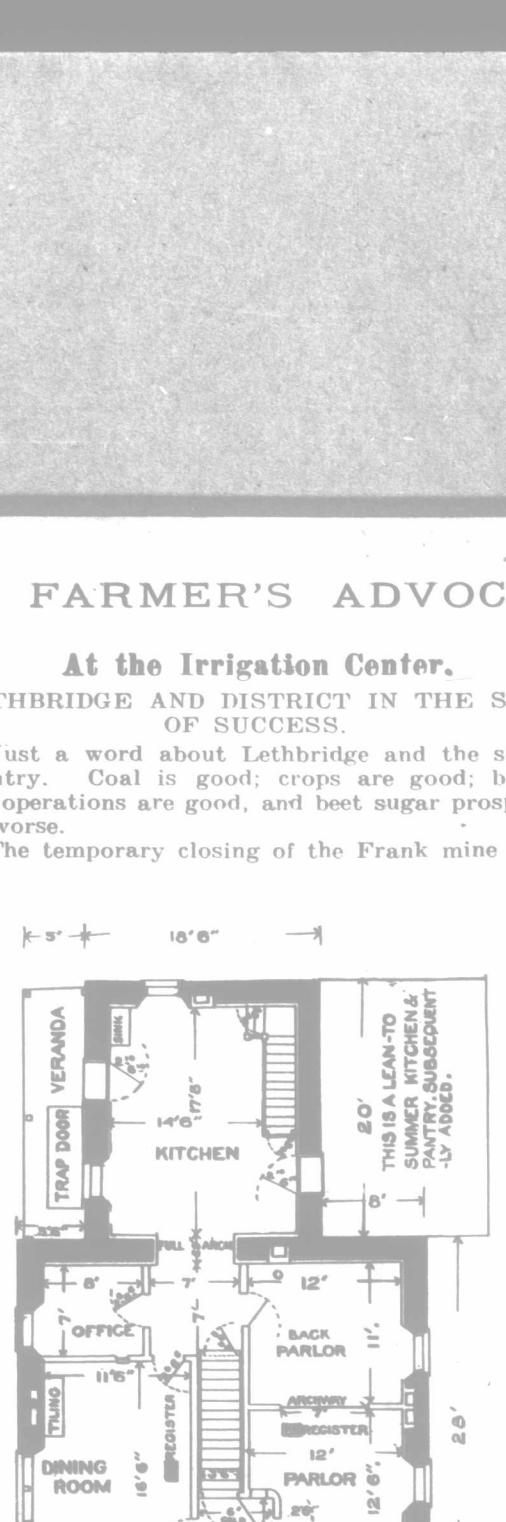
"So you've lost all your marbles, eh? Well, it serves you right. Boys always lose who play on Sundays." "But how about the other fellow who won all my marbles?"

At the Irrigation Center.

LETHBRIDGE AND DISTRICT IN THE SWIM OF SUCCESS.

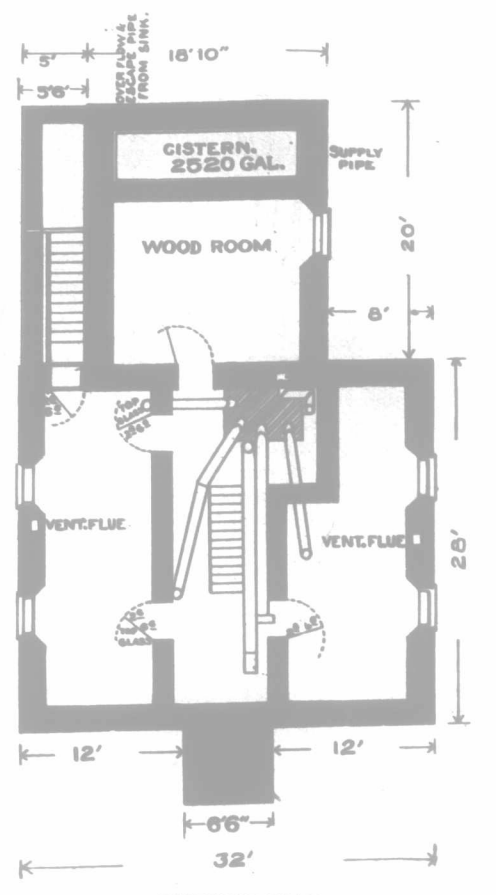
Just a word about Lethbridge and the south country. Coal is good; crops are good; building operations are good, and beet sugar prospects no worse.

The temporary closing of the Frank mine may



FIRST FLOOR.

have something to do with it, but not much. The increase of settlement all along the line and the excellence of the Galt coal for domestic use is strengthening demand. We never had a better summer, and the output for next winter will be doubled. The stability and steadiness of the coal business is already increasing our permanent population. Business men cannot recall a better summer. Distribution business is sharp. The calls for stuff for growing neighboring centers from the jobbing company, the Bently Co. and other wholesale supply houses, is an index of something doing in the district. The



BASEMENT PLAN.

municipality are feeling the hot wave. The final survey has been made for a waterworks and sewerage system; tenders are called for an enlargement of the central school building to almost double its capacity. The Union Bank people simply have to build. It is to be a fine three-story block in addition to a basement. The Montreal Bank is likewise enlarging. Hotel and residence building are both active.

The irrigation company seem to be just beginning. Chief Engineer Anderson sees possibilities for extension that will mean ten years in completion, and then the system will be the giant irrigation enterprise of the continent. The proposed extensions are between the present canal and Milk River and to the east of Stirling in the Chin Coulee country; operations in the latter have begun; the former work will begin in July.

Work is being tendered on for the first half of the Cardston extension of the St. Mary's Railway, and the passing of the Dominion subsidy will make possible the immediate construction of the second half also.

General crops have got just the right amount of moisture to start them well. Irrigation will not be required until July. The three thousand acres of beet land around Raymond, Magrath and Stirling are full of boys and girls doing the thinning of the beets. Lablor is scarce, but not money. The beet people are not booming things. Their land is not in the best of shape this year and they are not looking for chances to tell the newspaper men that they will grow twenty tons per acre. They will be satisfied with ten this year and twelve next year; but this will mean 30,000 tons this year, which at $5 a ton will mean the distribution of $150,000 to the farmers at Raymond for the beets. This will keep the factory going for 75 days at 400 tons a day, and during that time there will be employment for 175 men. Both labor and capital will share well in the enterprise. The 5,000,000 pounds of sugar is worth $250,000, and the beet pulp is all spoken for, and is worth 50c. per ton.

All around them is no kick coming here.

Consolidating the Empire's Trade.

Public thought in Great Britain was lately stirred as it has not been for a generation, by the deliverances of Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the member of the Government upon whose department devolves the relations of the mother country with the self-governing "Dominions Beyond the Seas," such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa. Since the jubilee of our late lamented Queen Victoria, and the colonial conference, coming down through the unifying events of the South African war, and the realization of the vastness of the agricultural resources of the Canadian West, of its resources generally, and its industrial possibilities, statesmen and publicists in every part of the Empire have been scanning with serious and studious eyes the horizon of the future.

Considered in all its world-wide parts, the British Empire is the most marvellous product the world has ever seen—strong, progressive, loyal and cohesive, held together by the ties of sentiment, fraternity, business and freedom. Canada contributes nothing to the Imperial naval defence, which safeguards the commerce of the Empire, and she is free to manage her own fiscal and, for the most part, her other affairs as she will. A happy-go-lucky policy, European or Oriental despots would regard it, but in its flexibility lies it safety. Can it always continue thus? What is the present drift or tendency? What will the future evolve? How will the divergent interests of the outlying portions of the Empire, as they grow in power, be harmonized so as to preserve the unity of the whole and keep pace with rival nations? Wrapped up in these enquiries are vast fiscal, colonial and imperial problems that are perplexing the most sagacious statesmanship.

We find our Empire confronted with the militarism of other nations, and hostile tariffs, like those of Germany and the United States, directed against us. Foreign nations buy only £174,000,000 worth of goods from Britain, but sell her £421,000,000 worth, and she must pay, in cash or otherwise, the balance. On the other hand, the colonies take £109,000,000 worth from Britain, and ship her £106,500,000, which is regarded as fair trade. Britain takes the largest proportion of exports from Canada, and Mr. Chamberlain told the colonial conference that she might double or treble the amount taken under a reciprocal advantage, thus indicating the vast advantage a preferential British tariff would be to the Canadian farmer.

Well might Premier Balfour, on the floor of the British Parliament the other night, declare that he did not belong to that self-satisfied band who thought a fiscal system established fifty years ago, under conditions profoundly different from those now existing, must remain unmodified for all time. While it is true that no tax on food can be imposed without the full consent of the industrial masses of Britain, it is no profanation to frankly examine this traditional policy, with a view to determining wherein the conditions of to-day may suggest modifications. Ere long, Canada will be the home of a vast and aggressive population who will not relinquish self-government, and while putting Canadian interests first, is disposed to do so in a way that will tend to perpetuate and strengthen the Empire. Canada is watching with keen interest the present discus-

sion in England. Little serious disposition has been manifested thus far to modify the existing Canadian tariff. One significant fact in this connection deserving of consideration is this: That by reason of the present Canadian tariff, and to secure advantages under our flag, we find the greatest agricultural implement manufacturing enterprise in the world, outside of Canada, establishing itself on a large scale in the Dominion, and other American enterprises are prepared to follow that example if need be. This demonstrates the faith of shrewd Americans in Canada and its future, and in the perpetuity of the British Empire. It was faith of a similar kind that conceived and projected the first great Canadian transcontinental railway. It is building the Canadian Northern, and is at the foundation of a still greater and more far-reaching enterprise, so far as the future development of the country is concerned, viz., the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Premier Balfour sums up the situation in a nutshell when he says the British nation finds itself face to face with three great phenomena, viz.: 1st, huge tariff walls against her, and the enormous growth of aggressive trusts behind them; 2nd, the determination of these protected countries to push their export trade with Britain and her colonies; and, 3rd, the desire of the colonies for a closer fiscal union within the Empire, making more secure to their products the great imperial market. Changes in the historic trade policy of Britain may not be wrought suddenly, but the real statesman foresees the signs of the times, and crystallizes a policy that will appeal to the aspirations of the nation and prove enduring in its character by being in right relation to the economic conditions of the times.

Taking off Honey.

The time for removing honey from the hives is largely a matter of convenience. It is done at intervals during the season, or all together at its close. Comb honey is usually tiered up on the hives, and removed after the honey flow. Extracted honey is often taken off as fast as it is ripened and capped. This requires only one extracting super for each hive; but more help is needed to attend to that and swarming at the same time. To tier up, as with comb honey, each hive must have two or more supers; but swarming is greatly reduced, and the work of extracting comes later. For extensive beekeeping, there is no doubt but the latter is the better plan, as combs are cheaper than men.

To avoid travel-stain, the sections must be gotten off just as soon as the appearance of robbers around the honey-house windows indicates that the flow is ended. Extracted honey should all come off at the same time, or, in any case, before buckwheat or other fall honey plant blooms. All white honey should be off by the first or not later than the middle of August.

For getting bees out of section supers there is nothing like a good bee-escape. All supply dealers handle them. It is put on between the supers and the brood-chamber, and is so arranged that the bees can go down through it, but cannot get back. In a few hours the supers are practically free of bees, and can be carried directly into the honey-house. The few remaining bees will fly to the windows, where they may be liberated. Escapes work well for extracting supers also, with some limitations. The least bit of brood in the super will hold the bees, and the escape is useless; or if the weather is at all cool the deserted honey soon chills, and is harder to uncap and extract than when warm.

All considered, perhaps, the most expeditious way to get off extracting supers when robbers are about is to proceed as follows: Lift off the super, set it down in front, and close up the hive. Robbers are now prevented from getting into the hive, except at the entrance, which is well guarded. Lift a comb out of the super, shake and brush the bees from it at the entrance, and set it into an empty super ready for the purpose on a wheelbarrow directly behind the hive. Repeat the operation with all the combs in the super. If two are working rapidly at this, you have the honey inside screen doors almost before the robbers know you are there.

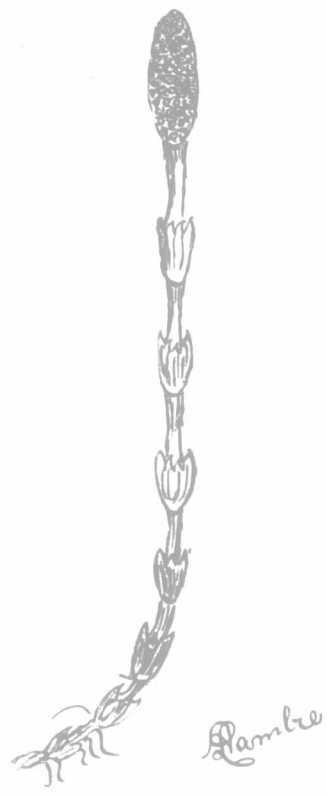
MORLEY PETTIT.

How a Gentleman Milks.

A contributor to a South Dakota exchange, in an article on swearing, very properly maintains that it is not gentlemanly to swear, and says a gentleman will talk like one to his cow in fly-time. It has been claimed by dairymen for years that to get the best results from a cow she should be treated gently and talked to softly, and this article from the pen of the Beresford gentleman bears out the contention. There may be times when a man is tempted to use profanity, and one of these times might be when the cow takes a whack at a fly on her ear with her hind right hand foot at milking time, but if he will remember that harsh language will decrease the flow of milk and stamp him as a rude fellow, he will simply get another pail and start over again.

Some Hints to Land-hunters.

It is rather surprising that land-hunters generally, and homesteaders in particular, should pay so much attention to the quality of the water and the nature of the subsoil on their prospective sections, and yet be so utterly regardless of the kind of vegetation distributed around. Since nature has adapted plants to every variety of soil and situation, and has distributed them with such unerring precision—the silver-weed (Potontilla anserina), for instance, being found in the same position to-day that it was in the days of Ovid—the man who neglects to make a complete inventory of what he finds in passing over the land is very much in the position of the judge who would pronounce judgment before the chief witness has given evidence.



Fruiting spike of common Horsetail.

"Give me land with plenty of succulent weeds of the composite order," says an Old Country farmer who has made some excellent purchases in the Northwest for himself and his friends. Indeed, the homesteader who is lucky enough to have a plentiful crop of these on his land may readily take his chance about all the rest. In spite of this, we know of a case where a young man from Boston—the erstwhile hub of the universe—broke ten acres of virgin soil, and ran away when he found that his weeds stood at

Cyperus-like Carex.

twelve inches, while his oats were only six. A little knowledge, the sages tell us, is a dangerous thing, but in his case it might have made his fortune, for there is no question that a soil capable of growing such an abundant harvest of weeds would, with proper treatment, yield a rich increase of grain.

Probably about the only kind of plants to which the prospective settler gives heed at all are those of the leguminous or pea-flower variety, and, strange to say, there is no type upon which less reliance can be placed. The average land-hunter has heard something about the wonderful propensity these plants have of utilizing the nitrogen of the soil atmosphere, and immediately concludes that a plentiful crop of pea-bearing plants means an abundance of nitrates in the soil. Now, as the whole teaching of science is that these plants can grow where nitrates are non-existent, any land showing an inordinately large crop must, of necessity, be poorer in quality than that in which the balance is more equally adjusted. It should be specially noted, therefore, that your section does not bear an undue proportion of peas or vetches.

Black Carex.

Have nothing to do with land that bears even the smallest proportion of horse-tails — the Equisetaceæ of the botanists. Their presence is always indicative of poor or badly-drained land, and in a country like this, where the settler has so much to choose from, no man need have anything but the best. Horse-tails appear first as spore-bearing stems, afterwards these give place to taller barren stems, with branches arranged in whorls. They can never be properly eradicated, the rhizomes lying too deep to be touced by farm implements.

The whole tribe of carices likewise denote, if not extreme poverty, at least a condition of soil quite incapable of yielding in the hands of the husbandman a satisfactory percentage of bushels. In the hilly districts of Scotland, where they most abound, only five sheep per acre can be grazed. Beware of them!

Rushes invariably indicate trouble, except, perhaps, where they appear around the edge of a slough. Their stems creep at considerable depths below ground, so that even although the surface appears dry you may be assured that it is too cold and wet for agricultural purposes.

Close attention should always be given to the grasses, for, after all, the plants which we wish to grow in their stead, namely, oats and wheat, are of the same nature and origin, and the soil that is suitable in the one case must be fairly well adapted to the other.

Ranchers, especially, should take note of the grasses. For this purpose it is better to see the land in early summer. If, at this time, too many have reached the "flowering" stage, you may depend upon it you have not seen the best for grazing purposes. Grasses that vegetate for a considerable period are always better than those that flower early. For this reason, when a plant begins to seed it may be said to have entered into an entirely new line of business. The nutriment that would otherwise go to form new roots and shoots is transferred to the ear; and where this is taking place to too great an extent, your pasture can never be so good. Of course we are aware of the difficulty of judging in this case, but we hold it to be the duty of every farmer, and more especially of every rancher, to make himself acquainted with the various natural grasses, and to know the agricultural value of each. They differ as widely as chalk and cheese. Any knowledge he possesses, therefore, of their individual characteristics, will not only enable him to secure a good homestead now, but pave the way to fortune in the time to come.

Dundurn, N.-W. T. ALEX. LAMBIE.

The Hand Separator System.

Time, or some person endowed with supernatural power of predicting future events, only can tell whether the hand separator system is eventually to become the chief system in the manufacture of butter, but, nevertheless, this system apparently is on the increase. If the conclusions as to the advisability of this system are to be drawn from the advantages, considered numerically, in contrast with the "hauling-milk system," then the hand-separator system will certainly come out ahead. The chief advantages of the hand-separator system are as follows:

1. Better skimmed milk for feed.
2. The milk can be skimmed and fed at regular hours.
3. Not so much to haul to the creamery, hence less time and less cost.
4. The capacity of a plant can be increased.

The chief disadvantages are:

1. A poorer quality of butter.
2. The application of hand power in the separation of milk.

If the hand-separator system is the coming one, and no effective and systematic restraint can be wisely administered, then it is time for the friends of good butter to come out and give a helping hand toward improving the quality of cream, so that a quality of butter suitable to the taste of consumers and commanding the highest market price can continue to be manufactured. —[Iowa Agriculturist.

[Note. In farm buttermaking, the use of the hand separator has resulted in better cream and better butter, but under the cream-gathering factory system it is complained that cream from different patrons lacks uniformity, and many of them do not take proper care of the cream before it goes to the factory. Where the fresh whole milk is taken to the factory daily and there separated, the resulting cream is more directly under the buttermaker's control.]

Elsewhere in this issue appear announcements of really beautiful and useful premiums which may be obtained by sending new subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Dairy Prospects in Assiniboia.

BY W. A. WILSON, DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT, REGINA.

From the producer's point of view, the outlook for dairying is probably more encouraging at the present time than it ever was. The ruling price for dairy produce has advanced considerably and continues to remain firm; weather conditions are most favorable, and succulent feed, although deficient during the early part of spring, is now amply supplied on the prairie pastures. This, combined with the increased demand for fancy butter, particularly creamery butter, should be an incentive to the producers to avail themselves of such conducive circumstances, which, from present indications, will prove profitable. The season of 1902 closed with a strong demand for butter, and before the end of the year the supply of creamery butter was practically exhausted. The supply of dairy butter was also limited, and at times the local trade demand was sufficient to consume all the butter marketed locally. Even yet, conditions remain very much the same, and a ready market is obtainable for first-class produce. Those exceptional conditions of the butter market, and the exceptional prices obtained for butter, have probably never been equalled previously, and the manufacturers and producers are naturally led to seek the causes which brought about those conditions. It is fully apparent that the consumption of butter has been increasing the past few years, and this, no doubt, was brought about, first, by the large influx of people to the West and British Columbia; second, by a larger supply of butter of a more uniform quality; and, third, by a better state of trade and a wider market. The price was also materially affected by the excessive and continuous rainfall in 1902, from early spring until past midsummer, with the result that the output of creamery butter showed a decided falling off, leaving a shortage on the market and a consequent advance in price. Those circumstances, however, are likely to prove beneficial to dairymen during the present year, in so much that the season is opening with no old stock in storage, and a ready demand for fresh butter.

So early in the season it is with considerable uncertainty that any estimate may be formed as to what extent dairying will extend during the present season, but from present indications and data the situation is encouraging. The abundant wheat crops have not had such a widespread prejudice towards mixed farming as many supposed it would, by influencing them to discontinue milking cows. Many farmers already realize that the stock and dairy herd, although entailing considerable labor relative to attendance, is yet a very desirable and sure method to follow, bringing revenue at short intervals during the year when returns from grain products are not forthcoming. This has been the experience of many within the last half decade, when wheat per acre showed a yield much less than that of the past two years. It was then that dairying, and especially the co-operative system, so opportunely afforded means of gathering sufficient revenue to meet the requisites of every-day life, which otherwise was not readily forthcoming. The effect has been a lasting one, and instances may be cited where settlers who were thus benefited, and are now comfortably situated, are still satisfied to remain engaged in the dairy work supporting the co-operative system. So far this present season conditions have been admirably adapted for carrying on this latter, and the work is progressing favorably. To have it terminate thus, however, requires constant care and attention from both producer and manufacturer. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on their duties. From the raw material, in the liquid milk, to the finished product ready for the consumer, it is perishable in all its different forms, and unless precautions are inaugurated to guard against deterioration from start to finish, it will be impossible to place produce on the market the quality of which will find a purchaser. Western buyers repeatedly ask for fresh butter, very often mentioning some particular creamery or creameries, the output of which they are desirous of obtaining, and to secure such are ready to pay an increased price for it, rather than be obliged, in order to meet the demands of their customers for butter, to handle butter of second grade at a reduction in price. This state of the market is becoming more critical every year, with the result that large quantities of dairy butter, showing a wide variation in quality, much being very inferior butter, has really no place in the Western market to-day, where a number of years ago it could be disposed of, although at a very much lower price than good butter. To the dairymen of the West this should be a warning. If from us the consumer cannot get what he desires he will seek the supply from other sources. Already butter has been coming in large consignments from across the line and from Ontario points, which, owing to the diminished manufacturing cost, despite the lengthy transportation, can be placed on the market at a price which compares favorably with Western prices. Therefore, to hold our nearest and best market, efforts should be made to meet the demands of the consumer, and to accomplish this, co-operation among farmers and manufacturers is essential; individually, success will never be achieved. It is to be regretted that merchants so much encourage the making of inferior butter by allowing the same price for it as butter of a much better quality. It is a noticeable feature in the co-operative system that about ninety per cent. of its supporters are people who have a reputation of making good butter. Despite those drawbacks, however, advancement is being made, and with the close of the present season many of them may be retroactive only.

The "Pastoralists' Review" tells of Mary's final success as a breeder thus:

So Mary, tired of wrinkly sheep
That "Shaw" the kemp and hair,
She bought herself a plainer one—
Her new-chum neighbors stare.
But Mary, who was not a fool,
Got frame and constitution;
And for short fibres, kemp and hair,
Grew wool in substitution.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, boys, speak right up and answer promptly. Who carried off the gates of Gaza? Every Boy (promptly and in chorus)—"Twan't me. I didn't touch them gates.

VIEWS ABOUT STRATHCONA.

1. Gold dredge, Ottis, at work in the Saskatchewan. 2. Saskatchewan River at Strathcona. 3. West End, Strathcona. 4. Elevators at Strathcona. 5. Fire Brigade. 6. East End Strathcona.

The Manitoba Dairy Industry for 1903.

BY FRED LUTLEY, FACTORY INSPECTOR.

The prosperity of the dairying industry, as shown by the profitable prices during the past few years, and the marked improvement which has taken place in the quality of our butter and cheese, has enabled the factories to greatly extend and improve their buildings and plant. In contrast with the experience of a year ago, the creameries this season are opening with particularly favorable conditions, both as to roads and pasturage; also, the warm weather has been the means of large quantities of cream being sent to the factories that otherwise would have been made into butter on the farm.

The outlook for the present season is very promising; the conditions during the past few years have been so favorable to grain-growing that in some districts the interest in dairy work has lagged, the high price of young stock inducing the farmers to let the calves do the milking, and this in turn with being dissatisfied with the test given them for their cream. The farmers are beginning to realize there is an "if" in the grain-growing business, and in many sections are slowly but surely turning their attention to mixed farming. As evidence of the confidence placed in the dairy industry, I may state that the Honorable Thomas Greenway, of Crystal City, has enlarged his private creamery, equipping it with an eight-horse-power gasoline engine, with the addition of a large ice-house and refrigerator, and rented it to a company for five years, who intended building an up-to-date creamery this season, their old factory having been too small for the large output of last year.

The new creamery at Ste. Anne des Chenes, costing four thousand dollars, with D. W. Shunk as manager, can say what hardly any other creamery can, that they paid expenses for the month of April, having fifty-six patrons who deliver their cream to the factory, and were making 500 pounds per day in May; this creamery being within one-half mile of the Oak Point cheese factory, which manufactured more cheese than any other factory in the Province of Manitoba.

At Mr. T. C. Gerrard's creamery at Shellmouth, the individual-can system for gathering cream has been introduced. Under this system the buttermaker takes the test, which formerly was taken by the cream-gatherer, by measuring the number of inches of cream. This plan is now being used in the Winnipeg factories. It saves time and gives satisfaction.

The creameries at Winnipeg, Brandon, Newdale, Solsgirth and Ste. Anne des Chenes have spent large sums of money for equipment with up-to-date appliances, such as improved churns, cream coolers, cream pumps and cream scales for weighing the correct amount of cream into the test bottles; also turbine testing machines, improved butter printers and refrigerators. These, in conjunction with improved methods of manufacture, will be the means of saving hundreds of dollars to the dairy industry this coming season. At Brandon a creamery 37x60 will shortly be built.

The sales of hand-power cream separators, barrel churns, thermometers and lever butter-workers are larger than last year, the old dash churn and butter bowl being discarded by all up-to-date buttermakers.

Our dairy industry would be greatly assisted by having an agricultural college with the dairy school in connection therewith, where factory assistants and farmers' sons could take a course of training in agriculture or dairying. The agricultural college is the proper place for educating factory assistants and men who have only a limited knowledge of dairy matters, as well as farmers' sons who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the principles underlying scientific dairying, and of acquiring a practical knowledge of the art of butter and cheese making, and the breeding and feeding of suitable cows for dairying.

The dairy school for the past eight winters has given instruction in milk and cream testing to quite a large number of students. This cream-testing business is the bone of contention, causing lots of dissatisfaction. The remedy for it, I believe, is that dairy farmers should buy an up-to-date, two-bottle testing machine, with glassware complete, costing, all together, five dollars. The Department of Agriculture will give them the instructions how to use them free, which will give very close results, though not accurate, but more accurate than the way most of the patrons do who send a given quantity, say three ten-gallon cans, to a certain factory, the same quantity to another factory, not knowing whether both samples contain the same per cent. of fat, but compare the amount of the cheque as an indication of which factory tested the cream correctly. This seems to the uneducated farmer, and the public generally, a very good way, but neither factory may have given what it should. It is impossible for any separator to produce 30 gallons of cream from say ten cows, that will make the same quantity of butter each week, no matter what name it is sold under, or how steady the machine is turned, but the contrary seems to be the general opinion throughout the Province of Manitoba.

When our agricultural college is established, and the dairy school in connection, this much-needed knowledge of how to test cream with the churn, to prove the correctness of the same, will be an inducement to farmers to engage more extensively and permanently in the dairy industry. I venture to predict that in the next five years the dairy products of the Province will be double what they are at the present time.

SWEEPSTAKES GOLD MEDAL.

Donated by the "Farmer's Advocate" for the farmer or farmer's son, not over 25 years of age, making the highest total score in live-stock judging at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903. A facsimile of this medal will be given at the Brandon Exhibition.

GOLDEN LAD'S CREAMPOT.

Prizewinning Jersey cow on the Island; an illustration of ideal dairy form and function.

Registering Jersey Calf.

Kindly inform me, through your valuable paper, how old a Jersey calf should be before it is registered in the "A. J. C. C."? Also, how to proceed, and what is the cost? R. T.

Ans. If the calf is registered before it is two years old, the fee is $2; if over two years, $4. Write the secretary, Mr. J. J. Hemingway, 8 West 17th St., New York, for blank forms of application and rules.

The Dairy and Its Problems.

BY PROF. E. E. KAUFMAN, NORTH DAKOTA AGR'L COLLEGE.

One of the most important questions in the entire Northwest, along the line of agriculture, is that of dairying. Southern Minnesota was at one time considered the extreme northern limit of profitable dairying, but now the creamery has become firmly established in all parts of North Dakota, and is rapidly extending to Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. If the rich, nutritious grasses of these sections can produce such an excellent quality of beef at a good profit to the ranchman, then why won't it produce a good quality of butter at a remunerative price to the dairyman? has become a leading question, and the many farmers who have turned their attention to milk production seems like a sufficient answer.

There really is not much money invested directly in dairying. The farmer keeps cows and finds it profitable for the calf each cow will raise. By milking these cows he can secure from $25 to $50 worth of butter per cow each year, besides growing just as good calves. The extra labor necessary in milking and feeding the calf by hand is paid for many times over, and an extra large profit looms up besides.

Then the farmer who is milking cows is on a cash basis. His income is monthly instead of yearly, and the profits arising from his being able to pay cash will net a nice little sum each year.

The farmer who is milking cows is growing a succession of forage crops that serve to keep up the fertility of his land, and keep it in the best possible condition for the staple crop, wheat. The finest wheat in the world is grown in the Northwest, and it is good policy to continue growing this crop, but is it not also good policy to keep up the fertility of the land in order that the same number of bushels can be grown on less acres of land. No system of farming will permit of such a profitable rotation of crops as dairying. Instead of a bare and unprofitable fallow, the land is made to return a crop that will more than pay the cost of cultivation, and the land is left in better condition for the crop following.

In addition to the products directly derived from the dairy, there are a few steers to sell every year, and a bunch of hogs will be raised on the skim milk not needed for the calves.

There is always a good market for first-class butter. Buttermaking is both a science and an art, but the average farmer has in only a few instances mastered both the art and science, and in consequence his butter often sells at a second or third class price. The advent of the creamery furnished the farmer a market for his raw product, milk and cream, and under the skill of a man versed in the art and science of buttermaking, an article is manufactured that sells for top prices and costs no more to produce than an article selling for four to ten cents less per pound.

In North Dakota the problem was to secure enough milk within reasonable distances to warrant the establishment of creameries. Where the land was all under cultivation the farms were too large. At other places more settlers were needed. The tendency to decrease the size of the farms, and the many new settlers, have to a certain extent remedied this difficulty.

The introduction of the hand-separator is also an important factor in the development of dairying in the Northwest. With the introduction of the centrifugal cream-separator it was generally supposed the gathered-cream creamery was a thing of the past. Indeed, it was almost entirely displaced by the whole-milk factory. The manufacturer was at work, however, and finally produced a hand-machine fully equal to the skimming qualities of the power machine, and which could be sold at a price within the reach of every farmer. The farmer found it cheaper to deliver cream than milk to the factory, and that the skim milk fed sweet and warm was more valuable than the average creamery skim milk. The cream could be collected from a greater distance than milk, and many farmers found a market for their cream who otherwise would have had to make their own butter or let the calves run with the cows. Cheap and rapid means of transportation enabled many farmers, where there was no local creamery, to ship their cream long distances and thus find a ready market for the raw product. As a result the creamery system is undergoing a change, whether for better or worse time alone can tell. As to the effect so far discernible in North Dakota, it has led many to engage in

CALGARY, LOOKING SOUTH.

dairying, and advanced the State five years in this branch of agriculture.

It is claimed by some that just as good butter can be made in the hand-separator as in the whole-milk factory. While the writer is in accord with this belief, he is compelled to admit that so far it has not been done. The difficulty seems to be in not receiving the cream in as good condition as the milk. It is surely as easy to take care of five gallons of cream as twenty-five gallons of milk. If, then, the cream is delivered in a poorer condition than the milk, it is either carelessness or ignorance on the part of the farmer. Either is to be deplored, and it is up to the buttermaker to get him out of the rut. How to do it is the problem, and the writer, for one, is open for suggestions.

The chief advantages of the hand-separator system can be summed up as follows :

1. Better skim milk for feed.
2. The milk can be skimmed and fed at regular hours.
3. Not so much to haul to the creamery, hence less time and less cost.
4. The capacity of the plant can be increased.

The chief disadvantages are :

1. A poorer quality of butter.
2. The application of hand power in the separation of milk.

In the central creamery some of these advantages and disadvantages will be intensified.

The central creamery will want a thick, heavy cream, in order to keep down the transportation charges. The small dairyman cannot ship often enough, and a poorer quality of cream will be the result.

How much acidity cream may have, to be pasteurized successfully, has not been determined, and will the pasteurizing of stale sweet cream and the use of pure cultures produce butter of extra quality is a question yet unsettled. It seems to the writer as if it were folly to pass judgment on the central creamery until at least these two problems have been settled. It cannot be said they are impossible, for greater unheard and unthought of problems in dairy science have been solved in the last ten years. In view of what the hand-separator and central creamery has done for dairying in North Dakota, the writer cannot be blamed for not condemning them, but at the same time he is cognizant of and recognizes their imperfections.

Manitoba conditions are quite similar to North Dakota, and it would not be surprising if this system found favor in the eyes of the Manitoba farmer.

What We Owe to Agriculture.

"In this country the agricultural interests, including the number of people engaged and the amount of capital invested in them, are equal to all others combined; and this being true, they are certainly entitled to the good-will and Godspeed, and to all the assistance and comfort that every man in the State and nation can give them. We will always, so far as I can see, be an agricultural nation; and if this is so, how can we better serve every man, woman and child than by fostering as far as possible the one interest that is equal to all other interests combined. The first step is to educate practically the farmer to follow his business in a businesslike way that will bring him a reasonably profitable return."—J. J. Hill, President Great Northern Railway.

Beekeeping in Manitoba.

BY J. J. GUNN, GONOR, MAN.

The position that this industry has attained in this Province leaves no ground to doubt a great and rapid development if its advantages and possibiiities are but properly brought to the notice of the people. In this connection the "Farmer's Advocate" is doing a valuable service by devoting a column to "the apiary," thus keeping it before the public as a thing that is established and with us to stay.

The industry is in its infancy, most decidedly, but with men from all points of the Province reporting success whenever conditions have been intelligently dealt with, it can no longer be looked upon as a matter of experiment. The number of people engaging in it is yet very small, but steadily increasing. There is no reason why thousands should not be so employed. Large portions of the Province are admirably adapted for bee-culture, the honey-bearing flora being varied and profuse, ensuring good and even phenomenal returns, as has been repeatedly proved, without the necessity of providing artificial pasture. The honey produced is excellent in every respect, and takes second place to nothing in the market. In twenty-five years or more, that bees have been kept in the Province, no

T. UNDERWOOD.

Mayor of Calgary, Alta.

case of foul brood or other disease and no moths have been reported. We have also experienced a remarkable freedom from spring-dwindling, which proves such a serious matter in other places. These are a few of the advantages which this Province presents to the apiarist.

Then we have a large and ever-growing home market. The quantity of honey consumed in the Province, while not so great as it should be, is still very much in excess of what is produced, and this notwithstanding the advantage that heavy freight rates give us over producers in the Eastern Provinces. At the last annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers, their President spoke of Manitoba and the Territories as their most promising market. Why should not the people of this Province supply this market? If there is money in it for Ontario people, there is surely much more in it for us. At the present time between ten and twelve thousand dollars annually go into the pockets of beekeepers in Eastern Canada and the railroad companies, which should go to the farmers of Manitoba. And these figures do not represent what the market ought to be at this moment, much less do they indicate what it might become in a short time if local beekeepers but prove equal to the opportunity before them.

The people want some educating in this matter. The general idea regarding honey seems to be that it is a luxury to be indulged only by the wealthy. People from the east and south, in whose old homes pure fresh honey was an article of every-day consumption, seem to have accepted the belief that it must, by the nature of things here, be a thing of the past, like their grapes and peaches. This belief is confirmed when the grocer asks them a quarter for an eight-ounce jar of glycerine, etc., with a honey label on it. But let us show them that we can produce first-class honey right here, and give it to them in any quantity and in any shape, and at prices which place it within the reach of all, and the great difficulty will not be to occupy the market as it is, but to keep pace with the growth of it.

And we can do this. While allowing our colonies to swarm freely, usually increasing one hundred per cent., the honey yield as a rule averages well over 100 pounds to the colony. This is sufficient to show that the possibilities of production for the Province are great. It should also convince any one that there is money in it for the producer. With honey prices as they are in the West, and all conditions so favorable, it would seem strange if Manitoba farmers do not add beekeeping to the other operations of the farm in the near future.

The Manitou Plowing Match.

The plowing match, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society, which took place on the farm of Mr. Falls, a short distance east of the town, proved a very interesting event. It was the first that has been held in this part of the country, and may be pronounced a very successful beginning. Although the number of entries was not nearly so large as was expected, yet the number of spectators was large, indicating quite an interest in the affair. At half past one, the time set for the start, only six outfits were on the field—two gangs and four walking plows.

The competition took place on stubble land, and the work done was very creditable to the competitors. Many valuable points were brought out by the criticisms offered by the judges and by the spectators, which will help the plowmen in future matches. The directors also gained experience in the management of such a contest, so that all things augur well for matches in the future. Many of those who were onlookers this year expressed themselves as determined to enter another year.

Mr. D. Lang and Mr. T. Kingston acted as judges, and made satisfactory awards. The successful competitors were: In the men's class, walking plow—Mr. F. Turnbulll, first; Mr. McNab, second. In boys' class, walking plow—Master Robinson first. In the gang class, Mr. Dawson took first and Mr. Wm. Archer second.

A six-year-old was seated in a barber's chair. "Well, my little man, how would you like your hair cut?" "Oh, like papa's; with a little round hole at the top."

The Horticultural Outlook at Brandon Experimental Farm for 1903.

Not since the inception of the farm has the horticultural portion of our work been so full of promise as in the present season.

The total absence of spring frosts, coupled with the generous rains, which fell at an opportune time, contributed to a remarkably heavy setting of fruits, while the many varieties of flowering shrubs under test were literally a mass of color, so much so, in fact, that visitors were heard comparing the farm to a typical Californian scene. The accompanying illustration of one of our Charles X. lilacs, in flower, will convey some idea of their beauty. In the crab-apple orchard a very large crop of fruit is promised; in fact, it will be necessary to provide supports for some of the trees, so heavily are they laden. It is very gratifying to be able to record that fully ninety per cent. of the grafts which were put on last year have come through the winter in good condition, and as these contain some very fine varieties of standard apples, valuable results are anticipated in the near future. Perhaps the most encouraging sign in this connection, is that one of the recently-grafted scions has this year set a small quantity of fruit. The scion in question was received from His Grace Archbishop Machray, purporting to be a large apple, although, unfortunately, its identity had been lost. It has, as yet, proven thoroughly hardy with us, coming through the winter alive to the terminal bud, and we are looking forward with great anticipation to the maturing of the first large apple grown at the Experimental Farm. A large number of scions of standard apples were top-grafted on to the Pyrus baccata during the present spring, including the following varieties: Duchess, Hibernal, Longfield, Yellow Transparent, MacMahon's White, Patten's Greening and Charlamoff, and there is not a single instance of failure to unite.

Other additions, including rooted trees of some of the above varieties, have been made to the orchard this spring, and we are now in a position to gain positive information as to the possibilities of apple-growing in Manitoba.

In the cross-bred apple orchard a large number of trees are fruiting for the first time, representing the following crosses:

(1) Pyrus baccata x "Talman's Sweet."
(2) " "Wealthy."
(3) " "Red Astrachan."
(4) " "Tetofsky."
(5) " "Pewaukee."
(6) " "Excelsior."
(7) " "Yellow Transparent."
(8) " "Martha."
(9) " "McMahon's White."
(10) " "Red Anis."
(11) " "Hyslop."
(12) " "Orange Crab."

Some very interesting results are expected from these, and very careful notes will be taken of all characteristics.

In plums, both the native variety (Prunus Nigra) and seedlings of the American plum (Prunus Americana) have set an immense crop of fruit, which should enable us to make a thorough comparison of varieties in the fall. The disease of plum pocket, or bladder, is not, I am pleased to say, very prevalent this season.

In the "small fruits," currants have set heavily, and the bunches are exceptionally well filled. A number of new kinds fruiting for the first time, will materially add to our list of varieties of this valuable fruit. The few varieties of gooseberries represented here have also set a larger crop than usual. Raspberries are covered with flower buds, and will doubtless also yield above the average, though with this fruit success depends in a great measure upon the weather prevalent during the setting period and at the time of ripening.

A test was made during the past winter to determine the efficacy of laying down raspberry canes in order that they may receive the benefit of a snow covering during winter. The accompanying photo shows the results. One-half the row of each variety was laid down in the fall, the balance being left standing, and in every case the latter were found to be dead on the approach of spring, while the covered canes were alive to the terminal bud. This clearly demonstrates that in an exposed position, laying down the canes is beneficial, but I do not consider it necessary when planted with sufficient protection, as another patch of raspberries growing on the farm, under less adverse conditions, came through the winter splendidly with absolutely no protection. If the plan of laying down the canes is adopted, it is essential that they be lifted very early in the spring, otherwise the buds will be destroyed and the results be worse than if they were left standing.

All the trees are making splendid growth, and the vegetable garden is in the pink of condition. Taken all together, it is a horticultural season par excellence.

HARRY BROWN, Horticulturist.
Brandon Experimental Farm.

Tree Planting.

Throughout this country no general effort at systematic tree-planting is yet in evidence during an ordinary ramble through the Province or Territories. Here and there, however, there are artistically and methodically laid out plots to be seen, always in a thriving state, and showing that care and labor have not been spared in the propagating of the young plants forming the plots. With a few exceptions, these plots have

LILAC (Syringa vulgaris), VARIETY CHARLES X.
Brandon Experimental Farm.

all been laid out during the present and the two preceding seasons. In 1901 the Department of Forestry at Ottawa, through the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms, announced their intentions to supply young trees free of cost to all farmers who wished to plant such for wind-breaks or ornamental purposes. Lovers of the beautiful in nature blended with art in design, responded in such a manner as to tax to the full the resources of the nursery department of the farms. In the first season 40,000 trees were planted by the department, and a highly satisfactory percentage of them took root and flourished. The results were so satisfactory that next year the number required was up in the hundred thousands. A corresponding increase in the output was experienced last spring, and Mr. Stevenson, of the Ottawa Forestry Department, Manitoba branch, who called at the "Advocate" office a short time ago, informed us that the estimated output for the planting season of 1904 was about 2,000,000 trees. This shows the popularity of the movement and the gratifying advantage taken of it. Mr. Stevenson directs the planting of all trees sent out, and superintends their treatment afterwards until they have acquired sufficient strength to look after themselves, and there is, therefore, no danger of young plantations being negligently damaged or allowed to perish from want of attention.

Mr. Stevenson also informed us that prospects of a good crop in his orchard at Nelson, Man., are more than usually good this season. The trees five years old and older are loaded with fruit. One tree five years old will likely yield over half a bushel of apples. One variety in which he is greatly interested is called the Revel pear. It is a native of Russia, and was planted five years ago. This year several trees are bearing fruit for the first time, and are giving promise of a good crop. Although called a pear, the fruit is really an apple, shaped somewhat like a pear.

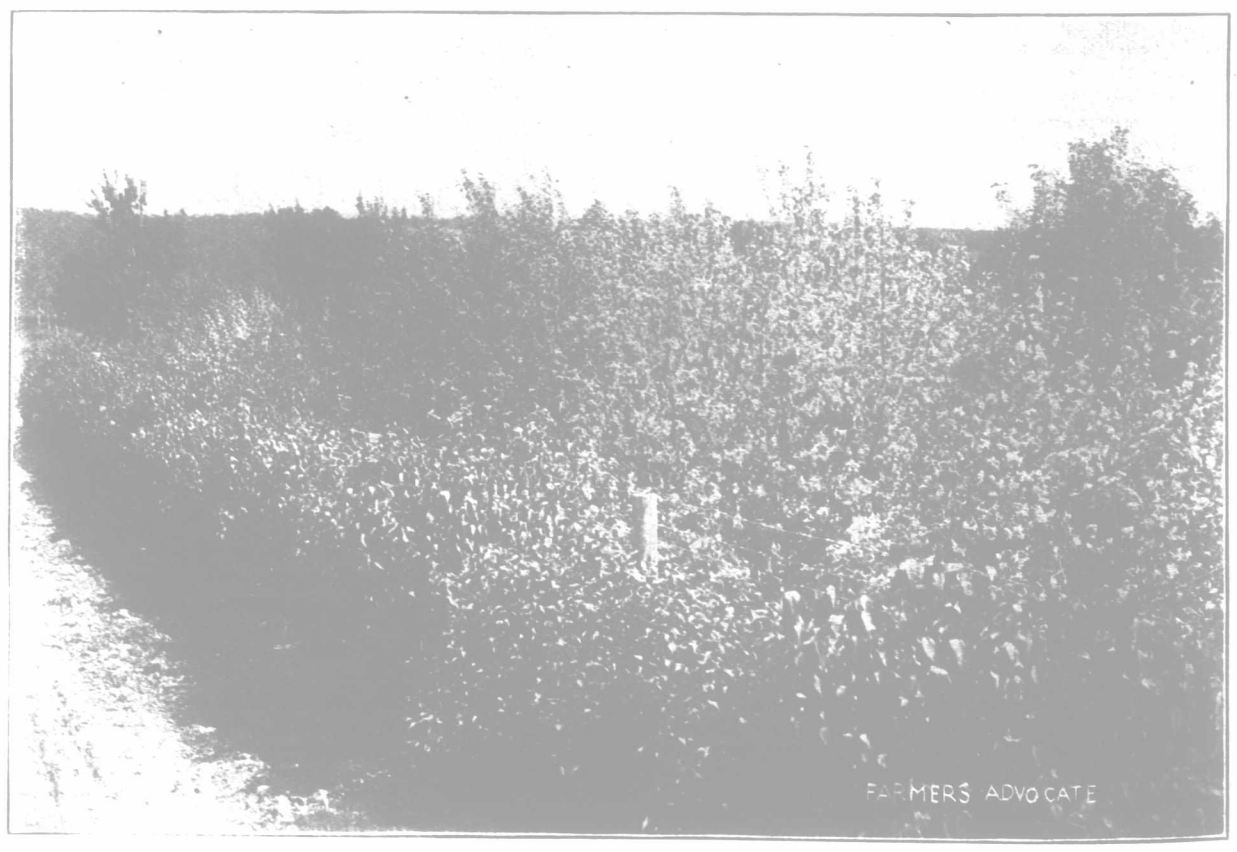
The Agricultural Editors in Southern Alberta.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the United States agricultural editors to the West, they paid a visit of inspection to the irrigated lands of the Lethbridge district and to the towns that have sprung up along the canal. The beet-sugar mill at Raymond, now under construction, was gone over in charge of Constructing Engineer Bradrick, and the processes explained.

The greatest pleasure and surprise were felt by the visitors in seeing so much accomplished in agriculture, and so much in prospect for the district with its fine climate, lands and, more particularly, its irrigation system. Professors Shaw, Kennedy, and in fact the whole party, were struck with the high state of agriculture as well as of stock-growing in an area which has hitherto been looked upon as a purely ranching district. The crops were of all kinds, wheat, oats, barley, flax, tame hay, sugar beets and other roots. The success of winter wheat means the advent of red clover with all that it means in succulent food for stock, and in land improvement by proper rotation. The country seems to promise support for a dense population by reason of its deep soil and its artificial watering. With true American shrewdness, the party had the investment side in view, and the country was looked upon as a fine field for the capitalist.

The party was composed of Profs. Shaw and Kennedy and the following editors: H. F. Thurston, C. A. Thannel, John P. Wallace, B. W. Snow, O. Hanbold, C. H. Everett, T. D. Hanna, J. L. Kingsbury, J. M. Stahl, H. E. Heath, L. H. Haecker, E. E. Faville, E. W. Chandler, A. B. Brightman, A. R. Davidson, G. C. Howell and G. H. Greig. The party was a most representative one, including the heads of the best stock papers of the United States, and coming from as far east as Pittsburg.

Aunt Dorothy—How many commandments are there, Johnny? Johnny (glibly)—Ten. Aunt Dorothy—And now, suppose you were to break one of them? Johnny (tentatively)—Then there'd be nine!



PARTIAL VIEW OF APPLE ORCHARD.
Experimental Farm, showing wealth of inflorescence, 1903.

RASPBERRY CANES COVERED.

Experimental Farm, Brandon.

The Poultry Yard in July.

One of the pleasantest months to the poultryman is the present. This is the month he gets an idea of "where he is." If the earlier work of the year has been thoroughly done, the eggs from strong, vigorous and well-mated stock, he will be able to congratulate himself as he complacently views the well-grown, well-feathered specimens. But the work is not all done. The "dog days" are here, and an abundance of shade must be provided, not only for the birds, but for the drinking water as well.

The hot days are also the breeding time for lice—lice of all sorts and descriptions—and they must be fought persistently. Do not fancy because you have a pure-bred strain of birds, or incubator and brooder-raised chickens, they will not have lice, for they will. There are varieties of chicken lice, and each have to be tackled in their vulnerable parts.

The "red mite" infests the houses, and wherever there is a crack or a crevice you may be sure the red mite has a nice home there during the day. During the night he will sally forth and feed on the birds, destroying their vitality, lowering their egg-production, and wasting your good feed. A coat of lime-wash, in which is mixed some crude carbolic acid, either sprayed or laid on the walls, settles their hash for a long time, and brightens the birds' quarters. Another good way is to stop all ventilation and burn a few sulphur candles in the house. This is a somewhat dangerous mode, and precautions are necessary that the fowl house is not burned down, and the house must be well ventilated before the birds are allowed to enter, or they will be suffocated. The body lice can easily be seen; if the birds have been supplied with dust baths, they will cleanse themselves some, but a good dusting with insect powder does them good; or a simpler way can be used. If you regularly, every month, paint the dropping-board and roost pole with a composition of coal oil in which naphthalene flakes have been dissolved—about one pound of flakes to a gallon of oil—you will find the lice question to have no terrors for you. The same applies to the coops, colony houses, or whatever you raise your chicks in.

While the lice question is the bete noir of poultrydom, a little work regularly done always keeps them under. If your birds have free range they will supply themselves with both animal and vegetable foods; but if confined these must be supplied to them—the former in small and the latter in large quantities.

Do not forget the grit. This is as necessary to your birds as your teeth are to you. Many, many cases of so-called cholera and of indigestion can be traced to a lack of grit, and nearly every case of diarrhœa is the result of "no grit." The red and gray granite boulders occasionally found on the prairies make capital grit, and a stone-chisel and stone-hammer, properly applied, soon reduces the rock to suitable proportions. If the granite rock is not handy, limestone grit is better than none, and is made in the same way. This month, too, the fattening crates should be seen to. These are not much used in this country, but will come more and more into favor. A fattening crate may be anything up to a slightly darkened room. The object is to confine the birds; prevent them exercising to any extent; thus causing all the food consumed to increase the weight and appearance of the bird.

Three weeks to a month is quite long enough in the fattening crates. If you are skeptical about the good of the fattening crate, give them a trial. Take, say, a dozen chickens, treat six as you usually do, and confine the other six. Have fresh, clean water before them all the time. Feed them three times daily all they will eat up clean in twenty minutes, with soft food, not too wet, composed of shorts, oat and barley chop, wheat chop, plenty of green food, and a little meat food twice a week, and see the difference in your two lots.

The ideal food for birds in a fattening crate is the hull and husk of the oat, ground to flour. (I do not know if it can be bought in Manitoba.) In the Old Country fattening poultry is quite a business by itself, the birds being bought by the fatteners while in but fair condition, and the increased weight, coupled with the increased price per pound, amply pays them for their work.

Winnipeg. W. J. C.

Poultry Farming in Manitoba.

BY A PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN.

"There's one thing I like about a hen—her egg, or, more properly, my egg."

In general terms the above would be the expression of nearly every man, woman and child throughout the country. Eggs, like bread and milk, are staple articles of food, and always in demand. So-called "fresh eggs" find a ready market, while "strictly fresh" eggs are always in demand at a premium, and sometimes are actual luxuries—and bring luxurious prices.

Further, the hen is responsible for products other than the egg, as the spring chicken, the tasty broiler or the roasted capon all testify, and the demand for all the above is somewhat above the normal.

How does the farmer view this demand? Last year, 1902, a few thousand dozen eggs were marketed, and less than 50,000 pounds of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens. To supply the local demand, the Winnipeg dealers had to import from Ontario five carloads of poultry (they wanted three more), each carload weighing 40,000 pounds, at a price averaging 14 cents per pound, f.o.b., Winnipeg. This represents $28,000 lost to us, and besides this, there was two, if not three, carloads of eggs imported about the same time, realizing 19 to 22 cents per dozen. As a matter of fact, all this should have been grown locally, and the money, or some of it, gone to swell your—your—bank account. Not the other fellow's, Mr. Farmer: your own personal bank account.

The trouble with the average farmer is that he is too apt to look upon the chicken or "hen" business as altogether "too small" for his personal attention, and is satisfied to let the women and girls keep a few hens. It used to be that way in the States until lately, but to-day the hen and her products top the agricultural products of America, and the $400,000,000 hen business of 1901 were figures that did away with considerable misapprehension. Neither the wheat, corn, beef, hog or cotton crop could touch those figures, and some of them added together could not equal that "small" business, the hen business.

Let us get back to Ontario for a little and enquire, how can they produce in such quantities, pay freight, and compete with us in Manitoba? They simply make it part of their general farming operations to produce poultry, and then plans are laid accordingly. Buildings are erected upon suitable grounds, incubators and brooders are brought into use, and as much intelligence and care used as upon any other of the farm operations. The result often is that about Christmas the manager comes home with a good fat Winnipeg cheque in his pocket, and soliloquizes, "If those Manitoba farmers knew anything, I'd be a bit poorer to-night than I am."

The Canadian poultry authorities are not quite positive as to the annual cost of the keep of a hen; the figures vary from 75 cents to $1.00 per year; that is, in Ontario, and when all the food has to be bought. In Manitoba it would be a trifle less, but upon a Manitoba farm the cost of keeping a hen would not be half that sum. The chaff from the separator, the cockle and small wheat from the cleaner would all be used, and instead of becoming a burden would become a producer.

The cost of keeping the bird should hardly be considered. It is the reproductive qualities we should look at. A mare and cow reproduces its kind once a year, and three or four years are required for the young to grow; a sow from six to ten of its kind; but the little hen, thanks to the incubator and brooder, will produce from 50 to 100 of its kind, fully grown and matured in the same year. If there is anything else on the farm that will do this, trot it along; I want to take my hat off to it. But it won't. And the price about now—July—20 to 25 cents per pound can be obtained for spring birds, later gradually lowering until 15c. and 12½c. per pound is reached, and with slight fluctuations this holds through the following winter.

In conversation with a farmer near Winnipeg recently, he told me he averaged 25 cents per pound the year round for young birds, cleaned, dressed and plucked, and "could get that for all he raised." A dealer told me that for strictly fresh eggs he never paid less than 16c. per dozen, less express, and in the winter months would gladly give 40c. per dozen, but could get but few. At such prices as these there is money in poultry for somebody, and the first in the field will reap the best profits. Do not fear overproduction, for, contradictory as it may sound, with all the immense product in the States, the continual cry is "More, more," and prices for the best increasing. W. J. C.

Institute Workers Convene.

The American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, which is composed of Farmers' Institute workers from all parts of the States and Canada, met in convention this year at Toronto, Ontario, on June 23rd to 26th, inclusive. During the past year, Prof. Latta, of Indiana, has been president; Major Lee, of Baton Rouge, Ia., vice-president, and G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Institutes for Ontario, secretary-treasurer.

The President, in his annual address, outlined the work that lay before the Farmers' Institutes, and measured the great distance between the average and the ideal farm condition. Practical questions pertaining to the conducting of institutes were discussed by representatives, and the different methods in vogue in different Provinces and States were compared. Ontario's institute system was highly commended by all the American visitors, and was generally conceded to be the best organized and conducted system extant.

Mr. Geo. Harcourt, of Regina, was present at the meeting, gathering ideas to be inculcated into the system of institutes to be introduced in the Territories.

The convention paid a flying visit to the Agricultural College at Guelph, and were loud in their approbation of the institution, and were surprised at the general evidence of prosperity and thrift evident in the Canadian people.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, B. W. Kilgore, North Carolina; Vice-President, E. E. Kaufman, North Dakota; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Creelman, Toronto. Executive Committee—Geo. McKerrow, Wisconsin; H. G. Easterby, Illinois; J. C. Hardy, Mississippi.

The Parson (meeting Johnny, who is just returning from a bath)—Johnny, can you tell me where little boys who bathe on Sundays go to? Johnny—Yes, sir. Yer come along o' me and I'll show yer.

RASPBERRY CANES NOT COVERED.

Experimental Farm, Brandon.

A CORNER IN THE TOWN OF WAWANESA, MAN.

(See article on page 726.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Veterinary.

"HUSK"—ABORTION—WORMS.

1. I would like to know, through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate," what is the matter with our calves? They seem to be short of breath. They pant continuously, and they also cough, mostly while drinking. Those affected pine and get thinner, and finally die. Any cure or information on the subject will be gratefully received.

2. If any cure has been found successful in the case of cows slipping calves, please let me know?

3. Please let me know if there is any successful cure for worms in horses?

Red Deer, Alta. "SUBSCRIBER."

Ans.—1. Your calves are probably suffering from "hoose," sometimes called "husk," a disease which is chiefly confined to calves of from one to twelve months old. It is caused by the presence on the windpipe and bronchial tubes of a large number of very small thread-like worms (Filariæ bronchiales), about half an inch in length. These parasites are lodged in and protected by a thick, viscid mucus, which, with their tenacity of life, renders their dislodgment and elimination a matter of some difficulty. The treatment consists in administering, twice daily, in a little warm gruel: turpentine, from two teaspoonfuls to a tablespoonful; molasses, one tablespoonful. Another mode of treatment which has been successfully employed, is the inhalation of chlorine gas; but as this gas is poisonous, its administration should be under the personal superintendence of a competent veterinary surgeon. An excess of this gas, although fatal to the worms, would be equally so to the calves. The fumes of burning tar may be inhaled with beneficial effect, and with the advantage of not being poisonous.

2. Abortion is of two kinds: Sporadic and epizootic or enzootic. The causes of sporadic abortion are very many, and consist of accidents, errors in diet, improper sanitation, disease, acute or chronic, of the generative, urinary, digestive, or respiratory systems. Epizootic or enzootic abortion is infectious, and is caused by a micro-organism inhabiting the genito-urinary mucous membrane, and is transmitted from one cow to another; hence, every cow in the stable or herd is sometimes the subject of this breeder's and dairyman's scourge. In contagious abortion a thorough system of cleansing and disinfecting are the only measures with which it can be successfully combated. When a cow aborts she should be immediately removed and isolated from the rest of herd. The fœtus, litter and all discharges should be removed and burned. The stall, or place where the cow stood, should be well cleansed and carefully disinfected by swabbing thoroughly with water containing one pint of crude carbolic acid to the pailful. The cow's hind parts, including the tail, should be well washed with warm soft water and carbolic soap, and afterwards apply the following lotion: Perchloride of mercury, one dram; water, one quart. Inject the vagina with about two ounces of the lotion. Apply the lotion every alternate day for one week. If a cow shows any signs of abortion she should at once be separated from the others. Prevention is the best remedy for abortion.

3. After preparing the animal for a purgative in the usual way, give to an adult horse: Barbadoes aloes, seven drams; calomel, one dram; ground ginger, two drams; syrup or soap, sufficient to form a ball. Feed exclusively on mash diet until physic has ceased to operate. Follow up by giving, morning and evening, in food, for one week: Sulphate of iron, nux vomica, gentian pulv., and nitrate of potass., of each, one dram.

SCRATCHES IN STALLION—GREEN FODDER.

1. Clydesdale stallion had scratches early in spring from walking in wet; the scratches have healed up, but have left scars on which form small dry scabs. Please tell me how to prevent scabs forming?

2. Is a mixture of oats, barley and wheat, cut green, good for a stallion, or is it likely to prove injurious? "CLYDE."

Assa.

Ans.—1. If the scratches are entirely cured, there is nothing better to remove the dry scabs and promote a healthy growth of hair than fresh lard or sweet oil. Wash well with castile soap and warm water, and apply either of the above.

2. Barley, oats and wheat, when cut green for fodder, give very good results, but while not equal to peas and oats, it is not known to have any injurious effects. Barley is not advisable in mixtures for green fodder on account of the awns which, if allowed to approach maturity, are apt to be troublesome, otherwise no objection can be taken.

SUPPURATING LUMP.

Have a heavy horse; about a year ago swelling came on his body, just back of his off fore leg, opposite his right lung. The veterinary saw him and gave me a blister, but it did no good. Matter runs nearly all the time. Where I lanced him is a lump about the size of a wash-basin. Could anything be wrong with his lungs, or would an injured rib cause it?

Woodview, Man. "SUBSCRIBER."

Ans.—The suppuration may proceed from the cavity of the chest, caused by pleuritic adhesions, the result of chronic pleurisy; or it may proceed from a necrosing or decaying portion of a broken rib. In either case the personal services of a competent veterinarian is imperatively necessary, as the successful treatment of the case will largely depend upon a skillful operation.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

My three-year-old mare is frequently affected with sore eyes. Between the attacks she is all right, except the eyes are a little dull. When sore they run water, and there appears to be a scum over them. E. B. D.

Ans.—Your filly has a constitutional disease called periodic ophthalmia. The attacks cannot be prevented, and in all probability she will eventually go blind from cataract. When she is affected, keep her in a partially-darkened stall, excluded from the sun and wind; give a slight purgative of say, six drams aloes and two drams ginger; feed on soft food; bathe the eyes well three times daily with warm water, and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye after bathing: Sulphate of atropia, ten grs.; distilled water, two ozs.

LIGHTNING STROKE.

About a week ago I went into my stable after a thunderstorm and found one of the horses had partially lost control of his senses, pressing his head against the rack and not noticing anything. When taken out of the stable the symptoms were shown more plainly, and acted like a horse with blind staggers. I allowed him to stand for a few days and thought he was improving, but when taken out he acted as bad as ever. G. O.

Ans.—There is little doubt he is suffering from lightning stroke. Give him a slight purgative of say, six drams aloes and two drams ginger; allow him to rest in a comfortable box stall; feed on a little grass and bran; and do not expose to the heat of the sun. He will recover control of his actions in time. In some cases it takes considerable time, so you must have patience.

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

We castrated a calf and it died in 20 hours. It seemed bloated when dying. It lost little blood. J. A. D.

Ans.—It is probable the calf bled slowly from the cord, but the blood lodged in the abdominal cavity. It would have required a post-mortem to ascertain for certain the cause of death. Death may have resulted from causes entirely independent of the operation. The bloating indicates stomach trouble.

STACK THRESHING IN THE MORDEN DISTRICT.

Miscellaneous.

POSITION OF HIRED MAN.

As a newcomer to Canada, and a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," I would deem it a great favor to have answers to the following questions:

1. Is a man hired by the year entitled to all the holidays recognized as public holidays in the Dominion?

2. Is there any definite limit of hours for a day's work with a team, or around the house, five o'clock being getting-up time?

3. When a man hires by the year, when is his wages due? Has he to wait till the end of the year before receiving any?

Pipestone, Man. "NEWCOMER."

Ans.—1. A man hired by the year is entitled to all the holidays recognized by statute of the Dominion Government or the Provincial Government of the Province in which he is hired.

2. There is no law regulating the hours of working on a farm, and the only data on the subject is that of "precedent" and "use and wont," which is equivalent to law in settling disputes; but in this newly-settled country there are many districts in which there is not sufficient data to constitute "use and wont." On all farms, however, where method is observed, there are regular hours for the performance of each duty, and working a team or working in the fields is usually limited to ten hours a day, except during harvest time. Chores have to be done outside that limit.

3. This is a matter which would depend entirely on the bargain made between master and hired man. If no bargain be made with regard to periodical payments, the man would not be entitled to payment until the end of the year, which terminates the engagement.

KILLING SCRUB.

What is the best time—or is there a best time—to cut scrub to kill it so that it will not grow up again? I refer to second growth of poplar, willows, maple or hazel. BUSHMAN.

Eden, Man.

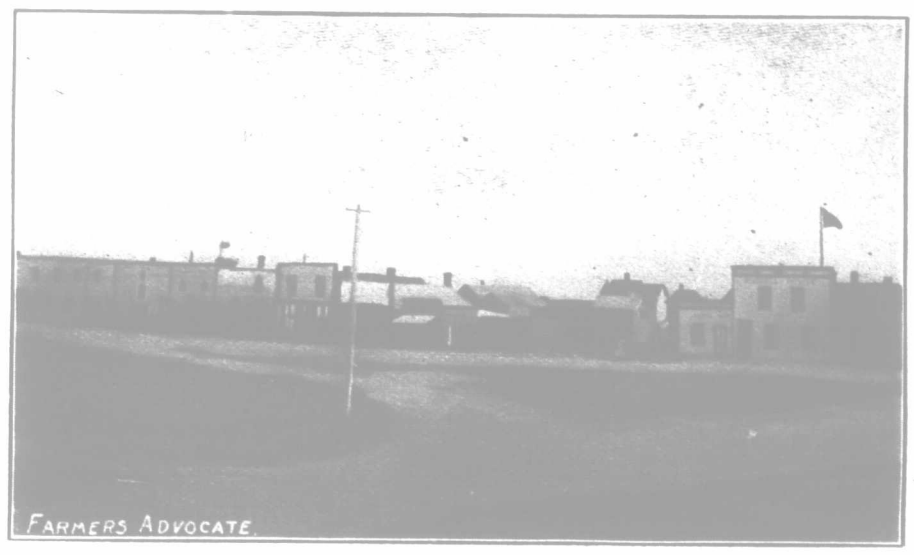
Ans.—There is no season at which the cutting of scrub will permanently destroy it without the aid of the plow. By cutting it close to the ground, however, in early summer, when the growth has matured to full foliage, and cutting all the young shoots which may sprout up before the end of the season, it will be found to have thinned out considerably, and if the process be continued for a few years, and the pasture eaten and tramped over with animals, or mowed down for hay, the scrub will gradually become exterminated. If the ground be intended for breaking the same season, one cutting of the scrub will be found quite sufficient. All twigs and shrubs should be collected into heaps and set on fire as soon as it is sufficiently dry to burn, a condition of which it will arrive in a week or even less in a hot sun; but scrub should be burnt whether the ground be intended for plowing or not, as piles of hard, tangled scrub make about the nastiest obstructions that can be met with on the prairie.

FORMALIN.

I have some fall wheat seed in which there is some smut. I see a letter to the Editor from R. W. Lee, on page 402 in April 20th number of "Advocate" this year, in which he advises using formalin. Would you kindly tell me what formalin is, where I could get it, and how to use it? Fall wheat is coming along nicely here, having stood the winter well. "CARSTAIRS."

Alta.

Ans.—The formalin treatment for destroying smut spores in grain has given such satisfactory results that it is recommended wherever treatment is required. The ordinary commercial formalin is a liquid solution containing forty per cent. of formaldehyde. In that consistency it is a powerful antiseptic, and is used for general disinfecting purposes. For treatment of grain, a solution of one pint of formalin to twenty-five gallons of water is used (or in the commercial formula: one pound of the liquid to forty gallons of water). The grain should be completely submerged in the solution and allowed to remain there for ten minutes. The water need not be warm, although it is less disagreeable to use warm water. If the grain be allowed to drain for a few minutes the twenty-five gallons will treat twenty bushels. Formalin can be obtained at any drug store.



PART OF MAIN STREET, NAPINKA, MAN.

NOTES MAY BE VALID.

1. Is a note given in the State of Minnesota in the year 1893 any good in the Territory of Alberta?

2. How long does it take a note to become barred in Canada or in the States?

Lacombe P.O. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. A promissory note given in Minnesota may be sued in the Northwest Territories if the maker resides there.

2. A promissory note becomes barred by "The Statute of Limitations" in six years from its due date, or the last payment thereon or promise to pay in writing.

PATENT FOR IMPLEMENT.

Would you kindly let me know to whom I must apply and what I have to do to get a patent for an implement I am trying just now? I hope you will let me know through your paper, the "Farmer's Advocate." SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Put yourself in communication with the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. They will furnish you with all necessary information on the subject, and also with the patent on your complying with the rules regulating the granting of patents.

ROAD THROUGH FARM—INDIAN TRAIL.

1. Can the public, by right of use for a certain length of time, acquire the right to keep ground for public road, said road being through private property; if so, by how many years' use?

2. I have road through my quarter, fenced in, and gates to open; there is no other road at present for the public, and I am willing to give, for temporary use, that trail, but don't want it to be possible to be compelled to allow the use of that trail for all time; people always open and shut the gates, and it has been used three years. How am I to keep them from acquiring the right to use that trail? Road allowances are not open or fit to use at present.

3. Do the old Indian trails become private property as the country is settled and surveyed?

Eden, Man. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes, in ten years.

2. The right to use the road by the public through your place is permissive, and not such as would enable the public to claim the road as public. You can prevent the public from acquiring the right to use that trail by locking the gates or changing the road they use.

3. Certain of the Indian trails are public, and may not be closed.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR ABORTION.

In issue of "Farmer's Advocate," June 5th, 1903, page 536, is published a prescription for abortion used by a Montana stockman. What do you think of it? Does the dose of carbolic acid not seem pretty strong? R. J. Mc.

Calgary.

Ans.—The remedy for abortion, as given by the Montana ranchman, appears at least reasonable, and should be worth a trial in affected herds. One part of crude carbolic acid to one hundred of salt may seem somewhat high, but when we remember that crude carbolic acid is by no means so strong as the crystallized form used ordinarily for medicinal purposes, and also that being mixed with salt the animals are not obliged to take any great quantity, there can be no danger. Give it a trial, and report results to the "Farmer's Advocate."

Owing to a dispute with reference to jurisdiction in the management of the girls' school at the Minnesota State Agricultural College, the board of regents have reached the conclusion that Professor F. D. Tucker, the principal; Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, the preceptress; and Mr. E. W. Mahood, physical instructor, would not be re-engaged.

INDIAN HEAD HARVEST SCENE.

Cutting oats, September 9th, 1902—yield, 100 bushels per acre—on the farm of Chas. Downing, Indian Head, Assa.

GASOLINE THRESHING OUTFIT, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD.

Some Undeveloped Industries of Western Canada.

BY LAWRENCE S. LITTLE, C. E., WINNIPEG.

The reported all-round success of the Canadian farmer delegates' mission to the mother country encourages one to hope that, at last, a large number of farm workers of the very highest class, and, consequently, the most likely to make the best kind of settlers, are now assured for Western Canada; and it is to be hoped that henceforth a much higher percentage of our kith and kin beyond the sea will be induced to make their homes with us. The result has amply justified this particular form of advertising the advantages of the country to the agriculturist, and it should be repeated, or improved upon if possible.

It remains to discover a method of showing forth the riches of the land in other directions, so as to induce the right men to bring capital and skill to bear on the development of our natural resources. How this is to be accomplished it is not at once so easy to see, but it must be evident to every thinking man and woman that at present we are paying very high rates for many articles of everyday use, just because we cannot yet manufacture and produce them for ourselves. It will hardly be disputed that the farmers of the West would be largely in pocket if all their implements, with their fixings, could be manufactured between Winnipeg and the Rockies; still less will it be denied that it is possible to reach such a desirable result. Even where it might be necessary to import the raw materials, the cost of the manufactured articles would be much less, not to speak of the convenience of having our factories within our own borders, and, so to speak, at our own doors. The number and variety of trades totally unrepresented even in the city of Winnipeg, except by agencies, is one of the surprises which confront the newcomer to Canada, and the prices charged for things in constant demand make one wonder why we are not already producers as well as dealers. It was only the other day that the writer procured, through one of the regular dealers, some ordinary screen-doors—things which everyone requires—and learned with some surprise that they were not even made in Canada, but had come from a factory south of the international boundary line; which is only another way of saying that they cost more than they should have done. As a matter of fact, they cost from 30 to 40 per cent. more than Toronto prices. Surrounded as we are with manufactories of all kinds of house and builders' furnishings, equipped with high-class machine tools, it is somewhat disconcerting to find that in such small matters we are dependent on our neighbors of the States. But so it is, and with many articles of much greater importance, as, for instance, furniture, of which enormous quantities are sold, but which is almost entirely imported, either finished or ready for making up. Probably not a single piece of the furniture supplied in Western Canada is made even in Winnipeg, which, considering the average quality and design of the everyday article, is, perhaps, something to be thankful for! Without the least intention of disparaging factory work which has done so much to lessen the cost of many necessities and conveniences, it may yet be pointed out that the system, if universally adopted, has a tendency to paralyze not only the workman, but also the purchaser, and that one of the advantages of having your own manufacturer at hand is that you may assert, now and then, your own individuality and escape from the stereotyped and cast-iron monotony of the mere machine.

In the more serious matter of machinery, it is pleasing to note that we are making quite visible progress, having in our midst numbers of capable machinists who are doing their best to meet the wants of the people, and to extend and improve their works as much and as rapidly as possible. But there is great scope for further enterprise in this direction, and the time should not be far distant when machinery of all kinds, and of the highest class, may be obtained direct from Western makers.

In textiles again, we are wholly dependent on outsiders, and, to a great extent, at the mercy of dealers and middlemen, while it must be apparent that, so far as native products are available, we ought to be producing largely at lower prices, and at the same time adding much to the wealth and the comfort of the country. It was recently stated in a Winnipeg newspaper, upon what appeared to be good authority, that no less a sum than $2,000,000 is lost annually in flax fiber, which, owing to the want of suitable means for its utilization, is now burned. So far as we have seen, no finer flax is grown than that raised in Manitoba, and it only requires systematic trial and investigation to make it possible to secure for the Province the manufacture of all the linen fabrics and other flax products required in the Dominion. Nay, it is not at all impossible that we should one day compete with the great Irish and Scottish manufacturers, who at the present time supply the world with the best class of linen goods. The soil of Western Canada is particularly favorable for the growth of the plant, there is enormous water-power at command, or ready to be harnessed for the work; the air and the sunshine of the prairie are peculiarly suited to the bleaching of the material, and, altogether, it would appear that we are in an ideal position for the establishment of one of the most important industries of the world. Given the necessary capital, it will be a simple matter to secure the necessary skill and machinery and to turn out fabrics which may rival the "seeventeen-hunder linen" of our great-great-grandmothers. The difficulties which now surround the subject will disappear, and the treatment and preparation of Manitoba-grown flax, and its conversion into useful and beautiful articles, will furnish employment and yield a generous living to many thousands of contented workers. Woollen manufactures are practically in the same position, and offer splendid openings for the investment of capital.

Flax naturally suggests paper, and here again the West is entirely dependent on supplies from the East and from the States. The absence of pulp-wood in Manitoba is sometimes given as a good reason for this state of things, but can it be doubted that with properly equipped works we could produce all our own paper at lower rates than we are now paying? British paper-makers use Canadian and other wood-pulp largely, and yet are able to supply all the best qualities at prices very far below those paid in Western Canada; and, as everyone knows, from flax fiber the finest qualities of paper are produced.

When we turn to the mineral resources of the West, it is not so easy to speak with confidence, simply because our information regarding the geology of the Dominion is, as yet, necessarily limited. But the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada are doing splendid work, year by year adding to our knowledge of the structure of the country, and putting together and arranging a mass of facts which, even now, point the way and smooth the path of the prospector and the capitalist. Large quantities of good coal are already mined, and it is safe to assume that as the country becomes more densely settled and opened up by railways and waterways, the unexplored and undeveloped coal fields will yield supplies increasing in amount and in value. Everyone is directly interested in the fuel question, which year by year becomes more acute, and the development of coal fields or the growing of fuel timber will continue to be a source of wealth to judicious investors. Excellent building stones of several varieties are already on the market, and it only requires the wise application of modern methods and machinery to enormously develop the business. The designing of buildings of all kinds is making rapid advances, and the demands of architects and builders for high-class materials is certain to increase year by year. Clays of excellent quality for brick-making and other purposes are widely distributed over the West, and the tendency to replace timber houses by more permanent erections, forced to some extent by the increasing cost and scarcity of lumber, opens up opportunities for business, of which it would take a bold man to forecast the extent. The demands of the city of Winnipeg alone at the present time give proof, if proof be wanted, of the big demands for building materials of all kinds, and the rapid extension of the city is only another element in the problem of how that demand is to be supplied. Limestones of the highest quality, suited for the preparation of every description of mortar, cement, etc., are also distributed widely, and the daily increasing demands for lime and cement, and for new applications of their products and combinations, should be satisfied from the native supplies, without having recourse to Eastern Canadian, United States or German manufacturers. Valuable beds of gravel and sand are plentiful, some of them yielding large revenues to their owners, and quite recently one not very far from Winnipeg was sold for a large sum. An exhaustive examination of the sand and gravel beds would, in all probability, amply repay the expense. Granite and marble have also been located and both will, no doubt,

TOWN OF SOURIS, FROM THE PARK.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Showing the old and the new, of Fred Finklemer, Killarney, Man.

take their places in the construction and decoration of buildings, and for other purposes. For many years the existence of brine springs has been well known, and although only as yet worked on a small scale, the cost of salt from Eastern Canada or elsewhere makes the investigation of this industry well worth while. Evidence of the presence of oil has also been found, and if it has not yet appeared in great quantity, it is impossible to foretell what may be its future. Gold and other precious metals and minerals, although they certainly exist in Western Canada, may, in the meantime, be considered as so much embroidery in the plan of creation, to be exploited at some future time, when the pressing necessities of the hour have been attended to.

Here, then, are a few of the many directions in which fresh capital and enterprise may find outlet. How are the men endowed with the one and blessed with the other to be induced to come forward? Obviously, by letting them know of the existence of the opportunities open to them. So far as British capitalists are concerned, it is to be feared that they regard Manitoba simply as a vast wheat field, and nothing else, while the population they look upon as a widely scattered people, living in log-huts or very indifferent dwellings, and not requiring or desiring too many of the comforts, not to say the necessities of civilization. Notwithstanding all that has been written, and all that has been so industriously disseminated by the Dominion Government, it is to be feared the knowledge of the resources and the needs of Canada, and of Western Canada particularly, is of the most imperfect and unsatisfactory character. It remains, therefore, to devise some means of bringing forcibly before possible investors, and especially British investors, the opportunities existing in Western Canada for the profitable employment of capital. In the building of railroads and the settlement of the country, bonuses, subsidies, land grants, have all been offered, with, so far, satisfactory results; but it is questionable if it would be judicious at this time of day to subsidize any particular industry, if it be possible otherwise to induce the right men to come forward. The projected visit of members of both houses of the British Parliament to the West appears to offer, to some extent at least, the opportunity of showing what our country requires, and the encouragement likely to be given to our kinsmen who are willing to further the development of the Empire, and at the same time benefit their own fortunes. It is to be hoped, therefore, that everything possible will be done to exhibit fairly and fully to the visiting legislators the possibilities of fortune-making in the wondrous West, and that on their return to the Old Land they may be able so to influence the great and small capitalists that before long we may see many great industries in full swing in Western Canada. It is quite permissible for an ordinary advertiser to show only the best side of his wares, and to clothe in roseate hues his descriptive announcements. Not so should Western Canada. Let us honestly show to our visitors all the aspects of our case, both the good and the bad, hiding none of the disadvantages, which are inevitable in every new country—though less, perhaps, with us than any other—and we shall have nothing to fear. We are young, but we are strong and healthy; we are not rich in cash yet, but we are industrious, thrifty and brave; we are loyal and true, but we want the assistance of our elder brother to help us to develop the good that is in us, and we have no fear that in no long time we shall show to the world that the Dominion of Canada, although modest, and not disposed to bounce about "licking creation," or "knocking the stuffin'" out of anybody and everybody, aspires one day to be the brightest jewel in the crown of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen.

It may appear presumptuous thus to forecast such a future for Western Canada, but to anyone with even the most superficial knowledge of the history and the character of the country, and of her people, who takes the trouble to study the present position of her industries and natural resources, it must be only too evident that the time has arrived when their demands are clamant, and it wants no optimistic clairvoyant to see the brilliant future ahead of her.

Scotch Stockers:

WHAT ARE THEY, AND WHERE DO THEY COME FROM?

BY JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

A contribution on this subject ought to be of more than ordinary interest to us as Western Canadians. Scotland not only leads at the present time in pure-bred cattle, but by daily quotations on the London market, the leading market in the world, leads on prime beef likewise. If anyone takes the trouble to look up the daily market reports, they will find that prime

THE STRACHAN HOME.

Willow Bank Farm, McKenzie, Manitoba.

Scotch, both mutton and beef, is quoted higher per pound than all others.

That they produce the best of stocker cattle in Scotland is a generally held opinion, and when I state that the great bulk of them are only of ordinary merit, I am aware I am running athwart the opinions of many who will be loath to accept the statement. Nevertheless, facts are stubborn chiels. That they produce beef of the best quality, goes without saying, but that alters the case when we say that as a consequence all their stockers must be good. A well-bred stocker will make the best of beef; a poor-bred one will do likewise. The difference lies in the good one producing far more of it and more on the valuable parts than the poor-bred one, and, hence, must be worth far more to the feeder. To be a little more definite, I might state that the stockers are very good and very poor. The finest in pure-bred and cross beef can be found there, but at the other end of the balance can be found the dairy-bred beef cattle, if I may be pardoned for using such a roundabout expression.

Let us look at the different sources from which the feeders draw their supplies, and it will help to solve the problem. Taking the cattle as a whole, the best supply comes from the Midland and Northern counties of England. England is perhaps the smaller source of supply, but the cattle are more uniform and of better breeding as a whole, entirely of Shorthorn breeding, mostly of Bates and Booth type, although not on a par with the choice lots which go up from Aberdeen to London about Christmas.

The second source of supply is Ireland, and perhaps Ireland furnishes more stocker cattle than England and Scotland combined. The great bulk of Irish stockers are Shorthorns or Shorthorn grades, and the great bulk of them are but poorly bred and fed, although within the last few years a great change has taken place for the better, mainly through the efforts of the Government giving valuable premiums in certain districts, to induce the use of the very best bulls, and it is worthy of note in this connection that just one-third of all the bulls offered at Perth Shorthorn sale went to Ireland, and some of them at high figures. Nevertheless, the fact remains that good feeding and breeding would still work wonders on their cattle, improved as they are. Nearly at every auction sale and cattle market will be found the redoubtable Irishman, with his half-starved yearlings and two-year-olds, always a drag on the market, and yet feeders claim that they do well after they get a start, but it takes quite a while to get them moved.

The third source of supply is home production. The very best stockers are produced at home. From the pure-bred cross down to the produce of the dairy cows, we find the terms good to medium will apply. The home product, as a whole, is away above in quality what is imported from Ireland, although when compared with English importations, taking the average, they will be lower.

What are they, the Scotch stockers? First, and also so in importance, comes the Shorthorn and Shorthorn grades, and I question if there is a cross produced likewise in which the Shorthorn is not a factor. This class compose about two-thirds of all the cattle that go into the feeding pens. The quality of this class is from very good to very poor, the poorer sorts coming from Ireland mostly. The better class are produced by farmers and graziers who keep good cows and breed to good bulls. Although produced at home, there is likewise a great amount of stuff produced that is unsatisfactory to the feeder and no credit to the breeders, who are too often parties who sell the calves in babyhood, and are satisfied so long as they get a market for them, no matter what comes of them ultimately.

Next in point of numbers comes the Aberdeen-Angus. They are on the whole a superior lot, confined mostly to their native district. Only a few find their way south—then only as stockers—as they are seldom bred away from home. The

PLOWING BY STEAM AT YORKTON.

On Mr. Chrysler's farm; average about 15 acres of stubble per day.

pure-bred Angus are a little slow in maturing, and the cows are not used much as milkers, making the supply very limited, because nurse-calves reared in Britain are a very expensive commodity, and can only be made to pay on the poorer and low-rented lands.

The other supply of any of the distinct breeds might be divided equally between the West Highlands and Galloways. The Galloways are confined mostly to their native districts, the south-western counties, and seldom find their way north, except a few for crossing purposes. They are like the Angus, a distinctly beef breed, seldom used in the dairy, and their usefulness is to a great extent curtailed by this deficiency.

The West Highland cattle, unlike the Angus or Galloways, confined to their native districts, find their way over most of the country, especially in the feeding districts. They are the only distinct breed of cattle that are raised outside proper, bred on the high and exposed districts in the extreme north of Scotland. They are never housed except in the feed lot, and often not even then, often being finished on grass and other feed in summer. They are a slow maturing and very picturesque breed, with long horns and shaggy coats. Their beef is of the finest quality, like other slow-maturing breeds, with a less percentage of fat to the carcass. They are eagerly sought after by the butchers, and sell higher by the pound than perhaps any other breed. All other sources of supply are drawn from the crosses of the breeds named, and likewise besides a cross between a Shorthorn bull and an Ayrshire cow, the only distinct dairy breed of cattle in the country.

Taking the crosses in their order of merit, the premier place must be assigned to the "blue-gray." This cross is produced by mating a white Shorthorn bull to a Galloway cow. One needs to see the blue-grays to appreciate them. They are on the shortest of legs, deep of body, and the choicest of handlers. There is a mellowness of touch about them that is all their own, and only for the cost of producing them, they would be far more generally in use. The Galloway dams not being dairy cows makes nursing a necessity and rearing calves in this way on high-rented land a very dear commodity. I don't think there is any class of cattle that will bring more money as stockers than the blue-grays, but as I said before, their high cost to rear and high price as stockers for the feed lot works out against them as a breed.

Then there is the Angus-Shorthorn cross. Although this cross is not at all numerous, still they are bred quite freely. They are produced by mating an Angus bull and Shorthorn dairy cows, and are mostly always black and hornless, unless in exceptional cases, when small nubs appear. They make good feeders and first-class butchers' cattle, but a little slow to mature. They are bred to a limited extent, and mostly where the pure-bred Angus prevails. Some crossing has been done with the Highland cattle, but not to a great extent, such a cross being no improvement on the pure-bred, and not up to the standard of some other crosses mentioned.

The last distinct cross, and the poorest from a beef point of view, is the Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross. This cross is a necessity to a great extent in the great dairy districts of the midland western counties of Scotland, where the Ayrshire cow holds sway as a dairy cow par excellence, and where milk is the chief consideration. What better can be done than cross with the Shorthorn? The offspring, not being wanted for dairy purposes, are the most profitable that can be produced under the circumstances. Although foreign to our subject, I might mention that the Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross as a dairy cow is much sought after by the dairymen, or as they are commonly [illegible] who keep their cows just a year, and at the end of that time have them fat for the butcher. I might mention that they are fed on brewers' grains and other heavy feeds, for all that they are worth, and will only stand the strain one year; any which have been bred and kept a second have proved a partial failure. The cross has the advantage of both ancestors in this respect—she can produce both milk and beef. That is to say, give a liberal allowance of milk for a good period and then prove superior to the Ayrshire dam as a beefer. I might mention further in this connection, that the great difficulty with this line of business is the discrepancy between the price of the cow as a milker and the price as a beefer. The cross shows smaller loss in this respect, and hence preferable on that ground alone.

Now, with the foregoing we have exhausted the list of distinct breeds and crosses; but still there is a small army outside of all these which is certainly a factor, and I am sorry to say an undesirable one, in the stocker world. I refer to the great amount of cows kept by private parties—farm servants and dairymen generally—which are often of no distinct breed at all, or more often a combination of all. A great part of all the stock bred in this way is of an undesirable class, milk being the chief consideration. The calf born of such a cow is only a means to an end; only a medium to get milk, and is at once thrown on the market for what it will bring, and too often falls into the hands of some farmer looking for stockers, who has simply to take what he can get, and often has to pay dearly for it too. The writer has seen very ordinary calves sold at auction of such breeding from $9 to $12, at a week old. Thousands of the poorer bred sorts are slaughtered every year for veal, and thousands more are turned into stockers that had better have followed their less-fortunate fellows. But then calves must be had to raise into stockers, and farmers can't breed all they raise, and have simply to take what they can get. Even in the famed city of Aberdeen, the center of the greatest cattle district in the world, I saw some of the most ordinarily-bred beef cattle that I ever saw in any market in the country. Of course, my observations only extended over one market day, but covered different auction marts. Upon enquiry I found that most of the cattle were Irish, and that they could not begin to breed at home even a small part of all the stockers going into the feed-pens.

What a grand chance Canadians have to raise cattle of the very best description for beef purposes, when we consider our circumstances as compared with our fellows on the other side the water! We breed our own cattle, and why should we not breed them well? Our cattle, on an average, are better even now than they are compelled to feed in Scotland, simply because we breed for beef and not for dairy purposes. We stand in striking contrast in this respect, even with the Eastern Provinces, where butter and cheese, in a majority of cases, is the principal use of cattle, and we have only to look at the stockers which reach our borders from Ontario to verify this statement.

While in Britain lately, I might mention I worked incessantly, both by word and pen, to enlighten British feeders on the superior class of beef cattle we could raise, and if only they would raise the embargo and allow us to send them on as stockers, that they might put the final touch on them as feeders, what a blessing it would be for both. Many Scotch feeders I conversed with admitted that they had never made much money fattening cattle since the Canadians were excluded.

In conclusion, my advice to Western fellow stockmen is this: Breed the best, for the day will come, and indications are tending that way now, when our cattle will be admitted into Britain alive. Imperialism is making rapid strides these days, and if ever it is a consummated fact, it must be brought about on some such lines as our working to one another's interest. We can produce cattle cheaper than we can fatten them, and the British people can fatten better and cheaper than they can produce. Then why shouldn't free admission be our battle cry when we are raising the banner of Imperialism aloft? So say I. What say all?

Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Sold to Territorial Buyers.

Three carloads of pure-bred stock have been sold by Manitoba breeders to buyers in different parts of the Territories. The Pure-bred Cattle-breeders' Association, through their secretary, G. H. Greig, took charge of the billing of the cars, made the collections and did everything in their power to make the transaction satisfactory to both buyer and seller. Unfortunately, considerable delay was occasioned in transit, ten days having elapsed from the start until the last cars reached their destination. This is but another evidence of the imperfect railway facilities available for stock transportation.

The cars started on June 13th, one at Rosenfelt going by Deloraine and Napinka, another at Cartwright, and the third at Carman. The latter came to Winnipeg, and then went up the main line. One car stopped at Maple Creek, another at Coulee, and the third went on to Millet.

The following is the list of sellers and buyers:

J. P. Garnett, Carman, Shorthorn bull to Wood & Anderson, Coulee, Assa.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Shorthorn bull to O H. Smith, Red Willow, Alta.

Frank Logan, St. Marks, Shorthorn bull to F. E Newman, Pincher Creek, Alta.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Shorthorn bull to J. A. Jobson, File Hills, Assa.

Alex. Cameron, Oak Lake, Hereford bull to Wm. Harvey, Cheadle, Alta.

Jno. Traquair, Welwyn, Angus bull to B. A. Van Meter, Millet, Alta.

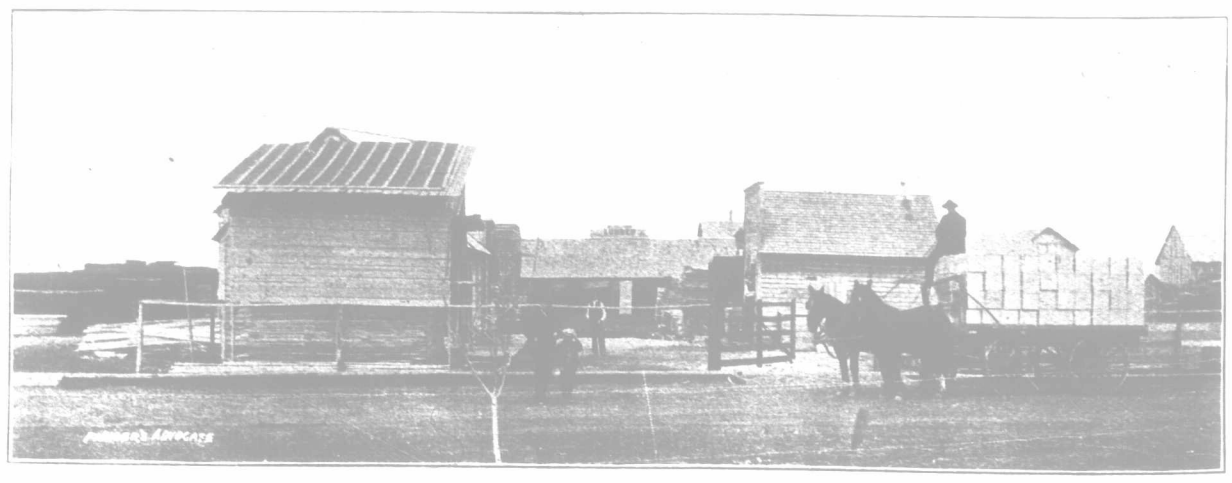
Wm. Martin, St. Jean, Galloway bull to C. M. Carthy, Maple Creek, Assa.; Galloway bull to Thos. Johnston, Maple Creek; two bulls and cow to Wm. Cairns, Medicine Hat; one bull to G. H. Smith, Calgary; one bull to Jos. Lant, Carstairs, Alta.; one bull to Thos. Gale, Lacombe, Alta.

W. E. Baldwin, Manitou, Shorthorn bull to Mea Bros., Cowley.

Jno. Wallace, Cartwright, Hereford bull to F. W Towers, Cochrane; Hereford bull to R. T. Welwood, Saltcoats, Assa.

W. E. Paull, Killarney, Shorthorn bull to F. W Towers, Cochrane.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Hereford bull to J. Lyons, Cheadle; two Hereford bulls to Dixon Bros., Maple Creek.



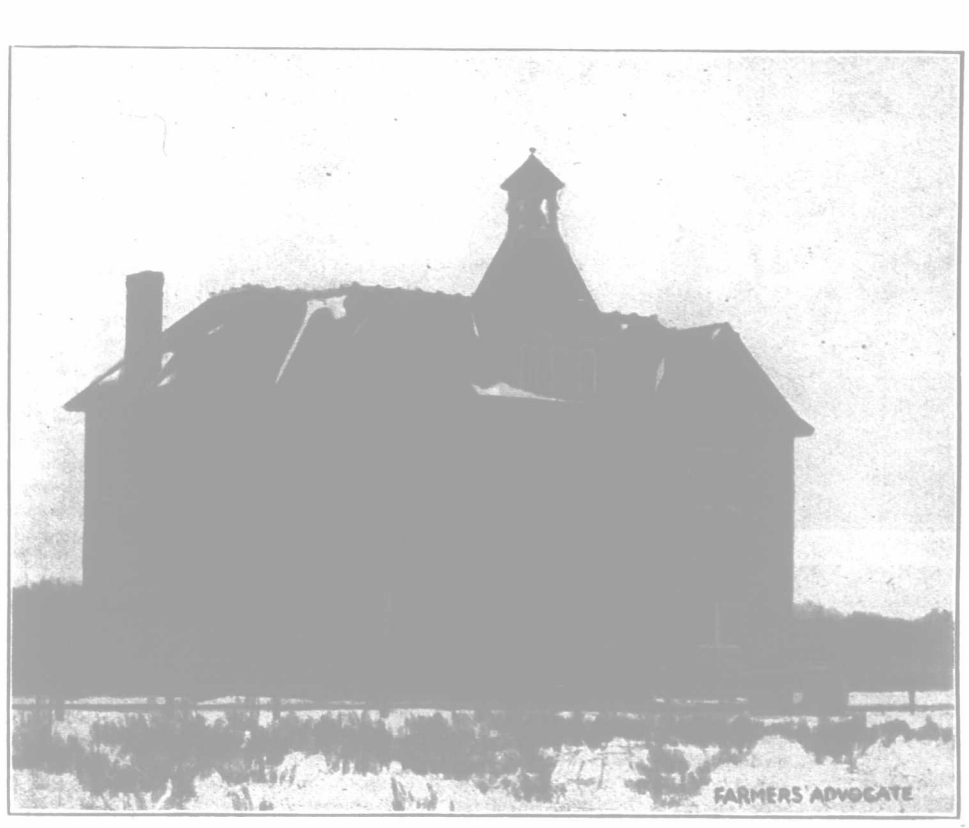
ENTRANCE TO R. T. TELFORD'S LUMBER YARD, LEDUC, ALTA.

Australian Sheep-rancher Visits Canada.

SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION.

A short time ago, Mr. P. V. Carter, of the Boconne Estate, near Clavin, South Australia, who was commissioned by the Premier of Australia to look into the agricultural and live-stock conditions of Canada while passing through on his way to Europe, paid the "Farmer's Advocate" a visit, which proved to be more than ordinarily interesting. The Boconne Estate is well-known in Australia for its pure-bred flock of Merinos, which was established away back in the fifties by Mr. Carter's grandfather, and by careful selection and breeding has become famous for a high quality of wool.

In speaking of the sheep he saw on our ranges, Mr. Carter said he saw a few fine specimens, but that, generally speaking, there was vast room for improvement, and that the improvement could never come until the people commenced to breed scientifically, and established pure-bred flocks, of whichever type they desired to breed, instead of having as many as half a dozen breeds crossed up in one flock, as he says he has seen often. To keep on breeding from such a flock, one can never hope to get anything other than the five to seven pound fleeces usual in the West. For another thing, the close herding done here, he contends, is very derogatory to a flock's development. He considers that it is greatly to be deplored that the Government do not offer some slight fixity of a lease in such districts that are unsuitable for farming, but are adapted for sheep, to enable the ranchers to put up wire-netting fences to keep off the coyotes, as is done in Australia. Were this done, the flocks could range at will in their paddocks during the summer months in perfect safety, and in warm weather they could even drop their lambs in paddocks in safety, which would free the rancher and herder from the disagreeable time they have at present. Moreover, he is certain that the sheep will both do better and carry twenty-five per cent. more per acre than they will herded. Mr. Carter is positive that with reasonable assistance the sheep and wool industry has a great future in Canada. To show how it is possible to evolve the grade of a flock and an industry, Mr. Carter said that the first sheep brought to Australia was bought at the Cape by Captain John MacArthur in 1796. In 1805, Captain MacArthur bought several ewes and rams of George III.'s flock of Spanish Merinos, one ram of which was stated to have cut 3 pounds, 4 ounces; he paid $34 for it. In 1807 the first parcel of New South Wales wool was sent to London, weighing 245 pounds. From that day the industry has been carefully fostered, and has fought its way upwards until it reached its zenith in 1891, when the parcel from the State of New South Wales alone, after local markets were filled, weighed 331,887,720 pounds, and was valued at the enormous sum of $55,180,090, a wonderful progress for 83 years' growth of the wool-growing industry. Since '91 the disastrous droughts in Australia have checked any further growth of the trade for the present, but Mr. Carter is very hopeful that the worst of the drought is now over. Ranching leases in the north of Australia often average from 100 to 5,000 square miles. The S. Australian Government charge for 21-year leases 2s. 6d. per square mile, subject to vermin-proof fencing acts, etc., and five per cent. interest on all improvements, such as fencing already there, buildings, etc. These leases give absolute right of ownership during the term of lease, and until the time has expired no one can come in and settle on the property, as they can in North-west Canada.



RED DEER PUBLIC SCHOOL IN WINTER.

The progress in individual sheep, too, is just as wonderful. The prize-taking ram in Australia now has to weigh usually between 200 and 300 pounds, and to cut between 20 and 30 pounds, instead of 3 lbs. 4 ozs. Stud rams are sold all the way from $50 to $7,500 in Australia. "Such results have been accomplished with very little to start on in Australia," says Mr. Carter, "and I have every confidence that if the sheep-growers in the West invest in pure stock, a little at a time, and then foster these until they have gradually pushed out the mongrels, they will have as great a success as we have had in Australia."

"Regarding cattle and horses, much that I have already said," stated Mr. Carter, "applies with this difference—that the horse and cattle men have already started importing high-class animals, and before long the horses and cattle in Canada will be behind none in the world."

On his way home Mr. Carter intends reviewing the sheep industry in South Africa.

Examination of Horses as to Soundness

(concluded).

Having finished the examination while standing, we proceed to examine first for stringhalt. Take the horse by the head and back him, step him forward, turn sharply to the right and then to the left, closely watching the hind legs all the time. If he lifts one or both feet suddenly and highly from the ground, with a rapid and apparently involuntary motion, it indicates unsoundness. Then get an assistant to lead him straight away and straight back on a hard road, first at a walk and afterwards at a trot. He must not be held tightly, or with his head up, but allowed to go with a slack lead rein; his head being entirely free from constraint; but in order that the person who is leading him may be safe, he must not allow a sufficient length of rein to give the horse an opportunity of kicking him. Watch him closely, both going from you and coming towards you, and observe if he shows any symptoms of lameness, either before or behind, at any gait. He may go short and groggy in front, and still not be exactly lame, and this is an unsoundness. Some horses are naturally short-gaited, but at the same time go free and show no symptoms of soreness. The examiner must be able to discriminate between a naturally short-gaited animal and one that goes sore or groggy. The examination for lameness is one of the most difficult, and the examiner needs to be very careful. A horse may stand sound and show no alteration of structure, and at the same time go lame. In some cases he will show lameness only after standing a considerable time. If we observe a man, whose horse is being examined, inclined to keep the animal moving as much as possible, we become suspicious. If when we are exercising the horse his actions excite suspicion, even though we cannot exactly say that he is going lame or groggy, it is good practice to put him in a stall and allow him to stand at perfect ease for a few hours and then test him again. If an owner objects to this delay, we are justified in refusing to pass his horse as sound. Where there is reasonable grounds for suspicion, the examiner should not be content until he has satisfied himself whether or not his suspicions are well founded. When a horse shows lameness it is sufficient to condemn him, as he is at the least temporarily unsound. If the lameness is evidently caused by some recent injury which will undoubtedly soon disappear, the examiner should express his opinion to that effect, and the purchaser may then decide whether or not he will buy. If the horse be lame, it is not the duty of the examiner to determine the cause of lameness, especially if it be obscure. The lameness exists, and with the exception of a possible case, such as has been already mentioned, it constitutes unsoundness, and is sufficient to condemn the animal.

Having satisfied himself that the horse is going

WHEAT FIELD ON THE FERTILE PORTAGE PLAINS, MAN.

LUMBERING SCENE, NEAR STRATHCONA, ALTA.

sound, the examiner will proceed to test his wind. This is a point upon which he must be very careful and particular. In order to do this, the animal must be subjected to severe exercise, and in order to determine whether or not he be sound, the examiner must be familiar with the sounds made by a healthy horse under such conditions. There are several diseases of the respiratory organs which are apparent only under severe exertion, such as roaring, whistling, wheezing, etc., all of which are different forms or conditions of the same trouble, viz., disease of the throat or nostrils, principally the former, and are in the majority of cases due to a wasting away of the muscles of the larynx (the cartilagenous box at the commencement of the windpipe). The abnormal sounds made are due to air rushing through a constricted cavity to reach the lungs. In order to prevent this, unscrupulous dealers will sometimes stuff the false nostrils with batting, and by constricting the external opening, prevent the air entering in sufficient quantities to cause a noise. We, therefore, should examine the nostrils, if we are suspicious. Another condition to be carefully looked for is broken wind or heaves. Here, again, unscrupulous dealers ply their art. A heavy horse may be dosed so as to temporarily lessen the symptoms, so that while at rest the horse will not show the decided abdominal motions during expiration, that indicate heaves, but during severe exercise the presence of the disease can be detected. In order to test the wind, a man should be put on the horse's back and sent down the street for quarter of a mile or further, with instructions to gallop the horse back. If we are still suspicious of lameness, it is good practice to have the horse jogged with a slack rein on a hard road. If lame in front, he is more likely to manifest it with weight on his back. Then instruct the rider to gallop him towards you for at least quarter of a mile, and draw him up suddenly when he reaches you. If disease exists he will make some of the noises mentioned, or heave abnormally at the flank. If he be sound he will make a few rapid breaths and then breathe normally. Now, sir, I have endeavored to treat this important subject as thoroughly and simply as possible, but must again state that in order to satisfactorily examine a horse as to soundness, the examiner must be thoroughly conversant with the appearance and actions of a sound horse.

"WHIP."

Territorial Natural History Society.

Officers of the Territorial Natural History Society, including the president, Percy B. Cregson, Blackfalds, Alta., and Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, will be in attendance at the Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition, Calgary, when efforts will be made to bring the objects of the organization more prominently before the people.

Canadian Butter in Britain.

A despatch from London, England, says: There has been a marked increase in the demand during the past week for Canadian unsalted butter. The salted butter, however, is meeting with keen competition from the Russian, Dutch, Irish and French exporters.

Brandon Fair.

Entries have poured in for the forthcoming Brandon Exhibition at such a gratifying rate as to justify the management in concluding that the fair of 1903 is to eclipse all its predecessors. A large show of the best agricultural machinery on the continent is ensured, and all the first-class live stock in Manitoba will be there. The committee of directors are sparing no effort to provide attractions of a pleasurable and entertaining nature, to give variety to the educational and commercial phases of the show. The entries are large in all the classes, and all that is wanted to make it a record fair is the unstinted patronage of the public. With the present good crop prospects for a bumper harvest, following that of last year, and in view of the fact that Brandon is yearling increasing its reputation as the greatest agricultural center in the Northwest, there is no reason to think otherwise than that the number of visitors this year will be enormously increased. Reduced railway rates will be given for the four days of the fair by all the railways connected with the city. The Experimental Farm, in close proximity to the fair grounds, will certainly prove a strong inducement to every intelligent farmer, and it can be visited at no more opportune time than during the days of the fair. Everything about the farm is in good flourishing condition, and he must be either highly informed indeed, or densely conceited, who will return from such a visit without receiving some information in every branch of farming, horticulture and forestry, for there he will find that the matter is not put before him in the involved and contradictory forms of books and pamphlets, but in the actual living reality of natural growth, fostered with all the scientific care that our most advanced knowledge of the subjects can bestow and impart.

Record Wheat Crop Predicted.

Statistician Snow, of Chicago, who has been touring Manitoba and the West, forecasts the wheat crop of 1903 at 85,000,000 bushels, compared with 68,000,000 bushels in 1902.

Agricultural Shows in Great Britain.

BY "OLD COUNTRYMAN."

At this season, in the Old Country, agricultural shows follow and overlap one another with such frequency as to confuse the best laid plans of the agricultural editor. To report all in any one paper is an impossibility, hence the central and provincial agricultural journals deal only with the larger and more important shows, leaving the local and smaller ones to be dealt with by the local papers. Such shows as are held under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland and the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society, and other Irish provincial societies, are centers to which are drawn all the best types of animals to be found in the United Kingdom. They are representative of all that is best in the Kingdom, rather than representative of what prevails there generally. Though this is so to a great extent, yet there is considerable difference, both in breeds and types of animals to be seen at each of these shows. Almost in every county there is a predominating variety different from that prevailing in the adjoining counties, and no one breed of any class of animals enjoys national popularity. In the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of England we see predominance given to such classes as the Channel Island breeds of dairy cattle. In Scotland, the Ayrshires occupy foremost place, while the former breeds are shown more for exhibition purposes than with a view to propagating the breeds. In English national shows, the Shorthorns and Herefords completely eclipse the Aberdeen-Angus or Galloway, whereas in the Scotch shows the reverse order prevails on most occasions, though Shorthorns have come to the front in strong force at Scotch national and provincial shows. The rising prosperity in Northwest Canada, and the general adoption of the Shorthorn here as the standard breed, has much to do with the change, for Scotland looks to Canada as the chief buyer and regulator of the pure-bred stock market in all classes, but particularly in this class.

In England, the lighter classes of horses receive far more attention than they do in Scotland. The suitability of the English turf and the greater expanses of flat country give facilities for hunting and racing, which, with the Englishman's love of sport, is taken full advantage of, and at the great shows the Thoroughbred and the Hackney take a leading place. In Ireland, also, a light type of horse of a general-purpose order constitutes an attraction in himself, and he is in evidence prominently at all the shows in that country. There also the hog roots the bog in unmolested enjoyment, and the great extent to which that animal inhabits the country is reflected in the numbers and parts proportionate in which he is to be seen at fairs or market.

Outside attractions are not a strong feature of Old Country shows to anything like the extent they are in Canada. A very high standard of what may be called agricultural propriety is maintained by promoters and directors, but with its maintenance the show-gate hinges incline to rust and creak, and the coffers of many agricultural societies remain proportionately light. In looking over the programmes of our Western fairs, we find, in some cases, that more money is devoted to prizes in horse racing than to all the agricultural branches put together. Such a state of affairs is sufficient to make Old Country show patrons raise their hands in pious horror, and denounce our methods with religious vehemence.

The local show is quite an important function in the Old Country, and as has been already pointed out, every district possesses distinct features. The laird (landlord) and the factor (landlord's manager) are always prominent dignitaries at these shows. The laird is generally an extensive competitor, and he takes great pride in beating the other laird, and on that point the respective positions won by their respective "lords of the manor" is subject matter for much discussion

HEAVY CROP OF OATS.

On the farm of Frank McLay, Poplar Lake, Alta.

by the tenants. To beat the laird and get the approving slap on the back, with the good-humored, "Gad, Lockburnie, you beat me entirely to-day," is a reward to the successful farmer far exceeding the trophies of the prize list, and the oft-related incident is treasured up as a pleasant reminiscence to which his mind reverts on many future occasions, and his neighbors are told the tale with unnecessary frequency. "A fine chiel the laird! There's naething stuck-up aboot him!" is the concluding verdict which with unfailing regularity sums up the merits of the laird. Such ideas of men in high places, though slowly breaking down, are still noticeable features of agricultural gatherings. The local shows fulfil an object missed by the large shows. In addition to the pedigreed animals, there is always encouragement to the exhibiting and competing grades bred or raised in the district, and an impetus to higher class in the grades is thereby given. The local show is jealously guarded and energetically cultivated by the district farmers, and they patronize their shows with far more loyalty than, as a rule, is done in Canada in the competing lists. Few animals worth showing are left at home, whether their chances of winning a prize be good or not. Great pride is taken, both by the farmers and their men, in showing the animals in the pink of condition, and grooming and decorating receive every attention. So well is this carried out that the parades are spectacles of form and beauty and "a joy forever" to the winners of the tickets.

Nineteen Years of Wheat-growing.

The following table gives the acreage, average yield and total number of bushels of wheat produced during the last nineteen years in Manitoba, except 1888*, in which no statistics were taken:

Year.	Acreage.	Yield per Acre.	Total yield. Bushels.
1883	260,842	21.80	5,686,355
1884	307,020	20.11	6,174,182
1885	357,013	20.80	7,429,440
1886	384,441	15.33	5,893,480
1887	432,134	25.7	12,351,724
1888*			
1889	632,245	12.4	7,201,519
1890	746,058	19.65	14,665,769
1891	916,664	25.3	23,191,599
1892	875,990	16.5	14,453,835
1893	1,003,640	15.56	15,615,923
1894	1,101,186	17	17,172,883
1895	1,140,276	27.86	31,775,038
1896	999,598	14.33	14,371,806
1897	1,290,882	14.14	18,261,950
1898	1,488,232	17.41	25,913,155
1899	1,629,995	17.13	27,922,230
1900	1,457,396	8.9	13,025,252
1901	2,011,835	25.1	50,502,035
1902	2,039,940	26	53,077,267

U. S. Hogs Barred.

London, July 3.—A new order of the Board of Agriculture was gazetted to-day, revising previous orders, and prohibiting the landing in Great Britain of live hogs from the United States, besides prohibiting the importation of cattle from New England. The order goes into effect August 1st, and will prove advantageous to Canada.

Canadian Transportation.

BY W. R. MOTHERWELL.

Sir,—Replying to your request for some notes on the Western transportation problem, I fear, from my limited opportunities of studying the question, that any opinions I might hold will be of comparatively little general interest. The fact that the Federal Parliament are appointing a Railway Commission, one of whose duties it doubtless will be to study the whole Canadian transportation question with the view of evolving some future comprehensive scheme, shows that the subject is looked upon as a very large, important and pressing one indeed.

But, while not presuming to go into the question in detail, there is one phase of the situation that strikes me as very evident at the present moment, and that is if Eastern Canada is advocating and supporting another transcontinental highway (the Grand Trunk Pacific) with the idea that any considerable portion of our Western products will be hauled all rail over it, and thereby build up eastern ports, there is going to be much disappointment in the actual results. Freight will seek the cheapest route to its destination just as naturally as water will run down hill. So long as navigation is open, the great bulk of our wheat is bound to go to England via the lakes, Buffalo and New York. With navigation closed, the balance of crop will accumulate in storage at Fort William and Port Arthur, so long as there is space available, to await the lake movement again in the spring. That a small portion of the Western wheat crop will be hauled all rail to St. John and othern eastern ports is apparent, since it always relieves the limited storage at Fort William and avoids the necessity of sending east trainloads of empties that had come west with eastern merchandise.

I have recently listened to eastern members of Parliament when debating on the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, speak in glowing terms of the all-Canadian route that was to have all-Canadian produce to all-Canadian ports. The idea seems very catchy to some, but surely it is the idea of a little Englander, or, rather, little Canadian. If a bushel of wheat can be sent to tidewater for five cents less by one route than another, it will go by that one route, and the producers individually and Canada collectively, will be just that much wealthier by the transaction.

If Mr. Tarte's "French River" scheme is impracticable, then the great bulk of Western Canada's wheat, by reason of our geographical position, will either continue to go south or seek a new outlet to the north, via Hudson's Bay. When Eastern Canada fully realizes that the choice is between these two latter routes, rather than all rail, to build up eastern ports, then will the possibilities of Hudson's Bay be given fairer and more favorable consideration. Pending this change, however, many have thought that Manitoba might be doing something to test the practicability of Hudson's Bay. But it is generally recognized that her resources are too limited and area too restricted for such an undertaking. When the Territories are granted Provincial powers, then might Western Canada take up her own transportation problem and deal with it in the light of Western interests. Just to the extent the West is developed and made wealthy, so will the East be, by reason of our increased consuming capacity for her wares. A full recognition of this will tend to build up a united Canada, but any disposition to open up the West by railways or otherwise with the sole view of building up eastern institutions, quite regardless of how we may pan out in the transaction, will meet with that disappointment that all history teaches us has been the experience of similar methods of colonization development.

Fair Dates.

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

SUMMER FAIRS.

Calgary, Alta.	July 7 to 10
Carman, Man	July 9 and 10
Yorkton, Assa.	July 14 and 15
Dominion City	July 14 and 15
Pilot Mound	July 15 and 16
Portage la Prairie, Man.	July 15 to 17
Shoal Lake, Man	July 16
Wawanesa	July 16
Morden, Man.	July 16 and 17
Minnedosa, Man.	July 16 and 17
Hartney	July 16 and 17
Winnipeg, Man.	July 20 to 25
Brandon, Man.	July 28 to 31
Alameda, Assa.	August 4
Moosomin, Assa.	August 4
Killarney, Man.	August 4 to 6
Carberry, Man.	August 5
Melita, Man.	August 5 and 6
Fort Qu'Appelle, Central Assn.	August 5 and 6
Neepawa, Man.	August 5 and 6
Carnduff, Assa.	August 6
Wolseley, Assa.	August 7
Manitou	August 7 and 8
Gainsboro, Assa.	August 8
Prince Albert, Sask.	August 11 and 12
Regina, Assa.	August 11 and 12
Broadview	August 13
Strathcona	August 13 and 14
Wapella, Assa.	August 14
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	August 17 and 18
Lacombe, Alta.	August 20

FALL FAIRS.

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

RANGE CATTLE AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HIGH RIVER COUNTRY, SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

COLLYNIE, ABERDEENSHIRE, SCOTLAND.

Home of Wm. Duthie's Shorthorns.

Prevention of Prairie and Forest Fires.

The Dominion Superintendent of Forestry has issued the following notice regarding the prevention of prairie and forest fires throughout Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and within the railway belt in the Province of British Columbia, and any persons violating in any way the said provisions will render themselves liable to the utmost penalty provided in that behalf.

Special attention is called to the necessity for the greatest caution being observed in the use of fire by settlers, campers and others during the dry summer months, and to the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of the law in this regard.

The penalties vary from $5.00 to $200.00, besides any that may be imposed by civil action for damages caused by such fires.

The following rules should be observed :

(1) In building a camp fire, choose a place that is sheltered from the wind, and clear away any moss or inflammable material surrounding it.

(2) Be sure thoroughly to extinguish your camp fire before leaving it.

(3) Be careful not to throw away a cigar stub or match on the prairie or in the woods before it is extinguished.

(4) Settlers desiring to burn brush and log heaps in clearing their land must do so at proper seasons of the year, and not allow the fire to escape from their premises.

(5) All employers of labor should see that their employees whose work is in the open air are furnished with copies of the Act respecting prairie and forest fires or other instructions in regard thereto, as such employers are responsible for any violation of the law caused by their servants.

As every person in the community is liable during the dry seasons to suffer more or less by prairie or forest fires, and as it is an undoubted fact that in most cases these are started through carelessness, it is hoped that these suggestions will be observed.

Settlers are therefore earnestly requested to co-operate in every way possible with the officers of the Government with a view to the prevention of fires and the strict enforcement of the law in that behalf.

A B. C. Protest.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—A friend of the writer, until recently residing in Winnipeg, and who contemplated coming to British Columbia, went to the Dominion Land Office in Winnipeg to make enquiries with reference to British Columbia. The official with whom he had conversation on the subject of our Province informed him that he did not know anything about British Columbia, and added: "Nobody but a fool would ever think of going there anyway." The writer heard pretty much the same thing while in the Chilliwack Valley, B.C., recently, from other parties who have just come from Manitoba.

We wish to enter a most emphatic protest against this kind of talk by Government officials who are paid very largely by our money. We cannot conceive the reasons this gentleman had for making this statement; he surely had never been in British Columbia, or he never would have made it. We do not wish to make invidious comparisons between our Province and other parts of Canada, and would not in any way attempt to belittle the magnificent advantages which your beautiful country possesses. At the same time, we may say that many people have come from Manitoba and the Territories to British Columbia, but we have yet to hear of a British Columbian going back to farm on the prairies, although possibly there may be some of whom we have not heard. If this party had been a Manitoba Government official we would not think so much about it—as in that case he naturally would have been looking after the interests of his own Province—but a Dominion Government official is paid by the Dominion as a whole. British Columbia pays about three times as much per head of population into the Dominion treasury as any other part of Canada, and instead of being benefited is misrepresented by the very people who are receiving our money. We have never yet got justice from the Dominion Government; they do nothing whatever to induce immigration here, or assist the efforts of private parties, but we do at least expect them to do nothing which will prevent the efforts of private parties bearing fruit. The remark quoted above would lead one to think that in the opinion of the speaker British Columbia was no place where a man could make a living, either at farming or anything else.

The very fact of the enormous contribution we make per head of population to the Dominion treasury, as against the contribution per head of the other Provinces in Canada (even the wealthy Province of Ontario), is the best evidence that we must be making money somewhere, or we could not possibly afford to pay this heavy contribution.

As regards the profits connected with the farm industry, it is true that on the Coast all our farm land has either got to be or has been cleared, dyked or drained, and on account of these preliminary operations, the price of our land may seem high to people on the prairies; on the other hand (quoting figures which we heard only yesterday from a man who has just come out from Manitoba), a good farm of 640 acres, about half of it under cultivation, with the necessary buildings, can be bought for $9,000 in Manitoba; the owner put $3,000 in the bank last year after paying all his expenses. We have no hesitation in saying that a farmer in this Province, who understands his business, can take one-fourth that area of land (say 160 acres), and save as much or more at the end of the year; in fact, he would save more than $3,000 if he was farming on the Lower Fraser Valley. He need not give $9,000 for the place; he could, probably, get one for $6,000 or $7,000, besides which, this amount of profit would be an annual affair, which he could count upon with certainty, not the result of a good year, when he had favorable climatic conditions as regards rainfall, frosts, etc. On the Lower Fraser Valley we do not need to consider these things, as we never have droughts and never have frosts; the crops are the same year by year, rarely varying between a good year and a bad year more than 15 per cent. As to a total failure, such a thing is unknown; we say nothing about our beautiful climate, which is too well known to need commenting on.

We trust you will be able to find room for our letter in your widely read paper. We know there are many people looking for information with regard to British Columbia—we judge this from the large number of enquiries we are constantly getting. We believe that the majority of people know too much about British Columbia to be misled by any such statement as the one referred to above; at the same time, it is so libelous and so misleading that we cannot allow it to pass without commenting.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, B.C., June 22nd, 1903.

Scale of Points for Judging Mutton Sheep.

General Appearance—	
Weight: score according to age	8
Form: long, level, deep, broad, low-set, stylish	10
Quality: clean bone, silky hair, fine skin, light in offal, yielding large percentage of meat	10
Condition: deep, even covering of firm flesh, especially in region of valuable cuts. Points indicating condition or ripeness are thick dock, back thickly covered with flesh, thick neck, full purse, full low flank, plump breast	10
Head and Neck—	
Muzzle: fine, mouth large, lips thin, nostrils large	1
Eyes: large, clear, placid	1
Face: short, clean-cut features	1
Forehead: broad, full	1
Ears: fine, erect	1
Neck: thick, short, throat free from folds	1
Fore Quarters—	
Shoulder vein: full	1
Shoulder: covered with flesh, compact on top, smooth	1
Brisket: projecting forward, breast wide	1
Legs: straight, short, wide apart, strong; forearm full, shank fine and smooth	1
Body—	
Chest: wide, deep, full, indicating constitution	8
Back: broad, straight, long, wide, thickly fleshed, ribs arched	10
Loin: thick, broad, long	10
Hind Quarters—	
Hips: far apart, level, smooth	2
Rump: long, level, wide to tail head	3
Thighs: full, deep, wide	3
Twist: plump, deep	3
Legs: straight, short, strong; shank smooth, fine	1
Wool—	
Kind: [illegible]c, territory, carpet or blanket.	
Class: c[illegible]bing, delaine or combing.	
Grade: fine, medium or coarse.	
Quantity: long, dense or even	4
Quality: fine, pure; crimp, close, regular, even	4
Condition: bright, sound, clean, soft, light	4
Total	100

UPPERMILL, ABERDEENSHIRE, SCOTLAND.

Home of W. S. Marr, noted Shorthorn breeder.

ON FARM OF J. NEAL, 7 MILES FROM STRATHCONA, ALTA.

The Greenway Pure-bred Sale.

The sale of pure-bred stock held by Hon. Thos. Greenway at Crystal City, on June 25th, brought together a large number of representative farmers and stockmen of Manitoba and a few from the Territories, Minnesota and Dakota. A special train left Winnipeg at seven o'clock, and when Crystal City was reached at mid-day over three hundred were on board. The representatives of the American agricultural press, who were returning from their Western trip, found it convenient to spend the day at Prairie Home, and went away pleased with what they had seen and the acquaintances they had made.

The sale began at one thirty, with Mr. T. C. Norris, Griswold, in the stand, and supported by Mr. S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, Alta. Although the bidding was slow and the sale lacked that enthusiasm that is common to pure-bred sales in the United States, yet on the average satisfactory prices were realized. There were no sensational figures recorded, and in a few cases the bidding advanced even further than was anticipated. A noticeable feature was the fact that the stock, with but one exception, will remain in Canada, and much of the best found its way into the hands of men who have hitherto been practically unheard of in live-stock circles. One could not fail to be impressed with the fact that this country is soon to make rapid strides in the production of live stock. The Prairie Home herd has been a credit to this country, but since we have new men that are aggressive enough to come forward and pay for the best stuff there is every reason to believe that in the immediate future the number of those in the ranks of the stockmen of this country who are deserving of honorable mention will be swelled to a great extent. The thirty-six females offered brought a total of $8,165, or an average of $266.70. Eleven bulls, including three which were sold at the dams' foot, brought a total of $2,170, an average of $197.27. The sale of cattle all together amounted to $10,335, or an average of $219.90 for 47 head sold.

COWS.

Matchless 25th; calved October, 1898; Alb. Lawson, Thorndale $500
Salem Pink; Nov., 1898; Dr. McConnell, Morden. 410
Lavinia's Blossom 3rd; Aug., 1899; Geo. Hamilton, Neepawa 400
Village Grace; Oct., 1900; J. G. Barron, Carberry 360
Bright Light of Prairie Home; Nov., 1901; Dr. McConnell 335
Ninga Jubilee Queen; Feb., 1898; J. G. Barron. 310
Bessie Bruce; Aug., 1899; Alex. Kennedy, Winkler 300
Queen of Athelstane; May, 1899; T. Fawcett, Gladstone 275
Marina; Jan., 1898; J. Lawrence, Clearwater. 275
Frieda; Nov., 1894; Alex. Kennedy 260
Village Princess; Dec., 1898; Alex. Kennedy..... 255
Cicely of Prairie Home; June, 1901; Dr. McConnell 250
Rose of Greenwood; April, 1903; J. Drewry, Cartwright 250
Miss Evergreen; March, 1901; H. P. Brown, Morden 250
Matchless 19th; Sept., 1896; J. Oliver, Manitou 235
Pansy of Prairie Home; Nov., 1899; W. McGill, Crystal City 230
Bracelet 8th; Jan., 1895; A. D. McDonald, Napinka 225
Scottish Queen of Prairie Home; July, 1901; Jas. Bray, Longburn 225
Matchless of Prairie Home; Feb., 1901; J. S. Robson, Manitou 205
Miss Earl; Feb., 1894; J. E. Peaker, Yorkton 200
Crimson Cloud; July, 1897; J. E. Peaker 195
Ruby Bruce; May, 1899; H. Johnston, Morden 185
Starling of Prairie Home; July, 1901; Rich Shore, Manitou 185
Primrose of Prairie Home; Nov., 1899; L. E. Thompson, Deloraine 180
Roan Lady; Jan., 1902; Wm. Henderson, Wakopa $180
Ruby of Prairie Home; Sept., 1900; Jas. Bray 175
9th Duchess of Rosedale; Nov., 1894; Jas. Bray. 170
Lavinia's Blossom of Prairie Home; Dec., 1901; J. E. Peaker 165
Golden Rose; Jan., 1902; A. G. Macdonald, Napinka 160
Crimson Flower of Prairie Home; Jan., 1902; J. Bray 145
Erica Beauty; Jan., 1901; J. E. Peaker 135
Red Blossom 2nd; Jan., 1902; Wm. Ryan, Ninga 100
Daisy Member; Oct., 1901; Wm. McGill, Crystal City 90
Princess Florence; March, 1902; Wm. Ryan..... 85
Hilda of Prairie Home; Feb., 1902; R. D. Wilson, Maringhurst 65

BULLS.

Sittyton Hero 7th; calved Sept., 1899; Geo. Kinnon, Lumsden, Assa. 775
Justice of Prairie Home; July, 1901; A. Macdonald, Brandon 220
Royal Caithness; Geo. Holmes, Crystal City..... 165
Lambora; June, 1901; G. F. Tweed, Crystal City 160
Sittyton Hero Yet; Nov., 1899; Jno. Menzies, Shoal Lake 135
Roan Duck; Nov. 15, 1902; W. Johnston, Deloraine 115
Royal Victor; May, 1902; C. Simpson, Pilot Mound 80
Royal Master; E. K. Spoonheim, Grand Forks, N. D. 75
Bull calf, 9 months old, out of Primrose of Prairie Home; Wm. Greystone, Newdale 175
Bull calf, 9 months old, out of Queen of Athelstine; W. G. Styles, Rosser, Man. 165
Bull calf, 7 months old, out of Bracelet 8th; T. E. Fawcett, Gladstone 105

The Clydesdale stallion, Royal Reward 2nd, was bought by J. Menzies, Shoal Lake, for $400.

Only a few hogs were sold, for which only moderate prices were realized.

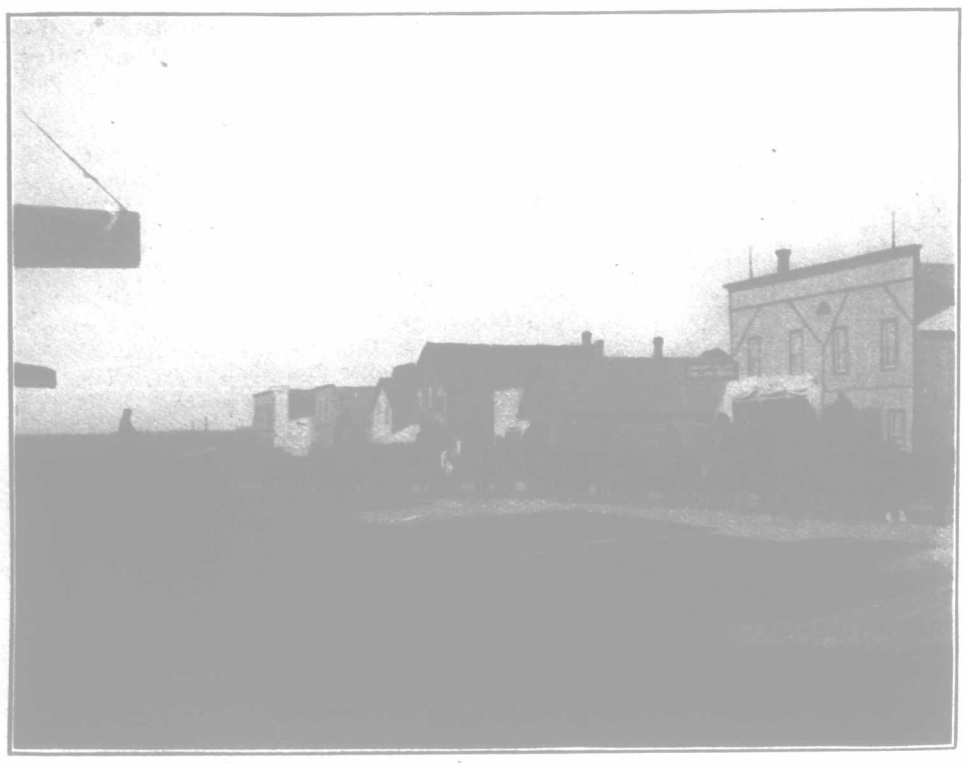
The Judging Competitions.

The liberal prizes given by the Winnipeg and Brandon Exhibition Associations for proficiency in live-stock judging, open to farmers and farmers' sons not over twenty-five years, should draw out keen competition. The "Farmer's Advocate" donated a sweepstakes gold medal at each of the exhibitions above named for the competitor making the highest total score in judging horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, mutton sheep and bacon hogs. Competitors at Winnipeg will be judged on the following basis: correct placing, 45 points; reasons for placing, 40 points; style of doing work, 10 points; time occupied in judging, 5 points. Judging to take place July 23rd, at 9.30 a. m.

Flour and Oat Mills in Man. and N.-W.T.

	Flour Bbls	Oatmeal Bbls.
Austin—Walter Clifford	150	
Altona—Altona Milling Co.	75	
Arden—Wilson & Co.	100	
Birtle—Arrow Milling Co.	150	
Baldur—Band & McDonnell	75	
Boissevain—J. W. Knittell & Co.	200	
Brandon—A. Kelly & Co.	350	125
Brandon—Alexander & Law	300	
Carberry—C. J. Hurt	150	
Crystal City—J. F. Greenway	125	
Carnduff—Smith & Hunter	75	
Carman—Carman Roller Mills	100	
Calgary—Calgary Milling Co.	175	
Cardston—Cardston Milling Co.	75	
Deloraine	75	
Duck Lake—Wm. Stobart & Co.	15	
Duck Lake—Duck Lake Milling Co.	50	
Dauphin—Dauphin Milling Co.	50	
Dominion City—The Hutterische Society	35	
Elkhorn—C. F. Travis	75	
Edmonton—Dowling Milling Co.	100	
Edmonton—Brackman-Ker Milling Co.		100
Emerson—Geo. Pocock & Son.	100	
Fort Saskatchewan	100	
Grenfell—Grenfell Milling Co.	50	
Gretna—J. P. Friesen & Son.	100	
Glenboro—J. W. Cochrane	75	
Gladstone—R. Muir & Co.	200	
Holmfield—Harrison Bros.	100	
Hartney—Innes & Hill	150	
Headingly—Headingly Milling Co.	200	
Holland—Thos. Robertson	50	
Hamiota—Basler & Bridgeman	75	
Hague—Webber Bros.	75	
Indian Head—Wilson & Wilson	125	
Killarney—Young & Buck	100	
La Riviere—Peters & Co.	75	
Lacombe—C. R. Mathias	30	
Leduc—Findlay	75	
Marquette—Geo. Buckpitt	50	
Macgregor—Rogers Bros.	125	
Morden—C. F. Heckles	125	
Manitou—Manitou Milling Co.	100	
Melita—Lamont & McCallum	150	
Minnedosa—Henry Mutton	75	
Millwood—G. A. Davenport	100	
Moose Jaw—D. McLean	250	
Neepawa—Manitoba Milling Co.	150	
Oak Lake—Leitch Bros.	250	
Oak Bank	75	
Portage la P.—L. of Woods Milling Co.	1,000	
Portage la Prairie—Alex. Brown & Co.	300	
Portage la Prairie—Metcalfe & Son.		75
Plum Coulee—Harder & Wiens	100	
Prince Albert—Hudson's Bay Co.	100	
Prince Albert—Joseph Kidd	100	
Pilot Mound—Dow & Curry		100
Qu'Appelle—D. Moore	100	
Regina—B. Friel	125	
Rosthern—Dawson & McEwen	25	
Rosthern—Webber Bros.	100	
Rapid City—G. McCulloch & Co.	150	
Russell—Plowman & Atkinson	60	
Rhineland—Peter Muller	60	
Strathcona—Edmonton Milling Co.	100	
Saskatoon—Leslie & Wilson	60	
Selkirk—Gillie & Mallory	75	
Souris—McCulloch & Heriot	300	
Sidney—C. J. Hurt	60	
Stonewall—Higham & Leslie	75	
St. Jean—	75	
Treherne—E. Wiechman	125	
Virden—Nichols, Hubbard & Brine.	50	
Vermilion—Hudson's Bay Co.	50	
Winnipeg—Ogilvie Milling Co.	3,000	375
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.	200	
Wapella—James Sanders	75	
Whitewood—James Sanders.	50	
Winkler—Winkler Milling Co.	125	
Wetaskiwin—Wetaskiwin Milling Co.	50	
Wawanesa—Russell & Snider	100	
Yorkton—Levi Beck	100	
Total	12,520	775

LONE ISLAND PARK, C. DRUMMOND HAY, BELMONT.



MARKETING PORK IN RED DEER, ALTA.—WINTER SCENE.

Carberry Plowing Match.

The first annual plowing match under the auspices of Carberry Plain Plowing Society took place on the 24th of June on a field of stubble, kindly lent to the society by Mr. Andrew Watt. The field was about two and a half miles from the town of Carberry. The soil was all that could be desired for the purposes of a plowing match, and under the rules of the Association the competitors started with a fair field and no favors. They were somewhat late in turning out in the morning, but all the men finished their lands in good time. The weather was magnificent—a clear, hot sun with a cool breeze. The judges were Messrs. James Henderson, P. Elder, H. Nicol, all of Brandon, and M. Collins, of Carberry. The competition was divided into five classes, into which the following numbers of competitors entered, and prizes were offered as follows:

No. 1.—14-inch Gang—for Men and Boys; three competitors: 1st prize—Suit of clothes by W. Garland, value $10, and $5 cash; 2nd prize—5 sacks Union Jack flour by C. J. Hurt, value $10; 3rd prize—Pair of pants by N. N. McDougall, value $6; 4th prize—Pair fine boots by W. G. Murphy & Co., value $5.

No. 2.—12-inch Gang for Men and Boys; two competitors: 1st prize—Washing machine by Brown & Armstrong, value $10, and $5 cash; 2nd prize—Carving set by Ben. Stewart, value $10; 3rd prize—Pair pants by J. E. Rowe, value $6; 4th prize—Neckyoke by R. Dreavor, value $2.50.

No. 3.—14-inch Walking Plow for Men; local; eleven competitors: 1st prize—Waterproof coat by T. U. Brough, value $10, and $5 cash; 2nd prize—Easy chair by A. Robertson, value $7, and one set of whiffletrees by John Marshall, value $3; 3rd prize—Sickle grinder by Jos. Aikenhead, value $6.50; 4th prize—Set of carvers by W. B. Shannon & Co., value $5.

No. 4.—14-inch Walking Plow, Boys under 17; two competitors: 1st prize—Gents' furnishings by Bert Manville, value $10, and $5 cash; 2nd prize—Goods by Harvey Gilmore, value $5, and $5 cash; 3rd prize—Musical album by G. S. Haslam, value $3, and one chair by W. D. Munroe, value $2; 4th prize—Pirt's Condition Powders, value $2.

No. 5.—All Comers, 14-inch Walking Plow; four competitors: 1st prize—Cash, $18; 2nd prize—Cash, $10.

No. 6.—Special for the Best Turnout, competing in Events No. 1, 2, 3, 4: 1st prize—Special by Ed. Morton, one set single harness, value $18; 2nd prize—Grain pickler by Robt. Davidson, value $11; 3rd prize—Sickle grinder by Swan & White, value $6.50.

No. 7.—Special Sweepstake Cup, donated by Ben. A. Huckell, Carberry, for plowman awarded the highest number of points. The cup to be held by the winner for one year. The cup becomes the property of the plowman winning the same at three consecutive matches.

In all, twenty-two men entered the competition. The work on a whole was highly creditable and the winning lands were exceptionally well plowed. The competition was a close one, and gave the judges some thought to award the prizes. This being the first plowing match of the society, it was looked upon a good deal in the light of an experiment. No experiment could be more of a success, for in every respect the Carberry match was a gratifying exhibition. Several hundreds of spectators visited the field during the day, and the keenest interest was taken in the work done and the methods of doing it. The plowmen were a fine, hearty lot of fellows, and the horses were as fine a lot as could be gathered together anywhere. The three teams winning the prizes for the best turnout were magnificent animals, and they were greatly admired by the interested crowd of spectators. They were dressed in fine harness, and in their correct proportions; they looked fine as they walked along, pulling the plows with the grace of ease.

The country looked splendid, and every indication of a bumper crop was to be seen all over the district. One peculiar characteristic of the Carberry district was practically demonstrated on the field on which the match was held. The day being hot, the spectators and horses were much in need of water to drink. The difficulty was overcome by some responsible person procuring a cistern pump and about twenty feet of pipe. The pipe was driven down through the easily-yielding soil and sand. At a depth of 23 feet water was found in abundance, and in less than half an hour from the start of the operation a free flow of clear spring water was procured.

A representative of the "Farmer's Advocate" visited the field and procured some photographs, which will be published later.

Following is the prize list:

Competition No. 1.—14-inch Gang, Men and Boys: 1st, K. Murchison; 2nd, Bert Johnston; 3rd, F. Truesdall.

Competition No. 2.—12-inch Gang, Men or Boys: 1st, James Hope; 2nd, D. Fetterley.

Competition No. 3.—14-inch Walking Plow, Men: 1st, D. Manson; 2nd, H. Lyons; 3rd, William Lawson; 4th, W. Gardner.

Competition No. 4.—14-inch Walking Plow, Boys: 1st, N. Rasmussen; 2nd, C. Dennstedt.

Competition No. 5.—14-inch Walking Plow, open to all comers: 1st, John Stott, Brandon; 2nd, G. S. Charleson, Brandon; 3rd, C. Webster, Brandon; 4th, William Rogers, Macgregor.

Prize for Best Turnout.—1st, R. Dodds; 2nd, H. Lyons; 3rd, K. Murchison.

Sweepstakes Cup.—D. Manson.

The arrangements were carried out without a hitch and the directors are to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a capable and energetic secretary as Mr. Euston Hope proved himself to be. The Carberry Plowing Match having made such a grand start, we trust it will increase and prosper every year.

Flatt & Son's Yorkshire Sale.

The large and enthusiastic company of farmers and breeders brought together by the announcement of the auction sale at Hamilton, Ont., on June 25th, of the seventy head of Large English Yorkshire hogs imported by Messrs. D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., were delighted with the character and quality of the importation, which quite exceeded their highest expectations and fully justified all that had been claimed for it. The remarkable uniformity of approved type, smoothness and high-class quality was the admiration of all present, and the result of the bidding, an average of $115 per head, amply sustained Mr. Flatt's sound judgment and business sagacity in rightly reading the signs and requirements of the times. While Canadian farmers, alive to the importance of the bacon trade and of the fitness of the Yorkshires to meet that trade, were present in large numbers, and bid pluckily all through the sale securing a good share of the best of the offering, the presence of a number of United States breeders, and their purchase of a large percentage of the best, augurs well for the future of the breed and of the trade on this continent. The presence of a lady bidder and buyer, persistently competing for the best in the sale of swine, was a novel feature to Canadians, and Mrs. Wilcox, representing the Wilcox Co. of White Bear, Minnesota, displayed excellent judgment in her selections, securing 14 head, for which her bill was $2,035, or an average of $145 each, and including the grand boar, Borrowfield Clipper, at $290, the highest-priced male in the sale. Mr. J. H. Canfield, Lake Park, Minn., was one of the principal buyers, claiming nine among the best at an average of $180, and including the beautiful and typical yearling sow, Summerhill Dalmeny Cotgrave Lady Frost, bred by the Earl of Rosebery, at $400, the highest price of the sale, and the first animal offered. The sale was admirably conducted in every respect. The auctioneers, Messrs. Ingram, Robson and Smith, did excellent work, well sustaining the interest throughout. The purchases included a sow, Summerhill Nottingham Lady Sarah 17th, and a boar, Summerhill Dalmeny Turk 2nd, for Mr. E. R. James, Rosser, Man.

White Flour.

At the Millers' National Convention, held in Detroit during the first week in June, the following resolution, dealing with a condition that is not unknown in Canada, was unanimously passed:

Whereas, persistent attempts are being made to deceive the public as to the food and economic value of white bread made from roller-process flour, and

Whereas, scientific tests made by the United States Government have shown that the statements made by manufacturers of that legion of so-called whole-wheat flours and cereal foods grossly misrepresent their value as compared with white or patent flour. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that the executive officers of the Millers' National Federation be requested and empowered to employ Prof. H. M. Snyder to immediately prepare for the Federation an article to be issued under its auspices, which shall set forth in such a manner as to be an object lesson to the world, the true value of white flour, refuting the absolutely false statements and charges made in regard to patent flour, and giving in a condensed but thoroughly comprehensive form the results of investigations showing the comparative cost of flour and the various cereals and breakfast foods and their nutritive value.

St. Louis World's Fair Notes.

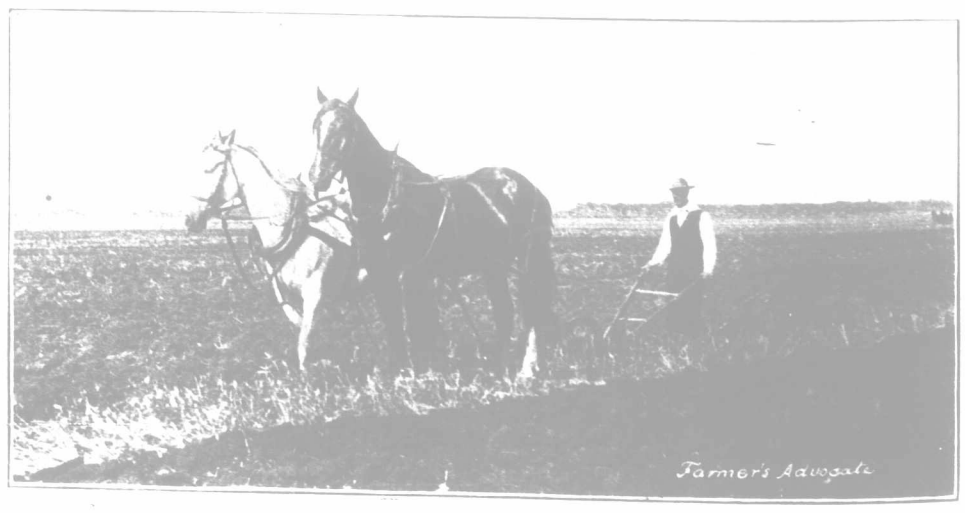
On the 37 acres of ground devoted to the live stock department at the World's Fair at St. Louis are being built 2,800 stalls. Two thousand four hundred of these are open stalls, five by ten feet. The remaining 490 are box stalls, ten by ten feet. In addition, four octagonal dairy barns will provide 140 open stalls and 28 box stalls.

The American Jersey Cattle Club is preparing to install a herd of Jersey cows at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that will eclipse all previous Jersey exhibitions. New England, New York and Eastern States have all already shipped 15 cows to Jerseyville, Ills., where they will be held until the opening of the fair. It is the intention to select the best 40 Jersey cows in the world to take part in the dairy test.

A million roses will bloom at once in the vast rose garden at the World's Fair. Four acres are set to strong and vigorous rose trees. Thirty of the largest exhibitors have sent their choicest stock, and each will strive for first place in the judgment of the jury and people. This vast rose garden with its 50,000 rose trees lies east of the great Palace of Agriculture. The planting was begun early in April. The center of the garden is at the main entrance to the Palace of Agriculture, a grand structure 1,600 feet long and 500 feet deep.

Lumber Combine.

Mr. Justice Richards has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to enquire into the charge that the lumber dealers have formed a combine for the restraint of trade.



EARNEST GARWIN,

Winner of 1st prize, open professional class, Bird's Hill plowing match, June 11th, 1903.

Manual Training: What is It?

BY WM. J. WARTERS, SUPT. MANUAL TRAINING, WINNIPEG.

What is manual training, and why is it now introduced into public schools throughout the civilized world? This is a question every thinking man and woman should be able readily to answer; for are we not, all of us, intensely interested in everything that affects our children and their welfare. Into their hands we shall place the future of this Western land of ours, and it is our duty and privilege to see that they are so equipped that they may be able to fully realize its possibilities and to efficiently carry out the destinies of their splendid heritage.

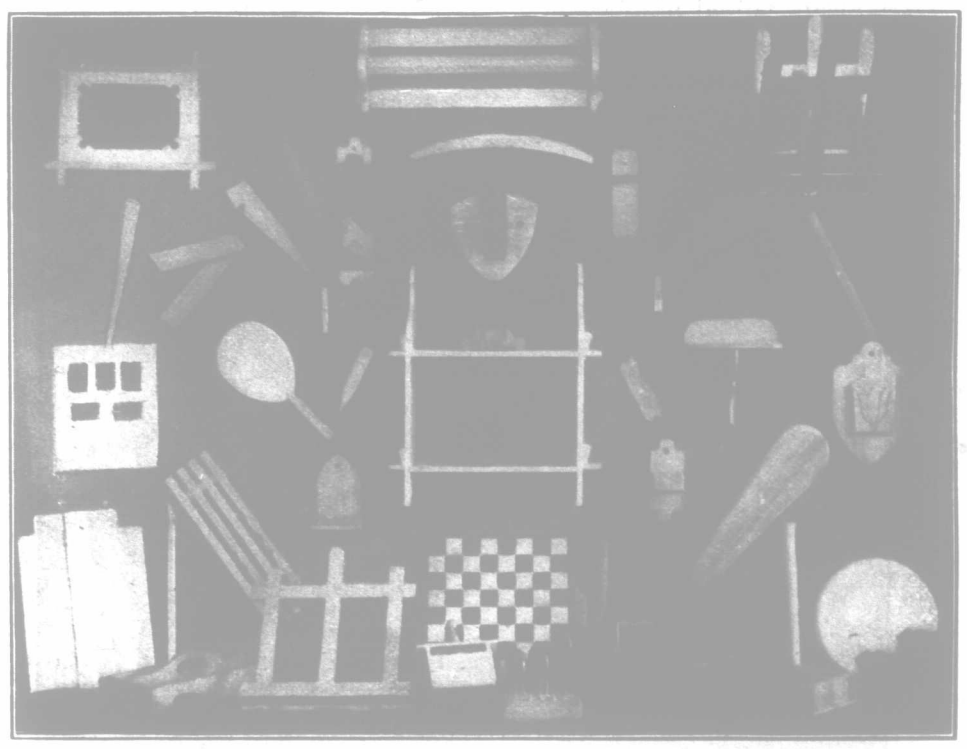
By manual training boys and girls will be made handy men and women; able to do things for themselves, to appreciate difficulties and to overcome them. Is not the hand the most useful part of our bodies, and is it right that no special provision should be made for its training and development in our public schools? When the fingers are supple, when the whole body is craving to be active, at the time of unbounded enthusiasm in childhood's and youthful days is the time for this training. How many men, and women too, deplore daily that they are not able to do this thing or that, which would add so much to the comfort and pleasures of their homes! But they are not handy enough. To be able to drive a nail straight, to mend a door, a gate, or some simple piece of machinery; to construct this or that; to know the best material for this use or the other; to understand the hundred and one things which go to make up the difference between a man who can do and one who can only plan and dream; to be master of all these, is to change failure into never-ending success. Nowhere in the wide world is it so necessary that boys and girls should become men and women of action than it is in a pioneer land like our own, which holds out untold wealth to those who can do and dare. "No drones allowed" is written large across the Western sky. We have no use for the lazy, so we must see to it that our children are taught to love work. Active they will be, it is only natural, whether we like it or not, and if this activity is not directed into useful channels while it is raw and young, it will find an outlet for itself in destructive habits and useless and enervating forms of pleasure. If you want to see love of work exemplified, when you next visit Winnipeg come into our schools, or when you come to the fair see our exhibit. A few of our boys will be there, and their aptitude in handicraft will be illustrated by a display of models, etc.

We have already one form of manual training in this city. Our rooms are fitted up for woodwork, and each boy has a bench and tools for his use. Any schoolday you can find about 100 of our boys busy and happy, for they are making something and taking part in the production they see going on around them, learning to love labor for its own sake. Their interest in their home and the home-life so dear to us all grows and increases in intensity as they add one or more little things to its equipment, for they are living and working not for themselves alone, but that they may give the product of their exertions to this or that friend, and because they feel that father and mother lovingly appreciate their efforts to please and their skill in handiwork. A happy childhood is one which is full of interests, where there is always something for fingers to do, and no idle thoughts can intrude. Is this worth having?

Remember, too, that this is no new idea. It has been tried and tested under all conditions, and found successful all over the world. I am not speaking of a fad of my own, but of a form of education advocated for centuries by leading educationists, universally approved of and adopted by every civilized nation on the globe.

I am not attacking our present system. Manual training is not intended to take the place of books, but to supplement them. Nowhere is the work more appreciated than in rural districts, for there it makes the school more like home, and appeals more readily to the child born and bred on the farm. Many of our children dread the thought of school, with its inevitable, close application to study and concentration of thought; amid, to them, the often uncongenial surrounding of nothing but books; but add this or that employment and all is changed. The schoolhouse becomes a second home, tasks are cheerfully undertaken, the dreaded lessons mastered with ease, for what have been dull theories, which had life only in the minds of others, have now become accomplished facts, put into practice with their own hands. Home and school become one, a blessed consummation indeed, for without the sympathy and help of the parents, the work of the teachers must inevitably fail, no matter how well fitted they may be or how hard they may strive. That manual training strengthens this union of home and school is one more link between it and every successful system of education.

Woodwork is not the only form of manual training, though, unfortunately, it is the only one established with us at present. To be entirely successful, it should be continuous throughout the school-life of our children. It must begin in Grade I., and not end until the child is launched into the world a right-thinking, self-acting being, self-dependent, and ready and willing to do his or her part in the world around. Musicians have long found out that unless the training of the fingers and the ears be begun at a very early age, no perfection of skill can ever be attained. This is equally true of the eye and hand. If a child is to acquire perfect muscular control of these members, their development must be fostered at the earliest possible moment.



MODELS USED IN MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, WINNIPEG.

Clay-modelling for very young children is a most attractive form of activity, and after a little practice only the tips of the fingers will be soiled. It is of untold benefit in teaching the shapes and forms of common objects, and something of their nature too. That it is the easiest form of expressing in the art of making is evidenced by the fondness for "mud pies" so eagerly displayed by the youngest workers of our race.

Paper folding makes an exceedingly appropriate and efficient second step, and wherever this has been introduced it has been enthusiastically welcomed by both pupils and teachers. It is impossible here to go into a detailed description of the various forms of manual training, but a wide scope for choice is offered by cardboard modelling, wirework, knifework, basketwork, woodwork and metalwork. In fact, every form of handicraft is of the greatest value educationally. In some districts one form would be more suitable than another, but the greater the variety the more diversified the exercises, the more beneficial will be the work to our children. Woodwork, because of the great number of tools used, and the number-less exercises involved, is most popular everywhere. When a boy first commences our work here, he draws the object he is about to make, and then makes whatever he has drawn from his own copy. He is given a sample of white pine to be planed and sawn to dimensions given, and through this he is able to judge any lumber he may use, and give his opinion as to its kind. Before using any other kind of material he planes up a sample of it, and when he has five, mounts them on cardboard and writes a short description of each, thus becoming familiar with the various kinds of lumber in general use. Then follows a number of different models, each one useful, and our boys progress according to their ability, some being able to at once attack the more difficult, but none being allowed to attempt more than they are able to accomplish successfully. Original work is encouraged in every way possible, and any alteration in design or construction suggested by the pupil, if suitable to the work in hand, is encouraged by the teacher. I must, however, fail if I try to convey to you in words all that is meant and accomplished by these exercises. I can only reiterate once more: Come and see for yourselves. You are always welcome at any of our rooms, and any of the boys of Winnipeg will cheerfully show you the way.

There is a still more important and deeper motive for the introduction of manual training into every school, not so easy to understand, but one which must weigh with us in our consideration of it. I mean its value as an educator. As a means of developing the brain, as a character-builder, as a strengthener of the nervous system, it is advocated by all the leading authorities of the day. Learned physiologists tell us that a portion of the brain, termed the motor centers, is directly developed by the sense of touch, as found in the hand; that the most important parts of the brain can be more readily developed by the systematic use of this sense than by any other means; that much of the irresolution and nervousness so prevalent among us is caused by lack of muscular control, and that this can be overcome by the judicious use of handicrafts in our public schools.

BOYS AT WORK IN THE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL, WINNIPEG.

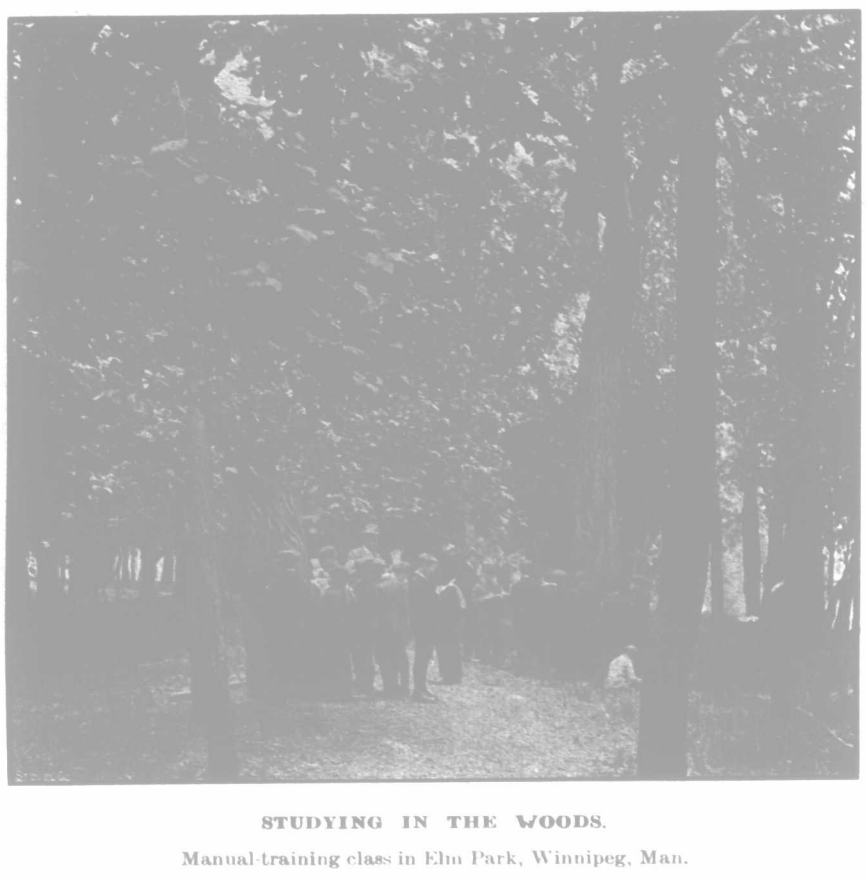
Carlyle says: "Man is a tool-using animal. He can use tools; he can devise tools. With tools the granite mountains melt into dust before him; he kneads iron as if it were soft paste; seas are his smooth highways; wind and fire his unwearying steeds. Nowhere do you find him without tools; without tools he is nothing; with tools he is all."

The greatest civilizing force in the world is the hand of man. How can we then neglect its culture? A boy who has tested himself and his powers will more readily adapt himself to his surroundings. One of the greatest wastes is that of misdirected energy, caused by the want of a perfect knowledge of what we ourselves are able to do and accomplish successfully. Boys come into our woodworking rooms with a most exaggerated idea of their power to do, and are swiftly convinced that here, at least, there can be no boastfulness, no trusting to fanciful imagination, but that they must show by their works what they are and what they intend to be. Each step is tested and faults discovered by the pupils themselves, and thus the habit of using their own judgment and not depending on that of others is inculcated. "There is something not solid in the good that is done for us. The best discovery the discoverer makes for himself."

As each child realizes the possibilities to be attained by work and its own exertions, there is cultivated a persevering and indomitable will to overcome all obstacles to progress. Concentration of thought is not obtained by effort, for there is a looking forward to the completion of the thing in hand, which causes the whole mind to voluntarily fix its whole energies on carrying it out to the best of its ability. There can be no deception; each boy will judge himself as readily as his teacher can. The slovenly boy stands committed before the whole community by the work displayed before him. He dislikes this advertising of his shortcomings, and henceforth determines to show others as well as himself what he is made of. I am not writing from imagination, but from hard facts, to be verified by anyone who will take the trouble, or, rather, pleasure, to visit our rooms. Backward boys at their books discover unknown qualities which make new men of them, for they find out that even they may excel at something. It attracts the too-studious boy from his books, and gives him that desirable commodity, a sound mind in a sound body. It is not enough that our children shall know, but it is necessary that they shall understand how to use the knowledge they acquire, both for their own happiness and that of others.

It is the bounden duty of everyone not only to be interested in but to thoroughly understand why this or that subject is added to the curriculum of our schools. The education of our children is more a responsibility of the parents than it is of the teachers, and I fully realize the great weight resting on the latter. Whose love and interest can equal that of father and mother?—who so likely to thoroughly appreciate anything that benefits their little ones? It is, then, to parents that I especially appeal. Do we love our children? is an unnecessary question in this blessed land of ours, but that it shall remain so, let us be sure that all we do for them is really for their welfare. Educate our children, is the cry, and one of the answers is the institution of manual training. This does not mean technical education, nor trade teaching of any kind, but an added means of increasing the mental capacity of any child, no matter what its future life may hold. Why, of all the means of expression which we are so careful to develop, should we neglect the greatest of them all—the sense of touch? Are we up-to-date? Then we must have manual training as an integral part of our public school system. Every Province in the Dominion, with the one solitary exception of Manitoba, has taken the matter in hand, and the various Governments are doing all they can to keep abreast of the ever-advancing tide. What are we going to do? It rests with you, the people of this great Western land. The Winnipeg School Board are doing their share; it is time for others to move. Ask anyone who has studied this question if it is worth its cost? Can we afford? We cannot afford to lose its benefits. Let us see to it, then, that we have, at least, equal advantages with others. Nay, let it be our fixed determination that our children shall be as well equipped as any of their future competitors; that they shall be doers as well as thinkers; that they may leave their works behind them to inspire future generations. Let us ever remember that the mightiest writer of history on the surface of this earth is the all-powerful hand of man, and that if we neglect its training or the developments of its capabilities to their fullest extent, the responsibility and its consequences rests on us and ours.

"It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy; and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity."



STUDYING IN THE WOODS.

Manual-training class in Elm Park, Winnipeg, Man.

Barr Discarded.

The all-British colony have discarded the name Barr, and adopted the designation "Britannia" for the settlement.

WINNERS IN CLASS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE AT BIRD'S HILL PLOWING MATCH.

1. J. Hoddinott. 2. Ben Smith. 3. Harry Bushel.

Winnipeg Markets.

Cattle.—Steers in prime fat condition are rather scarce. The price is firm at 5c. for top and 4¼c. to 4¼c. for ordinary butchers' cattle.

Sheep.—Ontario continues to supply the rather limited shipments, practically nothing coming from the West. The price is firm at from 4¼c. to 5c. Lambs are selling at $4 to $4.50.

Hogs.—Supply is plentiful; in fact, more so than at any time during the year, and the quality is fairly good. Prices have declined; 6c. off cars at Winnipeg being quoted for the best standard bacon hogs.

Horses.—There is still a good demand for horses of all kinds at high prices.

DRESSED MEATS.

Beef.—Market is firm at 7½c. to 8½c.

Veal.—A fair supply is arriving, and is firm at 10c.

Mutton.—Supply is limited, selling at 11½c. to 12c per pound.

Pork.—7½c. to 8c. per pound.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Eggs are rather scarce, and the price has had a tendency to advance; 13c. to 14c. may be quoted as the standard for fresh-gathered eggs, although as high as 15½c. is being paid for small lots.

Domestic poultry continues very high in price, and the supply very small. Prices are the same as quoted in our last report.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Dairy Butter.—There is a slightly increasing supply, and the demand is fair. Prices are considerably declined from last report. Choice is worth 13½c.

Creamery Butter.—Factories are somewhat stiff to sell at the prices offered; 19½c. is paid only for a really fancy article. Reports from Montreal speak highly of the quality of the butter shipped and the neatness in packing.

Cheese.—The amount offered has not been large, and the market is unsettled, prices varying from 9½c. to 11½c. Wholesale dealers decline to pay the latter figure, and very little trade is being done in car lots

GRAIN MARKETS.

The wheat market has been steady, and prices, though subjected to occasional fluctuations, have advanced slightly since our last report. Crop prospects continue bright. No. 1 hard is selling at 81c.; No. 1 northern, 79½c.; No. 2 northern, 77c.

Oats.—A plentiful supply is reported, both in farmers' loads and in car lots. Prices are: No. 1 white, 32c.; No. 2 white, 30c. to 31c., and feed oats, 29c. to 30c., on the track at Winnipeg.

Hay.—There is an increased supply, and prices have again declined, $6 to $6.50 being the price for freshly-baled, on the track at Winnipeg.

Flour.—Flour has advanced 10c. per sack, and trade is brisk, both in domestic and foreign shipments. No. 1 patent is quoted at $2.15; No. 2 at $2; and No. 3 at $1.75.

Bran and Shorts.—Bran, $16.50 per ton; shorts, $18.50.

Ground Feed.—Prices remain unchanged, and the demand is nominal.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes.—Prices still tend to rise. The quality is good for the season. Fresh vegetables continue to increase in supply and prices are becoming easier.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, July 7.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, $4.80 to $5.40; poor to medium, $3.90 to $4.65; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.40; cows, $1.50 to $3.75; heifers, $2.25 to $4.45; canners, $1.50 to $2.75; bulls, $2 to $4; calves, $2.50 to $5.75.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers', $5.70 to $5.85; good to choice heavy, $5.70 to $5.80; rough heavy, $5.40 to $5.65; light, $5.70 to $5.95; bulk of sales, $5.65 to $5.80.

Sheep—Good to choice wethers, $3.75 to $4.25; fair to choice mixed, $3 to $3.75; native lambs, $3.50 to $6.40.

British Live Stock Markets.

London, July 7.—Live cattle steady at 11½c. to 12c. per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 10½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9½c. per lb.

Death of W. B. Watt.

As we go to press, the telegraph wires bring the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. William Barrie Watt, of Salem, Ontario, the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, which took place at his home on July 1st. Mr. Watt underwent a critical surgical operation for a peculiar internal ailment in the Guelph hospital in September last. The operation was, apparently, successful, and he had so improved as to be able to attend the Winter Fair at Guelph in December, but later complications set in which could not be overcome, and for the last three months he had been a great sufferer. He was in his 57th year at the time of his death. He was highly respected and esteemed by stockmen throughout the Dominion, and will be greatly missed from their ranks.

LUMBER SCENE NEAR LEDUC, ALTA.

Separated Milk as Food for Calves.

It is questionable if anybody doubts the superiority of new milk as the premier food for calves. A good article has, however, a limit to its value, and where separated milk is plentiful, and new milk scarce, the former, with all its faults, may be the cheaper of the two. All who understand calf rearing and feeding, and know the difference between ordinary skim milk and separated milk, realize the impossibility of equal results from the two classes of milk when used in the same manner. To do so is to expect the impossible. Provided both are of the same degree of freshness, separated milk is quite a good food; but old-fashioned skim milk is better. From the food point of view, separated milk and skim milk only differ in one respect, viz., that the former contains from 1-10 to 1-4 of 1 per cent. of butter-fat, while the latter usually contains at least 1 per cent., and often more. Ordinary skim milk is, therefore, from four to ten times richer in fat than separated milk, or, in other words, skim milk contains from ½ lb. to 1 lb. of butter-fat more than separated milk in every 100 lbs. Presuming new milk to contain 3½ per cent. of fat, skim milk to have 1 to 1¼ per cent., and separated milk ¼ per cent., this will be equal to 56 ozs. in the first, 16 to 20 ozs. in the second, and 4 ozs. in the third, of pure fat per 100 lbs. of milk. For our purpose, 100 lbs. of milk may be looked on as ten gallons, so that one-tenth of the above figures represents the amount of fat in ounces in each gallon of milk. If a calf gets 1½ gallons of milk per day, it would receive about 3 ozs. of fat in ordinary skim milk, and only a little over ½ oz. in separated milk. This addition, daily, of from 2 to 2½ ozs. of such a nutritive and easily-digested food as pure butter-fat is a valuable gain to the food, and is sufficient to account for a very great increase in the live weight of any animal to which it is given. Anyone can, therefore, easily see that separated milk is unsuited for feeding alone to calves. It, however, contains much the same casein, albumen and milk sugar as whole milk or old-fashioned skim milk, which are of equally as great importance from the food point of view as the fat, so that the fat is really the only point in which the two kinds of milk differ. The whole question of the profitable use of separated milk as a food for calves depends on whether or not the abstracted fat can be replaced by some other substance.

When new milk is given to calves the first four or six weeks of their existence, there is no great difficulty in supplying the calf with supplemental food to make good the deficiency of the skim milk. The calf is then at an age which permits its using other foods to a greater or less extent, so that the deficiency of the skim milk is not noticed to the same extent as is the case when separated milk is used. Owing to the ready market at the creameres for new milk, there is also now a greater tendency than formerly to restrict the quantity and shorten the period during which new milk is given. This tendency is found to apply to every district where milk can be easily sold. For an immediate prospect of a return in cash for the milk sold to the creameries or elsewhere, compared with the more distant one when the calf is sold as a yearling or heifer, the food of the calf is often restricted in a degree greater than experience warrants as profitable. This further intensifies the stunting process in the growth of the calf, and it is not to be wondered at that dealers and feeders have become alarmed and have put all the blame on separated milk. There is, however, no occasion for alarm, but considerable necessity for further inquiry, in order to find out how far and with what advantage supplemental foods can be added to separated milk when fed to calves.

In converting new milk into separated milk, it has already been shown that nothing is added to it, and pure fat alone is drawn from it. The great question, therefore, for the calf feeder is, can this valuable butter-fat be replaced by any cheaper fat and yet give satisfactory results. It is very unlikely that any fat will ever give better results in calf feeding than the original fat of milk. A good article may, however, at times be bought too dear, and at the present price of butter the use of the fat of milk for feeding calves seems a very costly food. There are also good grounds for believing that much better financial results might in many cases be obtained if the butter-fat were sold for human consumption, and some cheaper, and yet easily-digested, fat purchased for the use of the calves. The experience of the last three or four years has proved without doubt that good results can be obtained by adding about two ounces of cod-liver oil to the daily supply of separated milk. The addition of this quantity of oil brings the separated milk up to about the same percentage of fat as good skim milk. Those who have been most successful with this food recommend the use of new milk for about a month, after which the new milk may gradually be withdrawn, and a fully greater quantity of separated milk substituted, to the daily supply of which two ounces of cod-liver oil has been added. A few rearers have successfully used fully more than this quantity of oil without producing any purgative effects, but while some calves can easily digest more, others cannot, and this seeems a safe limit. Instead of increasing the quantity of oil, it is found better to encourage the calves to eat a little of the best procurable linseed cake, or to add to the milk a little jelly made from ground linseed and boiling water. During their second month calves will eat about half a pound of linsed cake per day, or somewhat less of linseed meal, in addition to their supply of separated milk and cod-liver oil. As the calf gets older the linseed cake may be gradually increased, or it may have other substances added to it, such as well-boiled oatmeal. A small quantity of fresh well-made hay or young grass should be given early to each calf, as they begin to chew hay earlier than many people suppose. Some rearers have had good results from the addition of other substances besides cod-liver oil, linseed cake and oatmeal to separated milk, and it is not improbable that the best food or mixture of foods may not yet be discovered.

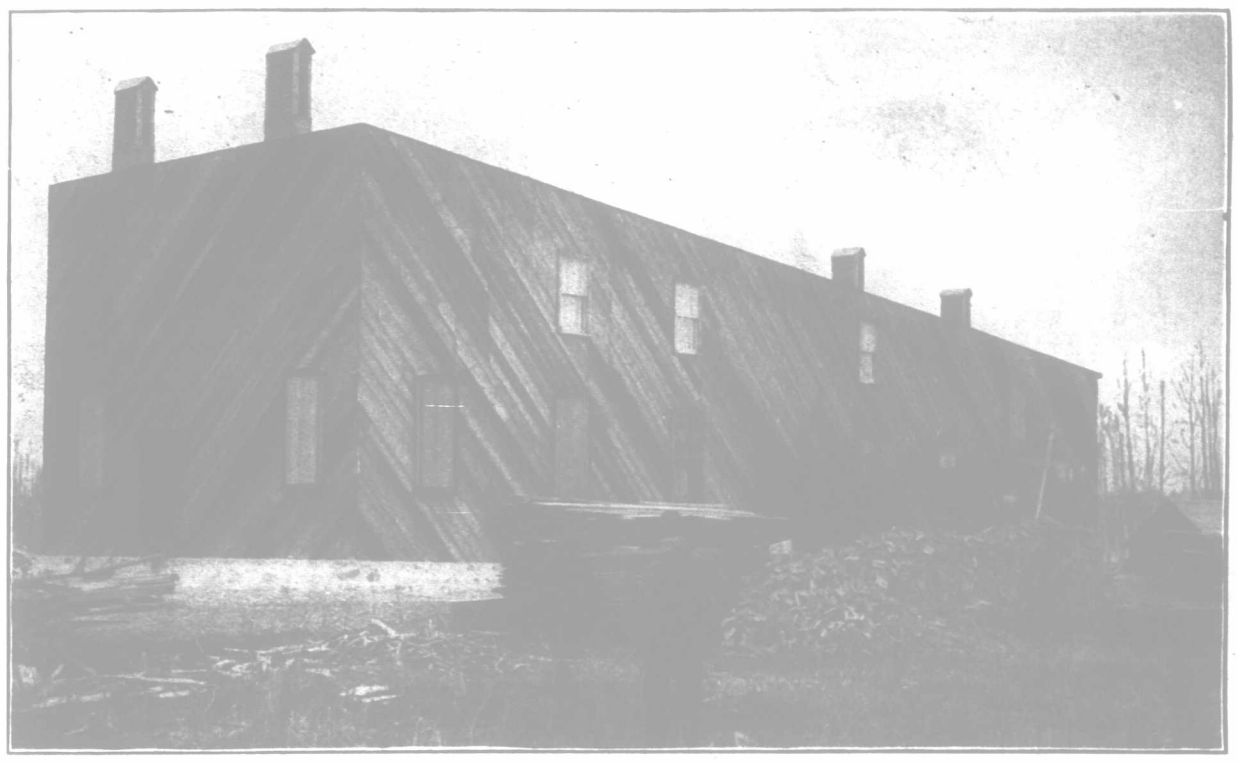
The first occasion on which public attention was drawn to the value of cod-liver oil for calf feeding was when, in 1896, Mr. Campbell, Farm Manager to Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., of Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, fed sixteen calves, in four lots of four each, on various foods. One lot was given new milk for three months, and separated milk for one month later. A second lot were given the same quantity of separated milk, to which two ounces of cod-liver oil was added. In addition to these foods, both lots had one-half pound of linseed cake for each calf, daily, for the second month, one pound during the third month, and one and one-half pounds during the fourth month. Both lots were weaned at the end of the fourth month, when there was little difference between either in appearance, after which they were fed and housed alike. In January, 1897—that is, when about nine months old—those which had been fed on fresh milk weighed 15¼ cwts., live weight of four, while those fed on separated milk and cod-liver oil weighed 16¼ cwt., live weight of four. A year later both lots were sold in Lockerbie auction mart, the following being the gross weight and prices realized for each lot:

Those fed on whole milk weighed 35 cwts. gross, and realized $275 for the lot.

Those fed on separated milk and oil weighed 36 cwts. gross, and realized $297.50 for the lot.

The milk supplied to those fed on new milk was valued at $60, or $15 per calf; while the separated milk and cod-liver oil given to the other lot was valued at $30, or $7.50 per calf. These are facts which speak for themselves, and which any rearer may repeat and verify at little or no expense to himself.

Where separated milk is brought from a creamery once daily every precaution ought to be observed to keep the milk sweet and free from taints of any kind. To carry this out satisfactorily the separated milk should be first heated, then rapidly cooled, before being returned to the farmers. The process of heating, or pasteurizing, as it is called, may be carried out in a special apparatus made for the purpose, or by one of the many simple and inexpensive arrangements capable of attaining this end which will occur to most people. It is usually possible to do so at no cost for fuel by utilizing the exhaust steam of the engine driving the separator, etc. When milk is heated to about 150° F. it acquires a boiled flavor, which is very disagreeable to many people, and the digestibility of the albumenoids is believed to be also considerably lowered. The lactic acid germ, or active souring agent in milk, is, however, found to be very greatly weakened, if not even killed, by exposure to a temperature of 140° F. for from ten minutes to twenty minutes. Experiments at Wisconsin, in 1898, proved that 98 per cent., if not more, of the bacteria which produce lactic acid were killed by subjecting milk to 140° F. for twenty minutes. Other test at the same station also showed that milk heated for fifteen minutes at 140° F. was as fresh, on the average of a large number of tests, at forty-four hours as another portion of the same milk unheated, but kept under identical conditions, was at twenty-one hours. Where, therefore, the milk is to be used for calf-rearing, pasteurization should always be performed, and in order to get the full advantage of the process, it should be followed by rapid cooling



THE D. WADE PORK-PACKING COMPANY'S BUILDING, LEDUC, ALTA.

down to 50° F. or under. In the most of cases, separated milk will always be brought back to the farm in the same vessels that carried the new milk away, and unless great care is taken at every point such vessels run considerable risk of contaminating the new milk. The process of pasteurizing, and then cooling, not only reduces this risk to a minimum, but it enables the milk of a day old to be fed to the calves, with little or no risk of souring and consequent liability of indigestion. To do so necessitates considerable care, both at the creamery and farm, otherwise good results will seldom be obtained. In the rearing of calves, even on the best of food, cleanliness must be observed everywhere, not only in the dishes from which the calves are fed, but particularly in the calf house, which must be clean, dry and well ventilated. Unless the latter be attended to, good results will rarely be obtained from any class of food.—[Irish Bulletin.

Mulock's Farm.

Among the men of means in Eastern Canada who have practically manifested their love for and interest in agriculture and its allied industry, live-stock raising, is Sir William Mulock, the Dominion Postmaster-General. A native Canadian, long before he was known as prominent in public life, he had acquired the beautiful 212-acre farm near the town of Newmarket, in York County, Ontario, on which formerly stood the primitive country schoolhouse in which, in his case, was laid the foundation of the education which, in so far as the schools are concerned, was finished by his graduation from the Provincial University, of which he had subsequently the honor to be elected to the important position of its Vice Chancellor. But, as with most successful men, his education was not ended with graduation from the schools, but he has continued to be a student not only in his chosen profession of the law, but also in the broader field of statesmanship to which he has been called by his countrymen, and in the administration of the important department of government with which he has been entrusted, and in which he has by indomitable industry proved so signally successful. And there is, perhaps, no man in public life in the Dominion to-day to whom the great farming community is looking with greater interest and expectancy for relief from a serious disability, in comparison with the urban population, as indicated by the urgent agitation and demand now being made for free rural mail delivery.

But it is with the farmer more than with the statesman, as the subject of this article, that we are concerned, and as evidence of the interest he has evinced in farming, the writer recalls an address delivered by Mr. Mulock in a farmers' club meeting many years ago, in which, as the result of experience on his own farm, he graphically and instructively described the operation and advantages of underdraining, illustrating its benefits by the largely increased yield of crops on his own farm, sufficient in a comparatively short time to repay the outlay, while the benefit is lasting. Later the feeding of steers for the export trade was successfully carried on at the farm, and some three years ago the nucleus of a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle was secured in an importation selected by his neighbor and friend, Mr. William Linton, President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, whose extended experience and ripe judgment well fits him for the position, and last year a second importation was made for Mulock's farm, also selected by Mr. Linton, of a number of high-class individuals of excellent breeding and conformation, some of which are portrayed in the accompanying illustration.

The young roan bull, Patriot (81829) =45206=, seen in the foreground, now at the head of the herd, was born December 28th, 1901, and was bred by His Majesty the King, at the Royal Farms at Windsor. He was sired by Prince Victor (73320), who was also sire of the champion cow Cicely, imported by Mr. Flatt, and his dam Prima Donna, by Christmas Gift, a Royal champion, is of the favorite Cruickshank Broadhooks family, being a direct descendant of Broadhooks 10th, by the great bull, Champion of England, so that he is Scotch bred on both sides of his parentage, and in conformation and character he is typical of the class of cattle called for by present-day markets and trade.

Rosanna, the red yearling heifer on the right, was also bred at the Royal Farms, was sired by Prince Victor, and is of the Ruth family, from which came Royal Duke, the championship winner at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in 1901 and 1902. Her dam, Rosemead, was by Nobleman, and her grandam by the Royal champion, New Year's Gift. Rosanna is of the blocky, low-set, thick-fleshed type, and is a charming heifer.

The red heifer, Freda Gwinne, coming two years old in May, was bred by Mr. D. Abbott Green, Colchester, Essex, and sired by Lavender Yet (74830), a son of Count Lavender, bred by Mr. J. Deane Willis. Freda is a show heifer in her make-up, having a strong, thickly-fleshed back, deep and well-sprung ribs, smooth, sloping shoulders, full heart girth, and a sweet head, full of feminine character.

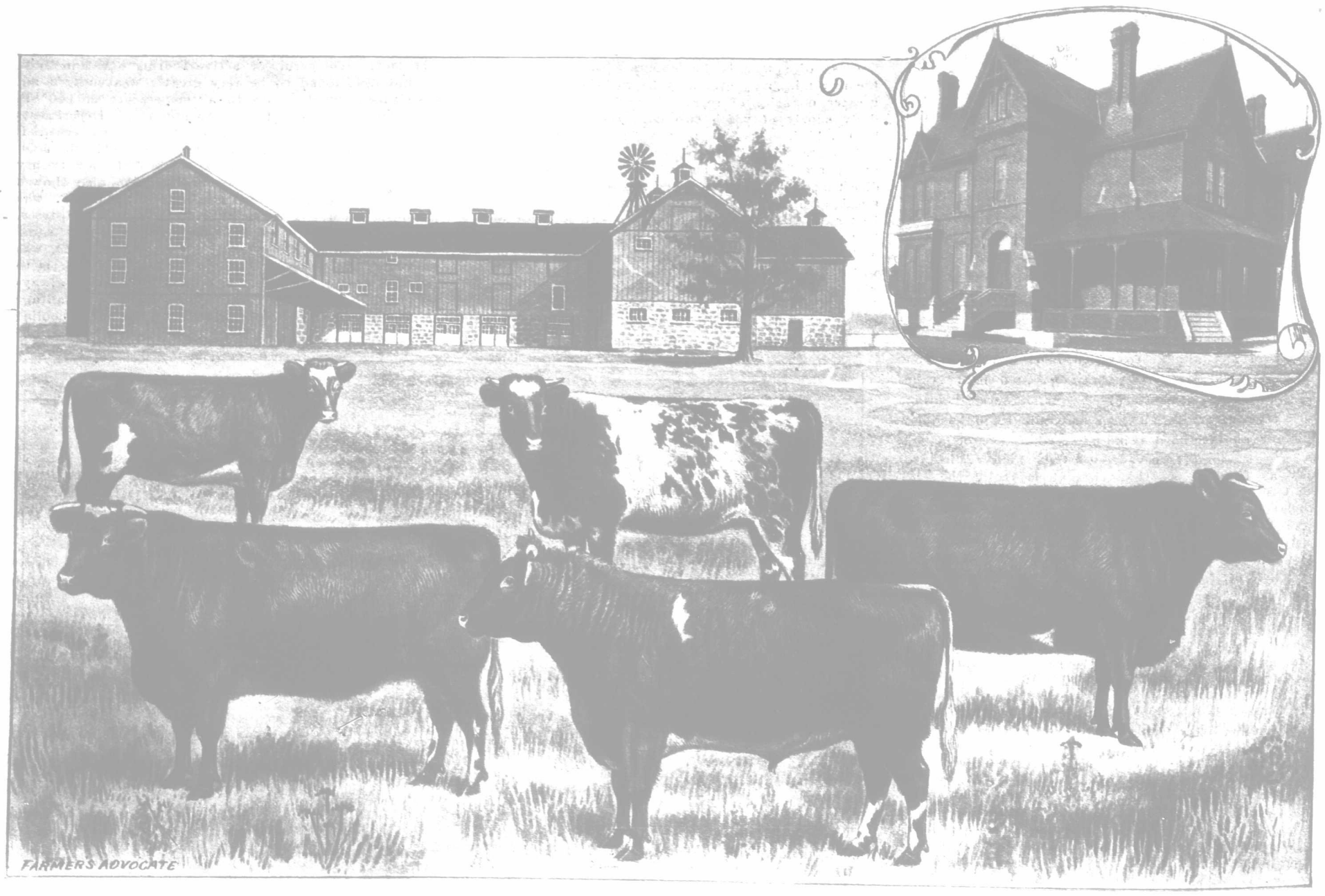
The rich roan yearling heifer, Carol, was bred by Mr. Robert Hornsby, Hovingham, Yorkshire, sired by Jewel Star (76919), a son of the noted Star of Morning, bred by Mr. A. M. Gordon, of Newton, and her dam, Familiar Caroline, was by Fitz Windsor (68648). The charming red and white heifer calf, imported Marina, in the background, who enjoyed the first anniversary of her birth on March 15th, is a daughter of Hovingham Marmion (81300), her dam being Imp. Mariet (Vol. 19), by Royal Verger (71517). She is a model of the best of the breed, and could hardly be improved upon in her conformation and quality.

The favorite Warlaby Bliss, Flower, Isabella and Medora families, and the Riby Annas, as well as the April Daisies, an old and highly esteemed Yorkshire family, are also represented in the herd, now numbering some thirty-five head, which, under the intelligent care of that capable cattleman, Mr. J. G. Davidson, recently installed as farm manager, justifies the prediction that the Mulock Farm herd will take a prominent place among the strong Shorthorn herds of Canada.

To appreciate the beauty of Sir Wm. Mulock's farm, it must be seen in summer, when the spacious lawns and park, comprising some twenty acres, well planted with English walnut and the principal varieties of our native trees, are seen at their best, and where, as the summer residence of Sir William's family, the conditions for a healthy and wholesome country home are ideal. That the influence of the example of a well-managed and well-kept farm is beneficial far beyond its own bounds, is evidenced by the many tasteful farm homesteads in the surrounding districts, while the enterprising and public-spirited proprietor has evinced his interest in the welfare of the county in numerous ways, such as the offer of generous prizes annually to the farmers in the riding planting young orchards of choice varieties of apples and other fruits suitable for the export trade, and in other ways encouraging the improvement of the conditions of life on the farm.

Of Interest to Ladies.

Fashion decrees the use of the wrist bag, and it is just here we wish to assist you with our premium offers. To our lady friends who secure subscriptions to our magazine we are able to offer wrist or hand bags of superior material and most beautiful design, that only need to be seen to be appreciated. Carefully study our premium page, 693, and secure a bag before visiting the summer or fall fair.



SOME OF THE IMPORTED SHORTHORN CATTLE IN THE HERD OF SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, ON HIS FARM IN YORK COUNTY, ONTARIO.

"Sing a song of roses,
The garden all ablow,
White and cream and crimson
All standing in a row."

Jottings from a Busy Manitoba Woman.

With all our earnest desire for the right training of our children, most of us mothers have to confess that we have come far short of the ideals with which we started this great work. We have made mistakes at times through our ignorance of child-nature, or again, through too rigidly adhearing to old customs and traditions. I have in view mothers who are in some measure at least worthy of that sacred name, not those who for the sake of amusement or self-gratification commit their precious little ones to the care or more frequently the carelessness of hirelings. Can any condemnation be too strong for such women?

In looking through the report of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, the thought came to me that through sickness or poverty or bereavement, there will always be in the world dependent children. Our Master said "The poor ye have with you always," and this would seem to be His will, lest the well-to-do should become selfish and sordid. But how sad, how terribly sad, that there are so many neglected children! Are any of us quite guiltless of this neglect? It may not always be wilful, but even when arising from ignorance or careless indifference, its effects are direful.

We must remember that our children have a three-fold nature, and each of these three must be trained and developed to make a symmetrical character.

It should be possible on the farm to provide the nourishment, exercise and recreation needful to secure for the children sound, healthy bodies. At the same time, care should be taken to give them good and wholesome food, and exercise for their minds. In our day there is abundance of pure, stimulating, instructive literature, and those parents are surely shortsighted who neglect to supply their sons and daughters with it. There is a possibility of starving the mind just as truly as there is of starving the body.

'Tis the mind that makes the body rich. So let us give our young people on the farms every possible advantage of knowing the world's best thinkers and workers. In this way we will provide pleasant stimulus to the mind, while the body is performing its mechanical toil.

Our boys and girls should be trained in citizenship. They should be encouraged to study the history and mode of government of our country, its resources and their development. They should be taught to feel in a measure responsible for the preservation of peace and purity in our land.

The average woman is lacking in what we may call the civic conscience. She is deeply interested in what affects her own family and its surroundings, but she ought also to be alive to all that concerns the public at large. There are women of large heart and wide vision, who realize that they are members of the community, and who know that what benefits or what is hurtful to the life of the people will in a measure either injure or help that which is good and pure and true in their individual homes.

Children should be trained both by precept and by example to be careful in making a promise, and then to be as careful in the fulfilling of it. There is much evil done in the world by those who lightly esteem their promises, and set at naught their most sacred pledges. Were this regard for one's word taught in our homes, as it should be, there would be fewer delinquents in political life, fewer who for the sake of place and power stoop to make promises and give pledges they never intend to keep.

Another most valuable home lesson is that of thoroughness. "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." If mothers would make a practice of quietly and patiently insisting that a child shall do over and over again, if needful, the thing that has been done carelessly and imperfectly, until it is done thoroughly, I venture to say that not only these mothers and children, but many another with whom they may have dealings in after-life, will have cause to be thankful for the firmness and patience that taught this grand lesson.

Training, training, precept upon precept, line upon line, that is what we all need, and that is what our Father in Heaven is giving us. It is well for us if we submit willingly and intelligently to His wise rule.

After all, education is a means to an end, and that end is the building up of character. True education never puffs up, but rather makes humble, for the more one knows the more one finds there is to be known. J. McEWEN.

Brandon, Man.

Life in Sod Houses.

In the small frontier settlements, far out on the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains of Texas, may be found a peculiar style of dwellings, made nearly altogether of the native sod. It is often 150 or 200 miles from one of these settlements to a railroad town where lumber may be obtained, and in order to save time and expense the settler has adopted this style of building, which requires very little lumber in construction.

The first thing to be done toward making a sod house is to mark the dimension off on the ground, and then with spade and shovel the enclosure is dug out to the depth of five or six feet, leaving the walls smooth and perpendicular. When the plan contains more than one room, the walls between are left about two feet thick, with passages cut through them.

The next thing required in the construction is the sod out of which the walls above the surface of the pit are built. With a turning plow the turf is turned up in strips six or eight inches wide and two or three inches thick. It is very tough, being matted with grass roots. The strips are cut in squares with an axe, and put into the walls, which are built with the inside edges even with the walls of the pit. The dwelling is usually built four or five feet above the surface of the ground. One or two small glass windows are put in each side of the building. The roof is made of rough plank nailed to cedar poles. The interior is reached by descent of stairs from the outside. A wooden shutter covers the sloping entrance at the head of the stairs.

While travelling on the Staked Plains a few years ago, I had the pleasure of visiting a family who made their home in a sod house. It was a very comfortable little building, containing several rooms. The inside walls were plastered, the floors were carpeted, and the furniture was of the quality that adorns the homes of the more aristocratic neighbors in the east. The occupants of this sod house, I may safely say, were among the wealthiest class on the Staked Plains, and were refined and cultured. LADY WILBURN.

Little Bateese.

You bad leetle boy not moche you care
How busy you're kipin' your poor gran pere,
Tryin' to stop you ev'ry day
Chasin' de hen aroun' de hay—
W'y don't you geev' dem a chance to lay?
Leetle Bateese!

Off on de fiel' you foller de plow,
Den w'en you're tire you scare de cow,
Sickin' de dog till dey jump de wall,
So de milk ain't good for not'ing at all—
An' you're only five an' a half dis fall,
Leetle Bateese!

Too sleepy for sayin' de prayer to-night?
Never min'; I s'pose it'll be all right,
Say dem to-morrow—ah! dere he go!
Fas' asleep in a minute or so—
An' he'll stay lak dat till de rooster crow,
Leetle Bateese!

Den wake us up right away toute suite,
Lookin' for somet'ing more to eat,
Makin' me t'ink of dem long leg crane,
Soon as dey swaller, dey start again;
I wonder your stomach don't get no pain,
Leetle Bateese!

But see heem now lyin' dere in bed,
Look at de arm underneat' hees head;
If he grow lak dot till he's twenty year
I bet he'll be stronger dan Louis Cyr,
An' beat all de voyageurs leevin' here,
Leetle Bateese!

Jus' feel de muscle along hees back,
Won't geev' heem moche bodder for carry pack
On de long portage, any size canoe;
Dere's not many t'ing dot boy won't do,
For he's got double-joint on hees body, too,
Leetle Bateese!

But, leetle Bateese! please don't forget
We rader you're stayin' de small boy yet,
So chase de chicken an' mak' de scare,
An' do what you lak wit' your old gran'pere,
For w'en you're beeg feller he won't be dere—
Leetle Bateese!

—W. H. Drummond.

A Garden Enclosed.

BY GRACE S. BOURNE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

It was Eden. Those who have been there will not need me to tell them how green the grass grew, each blade seeming to be glad to push its way up from its sturdy roots out of the moist earth and waving bravely in the sunshine. How each tree in its place stood strong and beautiful. How every living thing that could move seemed to be singing songs of praise by all its activities. Those who have never been there could not understand, though the words that mean these things should be told them. They would but smile and pass on, as many have who have only been told and have never seen the garden.

Eve had been all around the garden so far as she could walk. Everywhere she went she felt that Adam was observing her, even though, as at present, he was not at her side. Just now, as she threw her long hair back behind her shoulders, she felt his eyes upon her, and, catching his look, knew that he was thinking her arm's motion had been made merely that he might enjoy its grace. Thus thought Eve, and wondered where she could go to be away from his gaze a little until he should learn that she stooped to caress a flower because she admired its beauty, that she tossed back her hair because it had swept in her way and not with a thought of pleasing him. Although she was glad he was pleased. But why should he not know that she cared for all things in the world—for him first—(he would always understand that, he knew that much about her, she whispered to herself)—but also for all bright, beautiful things in this world of theirs. As this she thought, within the hedge she saw a little door. It was of the same color as the leaves, so was not easily discerned. Before she thought so much as, "Where does this door lead?" or, "I might not be able to open it from the other side," she had opened the little gate, and found herself standing outside the garden. And the gate was shut!

Now, Adam's eyes have been turned the other way, for he had felt that Eve wished him not to be observing her so closely, and had said to himself, "She is not afraid of any of these beasts which we have named, and they all obey her. I will go and prepare a booth of beautiful branches, which the tall giraffe shall break down for me, and the elephant shall carry them to the place which I shall choose, so my Eve shall rest in shelter, and be refreshed, when she ceases to roam throughout our garden."

So he spake; so he worked. But ere the booth was completed, missing her, he turned again and went in quest of her.

Meanwhile, Eve, outside, had tried without avail to open the gate for herself. She had called aloud, but there was none to answer. Soon, ashamed of the plight into which she had fallen, she silently walked and searched if it might be that there were a little parting in the hedge where she could gain entrance. Was not her place inside? Should she not at this moment be standing beside the first man in all the world? How majestic he had looked at noon, when she had turned from him and found the little gate that was to hide her but a moment. She had forgotten now why it was she had wished for a moment apart, but only eagerly longed for the time when, her wandering over, they two would rehearse how it had all been.

As she searched, it came to pass that she saw, long time after, a small open space in the hedge. She stooped to enter, and finding it lined with sharp prongs, said to herself, "I shall creep through, and be glad of the pain," but instantly, "when my flesh is torn of these prongs Adam will no longer recognize me, and when I am no longer fair in his eyes I cannot please nor help him." So she stayed. But just then, in his quest, Adam drew near the same aperature, and she saw within the garden the feet of the man as he went. How good the sight! He was really within! Then she began to be afraid that he would come himself through the small place of prongs, and then he, too, would lose the garden, and they could not get back again, and—lo! he had paused before the place. So she called aloud, "I have no need for you to come!"

Adam stood still and wondered. He would have been so glad to find her—where was she who called to him with this strange voice, so like, yet so unlike, his Eve? Yes; it was her voice. What had she done?

Always before she had been happiest when nearest him. But, he reasoned within himself, she had never been away then, and now, she had no need of him! How lonely to him Paradise had been without her these later hours!

And Eve within herself kept thinking, "Nothing can part us for long, but we shall soon be together as we were before—soon—soon." She did not yet know that nothing is ever "as it was before," and that her words had the more need to make the truth clear when he could not look into her eyes. But she kept thinking, "because I am part of him nothing can separate us for long—this hedge will be as nothing, for we can conquer it." But she said, "I would like some fruit of that we gathered yesterday," and then, in mortal terror lest he should bring it through the only opening she saw, "I only need the fruit, not you to bring it you know. You can throw it through this break in the hedge where the iron prongs are." So Adam, with arms laden with the precious fruits of yesterday's gathering, came and poured them through the hedge, heaping upon the ground beside her a double portion. But one of the prongs grazed his arm as he

drew it back, poisoning him. Eve, ignorant of his wound, called, "There is a gate in the hedge back in the place where we stood at noon. Could you not open it for me?" So, while she sought the gate upon the outside, he sought it upon the inside of the hedge, but ere he had gone far the strength of the poison overcame him, and he fell prone to the ground. And Eve knew it not.

It was in the cool of the evening. God walked in the garden. He found Adam, and said, "Where is the woman whom I gave to be with thee?" And Adam said, "She asked fruit of me, and while I served her I got me this wound." And he created for Adam another woman, who would serve him and would nurse him until he was healed, and who would not even think of opening the little gate leading into the world.

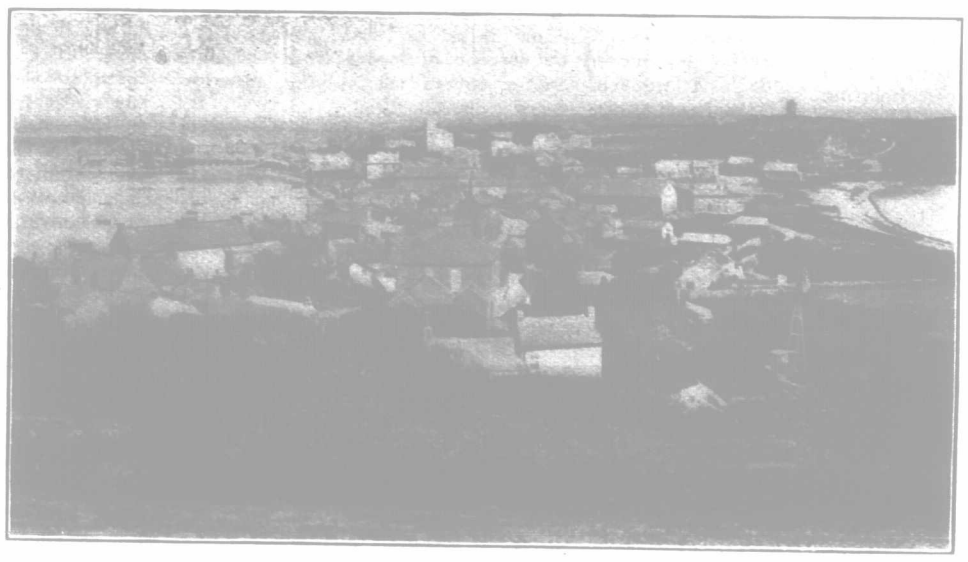
Then to the woman He went, and said, "Why are you thus far away from your husband?" And she said: "I have left undone that which Thou gavest me to do." And she was appointed to plant and water and rear the trees which might grow from the seeds of the fruit with which Adam had provided her, and skill was given her to nourish them. And that is why the trees of Paradise may sometimes be found in the world.

But the garden is still enclosed, and all its ways are known only to those who walk therein.

Jottings from the Isles of Scilly.

NO. I.

In quaint old Devonshire dialect I shall now be able to say, "I've abin" to Scilly at last. When I was younger, some thirty years ago, I had an all too short holiday amongst those wonderful Islands, and on leaving them made up my mind that if it were only possible I would visit them once more. The time and the opportunity offered at last, rather late in the day, it is true, but not, I am thankful to record, before my old joints became altogether too stiff to carry me over wind-swept bluffs, across gleaming white sands, strewn with shells, and in and about and around curiously grouped rocks, which are a marked feature of Scilly Island scenery, and which have for centuries stood as dumb witnesses to histories so wrapt in the mysteries of the past that it is almost impossible to separate fact from fiction, the real from the ideal, actual happenings from legendary records. Perhaps this is one of Scilly's greatest charms, especially for the imaginative, whose pretty little fancies, however, are likely to be met by terribly knock-down blows from prosaic geologists and matter-of-fact scholars, who from a fragment of stone or a splinter of bone can give you a reason for everything, a reason which no one would attempt to dispute. But even these learned folks dare not positively assert that the story of the "Faire land of Lyonesse" was altogether legendary; that once upon a time, far back amongst the ages, there did not exist "a plain stretched from Land's End to Scilly, and that upon this plain was built the City of Lyonesse, with its churches, smaller towns and villages dotted here and there, until a mighty tempest arose, accompanied by a convulsion of nature, causing the sea to break over them all, submerging nearly the whole forty miles of inhabited coast, and wiping out Faire Lyonesse from the face of the earth, leaving only the Scilly Isles, the Seven Stones Reef and the Wolf Rock standing out above the waste of waters."



HUGH TOWN, ST. MARY'S, SCILLY.

The history of Scilly, or "Rocks dedicated to the Sun," is that of Phœnician mariners, Druidic rule, Roman and Danish invasion (leaving an intermixture of Norse blood), a stronghold for piratical descents upon the Cornish coasts, and raids up the Bristol Channel, until in A. D. 927 Athelstan got the upper hand and ousted the invaders.

A most chequered history is that of the Scilly Isles, but one well worth the study. Domesday Book has no record of them, so one can only suppose that their inaccessibility neutralized their value as property. Later on this was not so, for the Abbot of Tavistock held a large proportion of them until the dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. Thieves and pirates had possession of several safe refuges amongst the big boulders, concealing their hiding places, and in the time of Henry VI. the Islands "were held of the King at a yearly rent of fifty puffins and six shillings and eight pence." In Richard III.'s time their value was returned "at forty shillings in time of peace, and in time of war, nothing." The old historian Leland, in the 16th century, records "that the ground on the Isles bere grass, exceeding good pasture for catail (cattle), but few men be glad to inhabit these islettes for all their plenty, for robbers by sea take their catail by force. These robbers be Frenchmen and Spaniards." It took shrewd Queen Elizabeth to recognize "the strategical value of Scilly as the key to England"; hence the various batteries on St. Mary's, now in ruin, and Star Castle, in the garrison around which gathered the harried and driven Scillonians of that day. The ancestors of the sturdy race of this generation must have had hard times. No wonder smuggling was rife, and a wreck looked upon less as a calamity for the unfortunates whose lives were lost by it than as a providential provision for their own wants. The old mill still stands on Peninis which ground the little corn they could raise, but the fine breeds of cattle and sheep which graze on the gorse-crowned hills of Scilly to-day, must be very unlike the poor stunted specimens which in those years of hardship were hardly worth the killing.

At the dawning of the 19th century the outlook for the poor Scillonians was very dreary. They had led for years but a hand-to-mouth existence, trying kelp-burning, fish-curing, potato-raising and shipbuilding, but in all these they were superseded by more conveniently-placed traders, and failed from this and other causes. Spasmodic efforts were made in the reign of William IV. to lighten their burdens, but it remained for Mr. Augustus Smith, once M. P. for Truro, who became Lord Proprietor of the Isles—a kind of King of Scilly—to find a remedy for existing evils, and to establish such a new and practical form of government that brighter days dawned for the disheartened people, many of whom, however, resented at first his somewhat despotic rule and could not see how really beneficent it was. Why should their children be obliged to go to school? Why should their sons be forced, as was the result of the new regime, to go away from their beloved Islands to seek a livelihood in other fields? Now they are proud to remember that the "youth of Scilly entered into the world's arena with the advantages of a generous education at a time when England was still debating whether it would be safe to educate the masses, and to know that in many houses of business in the Royal Dockyards Scillonians are to be found holding master's rank, and that for one common sailor from these little Islets there are twenty certificated officers." The backbone of the wealth of Scilly is the flower industry, so wisely introduced by the late proprietor, and fostered by the example and precept of his son, Mr. Dorrien-Smith, the present Lord of the Isles, for, oddly enough, fishing as an industry never seems to have found favor with the individual Islander. This may be from the many risks which would be entailed in the fulfilment of large contracts with importers in London and elsewhere, owing to the treacherous winds and currents of the coast. Plenty of fishing smacks come into St. Mary's harbor for the shipment of their cargoes to Penzance, but they hail from other ports than that of Scilly. Facts are eloquent in proof of the wisdom of the present-day legislation for Scilly. There is only one policeman for the whole of the archipelago of 200 islands. He is a strong, athletic looking man, with only the usual complement of arms and legs, and certainly to the casual observer does not appear to be amphibious. What he would do if a disturber of the peace in one island should take refuge in another, deponent sayeth not. There are special constables sworn in for emergencies, which never seem to arise, for the story goes that, the ceremony being over, the newly-appointed officer hangs his baton on a nail, and there it remains for his year of office, until his successor transfers it to another nail in another house when his turn comes. There is, I believe, only one doctor and only one chemist shop in St. Mary's. I have heard of but one butcher, and from [illegible] appearance he seems to sell his meat from the central hall of a private house. The other "stores" are of a very general type, where you may get everything from a gorgeous hat, with cockatoo or ostrich feathers, to a frying pan or row of pins, but there is no special effort at embellishment, no catchpenny attractions to invite the passer-by. If you want an article in Scilly you go inside and ask for it, and after patient waiting until a friendly gossip is over between a previous "shopper" and the proprietor, sometimes you get it and sometimes you don't. Even as a possibly profitable customer you realize you are not a Scillonian, but a "foreigner," and as such have naturally your limitations.

H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

"One of These Little Ones."

"The Shepherd signs His lambs in haste,
Ere on the mountain waste
He loose them, far and wide to stray;—
And whoso mars their way,
Or scorns the awful name they show,
That Shepherd counts him foe."

As I painted the front doorsteps a few days ago, and did several other routine jobs which left the mind free, one question kept repeating itself over and over again in my brain: "What shall I write about this week?" As a rule, before one "Quiet Hour" is typewritten and sent off to the "Advocate" office, the next has already begun to force itself on my attention, but this week it was not so.

"What does it matter, after all? Who has time or energy to read sermons in July?" Surely Satan must have whispered that suggestion in my ear, but I respect the "Advocate" readers too much to send them anything less than my best—whether they care to read it or not—and I hold myself responsible to Him who has given me the great privilege of carrying His messages to thousands. I dare not carelessly fling away such an opportunity.

While I pondered the question, wondering whether God had really no particular message that He wanted me to pass on to you this week, a letter reached me from a friend in Toronto, asking me if I could interest any of my friends in the "Children's Fresh-air Work." My friend says: "If some of God's people, surrounded by all the beauty of their country homes, could see the eager, pinched little faces that have been asking us for weeks past to send them to the country, they would long to share their blessing with them."

The children are sent to country places, within reasonable distance from Toronto, for two weeks' holiday. They go two and two, so as to prevent homesickness, and the Mission pays their railway fare both ways. I quote from the circular enclosed by my friend: "Is a child worth saving? One has said, if you save a man you save a soul, but if you save a child you save also a life.....God opened the hearts of friends in all parts of Ontario, to receive these needy and deserving ones. And the best evidence of the generosity and hospitality of these friends, is the testimony of the boys and girls, that they had a real good time, and always as much as they could eat. Many of them had never seen the country before, and to them the sights and experiences on a farm were wonderland. It rejoices our hearts to hear from the lips of the boys and girls themselves, how the friends were so interested in their spiritual welfare as to teach them a morning and evening prayer. Where do the children go? This is a question often asked. Wherever the hearts of God's children are opened to receive them into their farm homes. We believe there are many living on good comfortable farms in the country who, if they only knew the need of these children, would be only too glad to receive them for a two weeks' holiday.....We desire to send them all out early in July."

What do you say, my friends? Don't you think we might help a little in this work? The Secretary of the Mission is C. D. Gordon, Dominion Bank, Esther St. Branch, Toronto. Some can help with offerings of money, and others may be willing to receive two of the children for a fortnight. Our Lord's love for the lambs of His flock is shown over and over again in the Gospels. He warns us not to despise one of these little ones, whose angels always behold the face of their Father in heaven. It is not our Father's will that one of these little ones should perish. We are warned that to lead one of these children astray is a crime. "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he

(Continued on page 674.)

Last Mountain Valley

STRASSBURG, ASSINIBOIA.

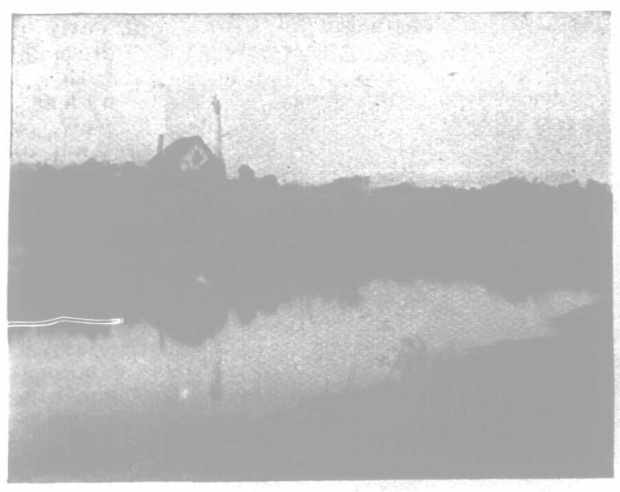
We have

50,000 ACRES of SELECT LAND

IN THIS EXCEPTIONALLY FERTILE DISTRICT, AT

$7 to $8 per Acre.

This district cannot be excelled for farming purposes. The soil is a rich loam, almost identical with the famous Portage Plains. Good water supply. No early frosts. Good roads and schools. Ample rainfall.



If You Want a Farm, Write to Us.

For Speculation, this district offers a very favorable opportunity. The inrush of settlers, the natural fertility of the soil, and the fact that another bumper crop is practically assured, render a substantial increase in prices in this district inevitable. Buy at once. Two railroads are planned to run through the Last Mountain Valley within the next couple of years.

WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

We Make Special Terms to Actual Settlers.

We have a number of highly Improved Farms on our list in various parts of the country. Write

WM. PEARSON & CO.,

383 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

(Continued from page 672.)

cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones." Surely it is not enough that we should not actively cause them to offend—God punishes sins of omission as severely as sins of commission. The rich man, who suffered torments after death, seems to have committed no crime but that of selfishly neglecting the poor man he might have helped. Do not let our Lord be forced to say to us, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." He never forgets the smallest kindness done for His sake, and says, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." We can give not only water but rich country milk, either with our own hands or by sending money to help the Fresh-air Work. Think of the wild delight which poor city children can find in the hay-field, gathering eggs in the barn, feeding chickens, eating fresh fruit, and having a glorious time out of doors. "Feed my lambs," says the Good Shepherd, and we can feed both bodies and souls if we are willing to take a little trouble. Riis tells of a lad who was hanged as a murderer at the age of nineteen, and who explained his crime by saying, "I never had no bringing up." Another boy, who was only fifteen when charged with murder, was born in a section of New York where more than three hundred thousand people lived "out of sight and reach of a green spot of any kind." He grew up without a chance to enjoy every boy's birthright of a reasonable quantity of healthy, happy play. Who can blame him if his highest ambition was to have his name in the papers as a notorious criminal?

The children in Toronto are not in such a desperate case as that, and those sent out to the country are the "best behaved and most deserving boys and girls." What are we going to do about the matter this summer? Surely we can be kind to some neglected children, near home or at a distance, remembering our Master's words, "Whoso shall receive one such little child in My name receiveth Me."

"Ye elder brethren, think of this!
Think of the mighty bliss,
Should He, the Friend of babes, one day,
The words of blessing say:
'My seal upon My lambs ye know,
And I shall honor you.'
And think upon the eternal loss
If on their foreheads ye deface the glorious cross."

HOPE.

Dainty and Pretty Rose-bags.

Our grandmothers considered daintiness in every detail to be the great secret of a gentlewoman's life. Their delicacy of taste was never shown more effectively nor more daintily than in their selection of perfumes. Every lady of the period was an adept in preparing her own favorite perfume, and from my dear old-fashioned grandmother I have learned how she gathered the petals of the blush rose which grows so plentifully in Virginia gardens, placed them in little, loosely-meshed bags, sprinkled over them a few drops of some aromatic tincture to coax out of them their peculiar sweetness and then scatter the dainty bags among her linen.

She did not confine herself to the blush rose, but gathered all varieties early in the morning, then shook them lightly in an airy room over newspapers spread upon the floor. Several times during the day she tossed them lightly about to be sure that no moisture remained. The next morning she made flat bags of common mosquito netting, which she filled with rose leaves. The bags were then placed for a day on the paper, turned occasionally, and on the morning of the third day sprinkled liberally with violet toilet water and consigned to their places in the bureau drawers.

More expensive rose-bags may be made if desired. Threads may be drawn and two or three rows of baby ribbon darned in the spaces, a frill of lace may be put about the edges and tiny bows of ribbon fastened at the four corners. Tulle or illusion may take the place of the netting as a receptacle for the delicate leaves.

Whenever the fragrance becomes too dull, another application of the violet water is a stimulus to another outpouring of old-fashioned sweetness.

To Our Lady Readers.

Before going to the fair each of our lady friends could easily secure a most useful and stylish hand or wrist bag. We have now a large supply of these goods on hand, purchased in wholesale lots, at greatly reduced prices. The material in these bags is the very best, and they only need to be seen to be appreciated. The small size is particularly suitable for our younger readers, while the larger is none the less adapted for the use of our older friends. A little talk, and talk is cheap, will secure one of these premium bags. See descriptions and regulations on our premium page, 693.

The Children's Corner.

Petits Bucherons.

"Let us sit down and rest," said weary Marie,
"Our baskets are full: there's no hurry, you know."
Annette and Celeste were as ready as she
To rest for a while, as our picture doth show.

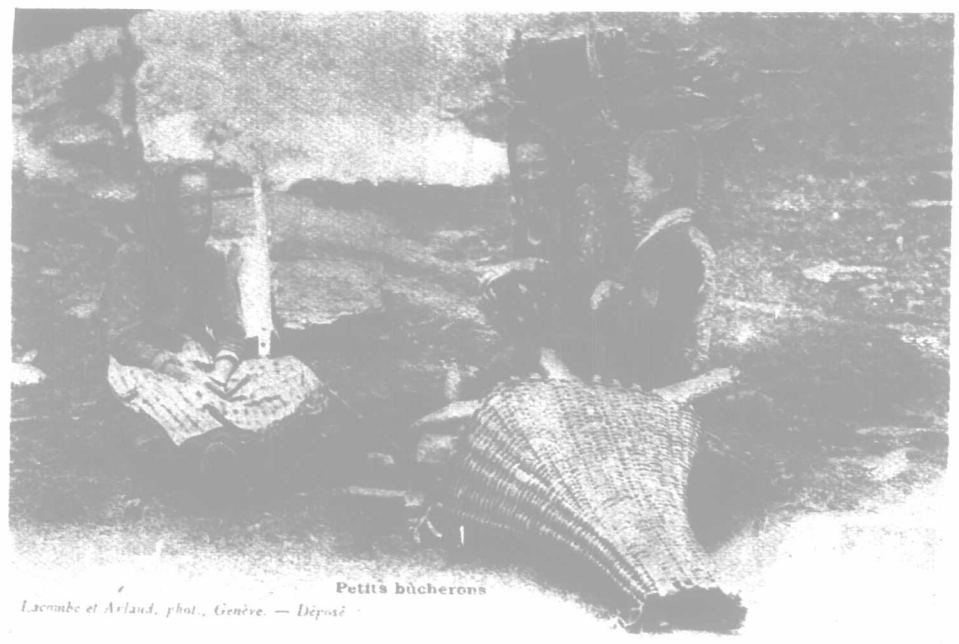
Though heavy the load, the three faces are bright.
For a rest fairly earned is pleasant indeed.
Marie chatters gaily in girlish delight,
The others more quietly follow her lead.

No money have they, yet true riches are theirs.
Light-hearted and healthy, gay, useful and free,
Each day brings much gladness and very few cares
To Annette and Celeste and little Marie.

—COUSIN DOROTHY.

A Chat with the Boys.

Yes, boys, I know quite well that this is the "Children's Corner," and that you are not children, although you were young once, you know, and not so very long ago either. But surely I may have a chat with the boys sometimes. I was brought up in a family of boys, have taught boys in S. S. for about twenty years, and some of my best friends are boys—at least, I consider them boys yet, although many of them have long ago left their teens behind. Friends are worth having, I can tell you, and I hope each of you will secure at least one lifelong friend. In order to do this, you must be a true friend yourself, not making it the chief object of your life to look after Number One, but holding yourself prepared to sacrifice your own pleasure or comfort when necessary for the good of others.



Petits bûcherons
Lacombe et Arland, phot., Genève. — Déposé

PETITS BUCHERONS.

Of course you have heard of Damon and Pythias, the two famous friends of Syracuse; but perhaps you may not remember exactly how they made their friendship famous. Pythias was unjustly sentenced to death by Dionysius, but he asked as a special favor to be allowed to go away to arrange his affairs, promising to return at a certain time to be put to death.

Dionysius, who was a tyrant and a coward, and trusted nobody, laughed at him; for he felt quite sure that Pythias would never come back if he once found himself free. But Damon offered to go to prison instead of Pythias, declaring that if his friend failed to return in time he would die in his place. Dionysius could not understand such confidence in any man's word, but agreed to the plan, wondering how it would end.

As the time fixed for the execution drew near, a close watch was kept on Damon, but he was quite cheerful, saying that he knew his friend would return if possible. If any accident had caused the delay he would gladly die to save him. The appointed day arrived, and Damon cheerfully prepared for death, even then not doubting his friend's truth and honor. He was on the way to execution when Pythias, who had been delayed by storms, burst through the crowd and demanded to take his place. As the true-hearted friends embraced, each pleading to be allowed to die for the other, the excited crowd burst into tears, and even the tyrant Dionysius was conquered. He set them both free, and asked to be admitted as a third in their friendship, declaring that he would gladly give all his wealth to have such a friend. But true friendship can never be bought, and a man as suspicious and distrustful as Dionysius could never understand, much less obtain it.

But although it is a grand and noble thing to be ready to die for a friend, some men have done even grander things than that, for they have sacrificed themselves for strangers. Three or four hundred years ago a French priest, named Vincent de Paul, was in the habit of visiting the convicts at Marseilles. He felt very sorry for these poor galley-slaves, who were in a horrible condition of misery. One poor fellow seemed almost broken-hearted when he spoke of the misery his wife and children must be enduring in his absence. The priest's sympathy was not only shown in words; he actually offered to change places with the convict. He succeeded in this; the prisoner went home, and Vincent wore his chain, did his work, and endured his miserable position with cheerful, uncomplaining patience. He was soon found out and set free, but never really recovered from the injuries received. You may be very sure that the convicts listened to his preaching about the Son of God dying for men when they saw that he too was willing to suffer in the place of another.

Are you determined to live up to the best that is in you, or are you inclined to give up the struggle to be noble, brave and generous? Aim high, and never give in, for where there's a will there always is a way.

"It was a royal Roman, in Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker before a castle say,
'There, safe in such a fortress, there is no way to shake it.'
'On, on!' exclaimed the hero. 'I'll find a way or make it!'"

COUSIN DOROTHY.

Domestic Economy.

HOW TO MAKE SALADS.

The salad or "salet" of early days was of green herbs dressed with vinegar and other condiments. Now, eggs, many kinds of meats, fish, fruit and many vegetables, cooked as well as raw, with a dressing containing oil, butter or cream, are used.

Four things are necessary in salad-making—a salad must be cold, the green in it crisp, the ingredients in the dressing must be carefully proportioned and blended, so that it should be neither oily nor acid, and the whole well mixed. With these conditions fulfilled, a handful of lettuce leaves dressed with salt, pepper, oil and vinegar is in its way a perfect dish.

Lettuce is used as a bed for any salad. As soon as it is brought into the house, sprinkle it and put into a covered tin pail and set in the ice-box. To prepare—cut off the stem, separate the leaves and let them lie in the coldest water fifteen minutes; shake dry, looking sharply for insects. If left wet the dressing will run off. Freshen and dry other salad leaves the same way. Cut cooked vegetables in half-inch cubes, except potatoes, which can be cut with a potato-cutter.

A plain French dressing is as follows: Salt, one-half teaspoonful; pepper, one-quarter teaspoonful; olive oil, three tablespoonfuls; vinegar (either malt, wine or tarragon), one tablespoonful; add onion juice if desired. Stir the seasoning into the oil, add the vinegar, and stir vigorously till it thickens. This dressing may be served with any green salad.

A good recipe for cooked salad dressing that I have used in my family for years is as follows: One tablespoonful of ground mustard and two of flour; moisten to a smooth paste with water. Put a pint of vinegar and half a cup of sugar on the stove to heat; when it is scalding hot pour in the flour and mustard, to which has been added two eggs (or the yolks of four) and a lump of butter as large as a walnut. Stir this constantly until cooked. When wanted for use, thin it with sweet cream to the proper consistency. Either mayonnaise or cooked dressing is appropriate with string beans, tomatoes, celery, or cauliflower. Cooked dressing is used with cabbage and mayonnaise with meat or fish. A very palatable salad is made with shredded cabbage and cold baked beans mixed with the cooked dressing.

A little four-year-old occupied an upper birth in the sleeping car. Awakening once in the middle of the night, his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."

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Good Goods are Cheap Goods because they stop right with you.

I carry a full line of everything needed on a farm, from a needle to a threshing outfit.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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Clydesdales, Percherons, Drivers, always in stock, at fair prices.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE OR CALL.

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BEST SHORTHORN BLOOD IN MANITOBA.

Stock Bull, "Lavender Knight," by "Jubilee"; imported by Hon. Thos. Greenway. Stock on hand by "Scottish Canadian" and "Smithfield." Herd in first-class condition.

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WHERE TO BUY A FARM.

YOU can make a living on a farm that will grow 15 bushels of wheat to the acre.
You can make wealth on a farm that will grow 25 bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre each year.
There are many farms of the latter class in the Neepawa District.
Some of them are offered for sale.
I have the most complete list of farms for sale in this district.
It is my business to give you information regarding these farms, or to drive you over them if you so desire.
I also have a quantity of choice wild land for sale at from $6.00 per acre to $10 per acre.

Correspondence Solicited and Personal Calls Appreciated.

JONATHAN J. HAMILTON, - - - - Neepawa, Man.
Offices:—B. R. Hamilton & Co. Block.

Neepawa District.

Although a written description of this country cannot accurately convey a picture of its varied beauty, it is a theme too interesting to pass over in silence after a short roaming tour made through its wealth of rolling land, lake and wood. Farm buildings as good as can be seen in the Province stand like sentinels on every hill, and cattle, some pure, but most well-bred grades, browse all over the sloughs and ravines, and dot the level plains with interesting animation. Settlers were here before the boom, and many and varied, and in some cases highly interesting, are the tales told of the hardships, reverses and successes of pioneering. Ultimate success seems to have crowned the efforts of all settlers, for everywhere the farms bear evidence of expenditure well laid out in improvements. A drive through the district, meeting and conversing with the farmers, is calculated to inspire in the traveller a confidence in the country, for the evidences of comfort and independence are on every farm, and we may say in every field. Good water is everywhere, and water for the stock runs through the country in abundance in rivers and creeks. The soil varies from a light sand or gravel loam to a heavy clay loam, and the crops vary in yield from sixteen to thirty bushels per acre. This is a grand country for stock-raising combined with wheat farming, and here is the country to enjoy such an occupation. The southern spurs of the Riding Mountains can be seen from the town of Neepawa, rising in a north-westerly direction from the town and getting bolder and more rugged as the view extends northward. The southern slopes of these mountains are well settled and cleared, and cultivated areas can be seen well up amongst the timber towards their top.

The town of Neepawa is one of our most thriving provincial towns. Fine business buildings and dwellings are the rule, and to judge from the animation pervading the streets, business must be brisk in nature and considerable in extent. The lumber trade employs quite a number of workmen, and the writer was told that it is no uncommon sight to find upwards of forty wagons at one time loading dressed lumber to be hauled out to the country for building purposes.

It is no more than would be expected that where mixed farming is in a general sense engaged in, pure-bred stock should come into evidence, and such is the case in the Neepawa district. A couple of days spent among the stock-breeders' herds will suffice to convince any judge of stock that the genuine pure-bred article is here. A good class of horses are met with all over, but pure breeding in that line does not seem to find very much favor. About six miles from the town, the writer had the pleasure of looking through the well-selected herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mr. Geo. Little. They are in splendid condition, and in every way they show that intelligent care has been exercised in bringing them through the winter. Space does not permit of our going over in detail all the animals in this herd. We may state, however, that no effort is spared to improve the stock, and such strains have lately been introduced as are associated with the well-known names of Village Hero, Scottish Canadian, Jubilee and Smithfield. Mr. Little's stock bull is Lavender Knight, by Jubilee, imported by Mr. Greenway.

Mr. Card, who is a neighbor of Mr. Little, also has a few very good animals of the popular Shorthorn breed. He sold two heifers recently to Mr. Little. He has been highly successful with his brood mares this season, and for one foal we would confidently predict a few fair honors.

Mr. Benson's herd is a very extensive one and is also very well-selected. As, however, recent notice has been taken of them in detail in another issue, we need not do so here.

Time did not permit of our visiting the herd of Messrs. Dan and George Hamilton, who are associated with Mr. Irwin in an extensive business of breeding pure-bred stock and dealing in and importing cattle of all kinds. The Neepawa country is going ahead and flourishing, and with its natural conditions and the push and pluck of its business men it is bound to develop a great degree of prosperity.

GOSSIP.

NOTES OF LIVE STOCK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Warner M. Van Norden, a prominent stock-raiser and financier, of Rye, N. Y., has written to Chief of Live Stock Coburn that he will probably make a large entry from his herd of Highland cattle at the World's Fair next year. Mr. Van Norden's herd is headed by a bull which twice has won first prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show in Scotland.

Live stock exhibitors in each breed class at the World's Fair will receive a senior champion prize and a junior champion prize for males and females, and a reserve champion award will follow in the four classes. Competition for the senior championships will be limited to mature animals, and young males and females only will compete for the junior champion prizes. Prospective exhibitors express themselves as highly pleased with the plan of Chief Coburn of providing for a more equitable method of awarding championship prizes and thus increasing the number of honors.

W. M. Springer, President, and C. E. Stubbs, Secretary of the Oldenburg Coach Horse Society of America, have sailed for Germany to increase the interest among breeders of Oldenburg Coach horses in making a representative exhibit at the World's Fair. Mr. Springer, who bears a special commission for the purpose from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, will spend considerable time in calling the attention of German breeders and exporters of horses to the many advantages of large exhibits at St. Louis next year.

The World's Fair live stock shows of 1904 will be the first in which classifications will be uniformly divided by age periods of six months, instead of one year, for beef cattle, swine and sheep, thus giving proper recognition to the general method of feeding for early maturity.

MANUFACTURED IN CANADA BY.,

THE Canadian Steel & Wire Co, LIMITED.,

HAMILTON, CANADA.

The best selling because the most satisfactory

Woven Wire Fencing

AMERICAN FIELD AND HOG FENCING

All styles and heights have stays 12 inches or 6 inches apart.

ELWOOD FIELD AND FARM FENCES.

Six styles: heights 18 inches to 58 inches.

If there is no agency for either of these fences in your town, write for the agency. It is worth having

See Our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

MESSRS. GEO. D. WOOD & CO.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.,

are our selling agents for our "AMERICAN" Fencing, and the

J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO., LIMITED,

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are our Selling Agents for "ELWOOD" Fencing.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE

OF

Hillhurst Shorthorns

Live Stock Sale Pavilion,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

TUESDAY, AUG. 11

A QUARTETTE OF JUNIOR YEARLINGS IN THE HILLHURST DISPERSION SALE.

58 HEAD

INCLUDING ALL THE BEST ANIMALS IN THE HERD,

of which thirty-three are imported **Scotch** cows and heifers, a number with calves at foot: The celebrated sire **Joy of Morning;** the red two-year-old imported Missie show bull, **Lord Mountstephen,** and three imported Scotch yearling bulls are included; also a **young show herd.**

The record prices brought by the yearling bulls, Good Morning ($1,800) and Golden Mist ($2,010), last year, attest the public appreciation of the high character of the herd. Catalogues on application to

M. H. COCHRANE,

CAPT. ROBSON,
THOS. INGRAM, } Auctioneers.
GEO. JACKSON,

Hillhurst Station,
P. Q.

$10.00

ONLY $10.00 for a fine 20-year gold filled case and a genuine Elgin Nickel Movement which will last a lifetime.

If, on receipt of the above watch, you are not perfectly satisfied, return, and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Rings to please the ladies, any size, from $1 to $500. Write us.

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Two Stores. 424 584 Main Street.

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Real Estate Brokers,

Financial and Insurance Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

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When Fruit is Scarce

the most tempting dessert you can offer is the fruit-flavored Jelly made from

Blue Ribbon Jelly Powder.

Clear, transparent and delicately colored, it both looks nice and tastes nice,

Same price as common kinds.
10c. a packet.

"BLUE RIBBON, please, Mr. Grocer."

CHANCE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

TO SECURE

A HANDSOME SHETLAND PONY

AND OTHER PRIZES WORTH HAVING

By sending in Blue Ribbons (our trade-mark) cut from packages of BLUE RIBBON Tea, Coffee, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powder, Jelly Powder, etc. It is easy to get the ribbons. Every grocer sells BLUE RIBBON goods. The prizes will be on view at the Blue Ribbon exhibit at the Winnipeg Exhibition. Send post card to-day for full particulars, to

Blue Ribbon Mfg. Co.,
Prize Contest Dept.
85 King Street, - - WINNIPEG.

PEOPLE BUY KARN PIANOS.

BUY!

Because the Karn is

Popular,
Perfect,
Guaranteed,
Prices Right,
Up-to-date,
Quality,
Found in the home of classical players.

THE
PIANAUTO
is the
KARN
PIANO
PLAYER.
Have You Heard It?

A mechanical contrivance that gives you classical music at low cost.

OUR
PIPE ORGANS, Tracker, Tubular and Electric,

Guaranteed for 10 years.
Specifications and plans on application. Write or call.

D. W. KARN CO., Limited.
H. O. WRIGHT, Manager, - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Special Exhibit.

Special preparations are made for you during Exhibition week. Attractive prices prevail in every department.

The new styles in Ladies' Suits, Coats, Capes, the new Dress Goods, the Silks, Shoes, etc., await your inspection.

VISITORS WELCOME.

ROBINSON & CO., LTD.
400-402 Main St., Winnipeg.

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

From Tea Plantation to Store

We watch Blue Ribbon Tea — Unsleeping vigilance selects the tenderest leaves, scrutinizes every process of their manufacture and carefully seals them in lead packets to preserve the full flavor — No wonder the best is Blue Ribbon Tea.

Try the Red Label.

Dr. White's

WONDER OIL

Quick Cure for all kinds of Pain

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

Good for Man or Beast

Full Directions on Each Bottle.

TRY IT! USE IT!

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 25c. BOTTLE.

DR. WHITE MEDICINE CO.

OF LONDON, ENG.

WINNIPEG (Branch) - - MAN.

A Terrific HAILSTORM Will Sweep Over Manitoba TO-MORROW

"Estimate of Loss Accurate."

Swan Lake, Dec. 6th, 1902.

Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., W. C. Graham, Manager:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find receipt for balance due on my loss for current season. In acknowledging same, I must thank you for prompt payment of fifty per cent. of loss, as well as the balance forwarded at date. I may also state that I have for my own satisfaction calculated my actual loss, and I will state for yours, that Mr. Schultz's estimate of amount due me is wonderfully accurate, being almost exactly what I should consider due under my insurance.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) ARTHUR C. HAWKINS.

Mr. Farmer:

If the above were only true, hail insurance companies would do a land office business. Yet, although it is but an example, we know not the HOUR OR THE DAY when a storm will come and DESTROY YOUR CROPS.

THESE ARE FACTS.

Insurance in force June 23rd, 1903, $437,000.

Our contract with each member is easily understood. No technical clauses in our forms.

"I Will Again Insure."

Carroll, Dec. 6th, 1902.

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., Winnipeg, Man.:

Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the way the business of the year has been transacted. My loss by hail was adjusted without delay, to my satisfaction. I received the cheque for fifty per cent. of my loss in a few days after adjustment, and have just received the balance of my claim to-day.

As this is apparently the only kind of protection we can get from hail, I will again insure with you, and assist you in any way I can to increase the membership, thus bringing down the rate of assessment.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) J. G. MOFFAT.

The only Company that will insure one or five years, and give you protection. at $3.00, $4.00 or $5.00 per acre.
Limit of assessment, 4 per cent. on amount of insurance, which equals 12c., 16c. or 20c. per acre.
Claims paid in the last 4 years, $59,274.94.
Our Directors for 1903 all bona-fide farmers.
65 agents writing insurance every day.

On June 23rd total available assets for payment of losses and expenses of 1903, $22,280.

50 per cent. of claim for 1903 will be paid at time the loss is adjusted.

For particulars, write: W. C. GRAHAM, Manager, Box 513, WINNIPEG, MAN., or the Local Agent.

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company.

REMEMBER:

Free-for-all (Trot or Pace). Purse, $2,500.00.

Citizens' Purse (1¼ dash). Purse, $1,200.00.

2.10 Trot, 2.15 Pace. Purse, $700.00.

2.15 Trot, 2.20 Pace. Purse, $500.00.

And 21 other Speed Events.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, 1903

JULY - 20-25

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

$50,000 in Prizes and Attractions.

J. T. GORDON, PRESIDENT.
F. W. HEUBACH, GEN'L MGR.
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STOCK-BREEDERS:

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

MANUFACTURERS:

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

SPECTACULAR!

Acrobatic feats each evening and afternoon.

"FROM DARKNESS TO DAWN," one of the leading events, with fireworks each ev'g,

"WHIRLING THE LOOP," the sensation of the age,

and a score of other numbers.

GOSSIP.

T. F. B. Sotham's sale of Hereford cattle at Chillicothe, Mo., on June 17th, was considered quite successful, fifty head selling for an average of $238 The top price of the sale was $625, which price was paid for the two-year-old bull, Clem Graves, a son of the champion Dale. The buyer was Geo. Dennis, of Chillicothe. The next highest price for bulls was $500, which was paid for one of the several good sons of Improver in the sale. The top price for females was $600, for Armel, a daughter of Gabbert & Son's Columbus. She is a very fine cow, and was secured by Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind.

At the Averill & Gregory sale of Holsteins, held at New York, June 4th, the average price realized for 150 animals sold was $161. The highest price, $1,600, was paid for the cow, Segis Inka, whose record of 28 lbs. butter in seven days (80 per cent. fat) stamped her as a remarkable cow. The bidding started at $500, and President Henry Stevens arose and stated that he would give the free service of Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol to the buyer and $500 for the resulting calf. Mr. O. U. Kellogg quickly followed with a similar offer of service of the Mercedes Julip's Pietertje bull and $600 for the calf, and it remained for Mr. W. A. Matteson to cap the climax with an offer of free service of Paul De Kol Jr. and $750 for the calf. This offer was accepted by Dr. W. N. Landon, of Syracuse, who was the successful buyer. Dr. Landon, however, parted with his prize soon after the sale to Mr. H. A. Moyer, of Syracuse, who adds her to the Moyerdale herd, a collection of cows which is probably unequalled in the world.

Ship Your Grain to

McHUGH-CHRISTENSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION

GRAIN EXCHANGE,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR PRICES AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.
T. R. MERRITT, President.
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—Lloyds Bank, 72 Lombard St., London.
Branches in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.
WINNIPEG BRANCH—Corner Main St. and Bannatyne Ave.
W. G. LESLIE, Mgr.

TRADE NOTE.

IMITATING "SALADA."—The "Salada" Ceylon Tea Co., through their solicitors, Denton, Dunn & Boultbee, have issued a writ in the Ontario High Court of Justice against John Segsworth, carrying on business as the East India Tea and Coffee Co., claiming an injunction restraining the defendant from imitating the "Salada" tea trade-mark.

E. O'Reilly,
GRAIN DEALER, WINNIPEG, MAN.

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON ALL KINDS OF GRAIN IN CAR LOTS. PROMPT ADJUSTMENTS. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:
The Merchants' Bank of Canada.

We will be pleased to have you call during EXHIBITION WEEK.

ALEX. McFEE
& Company,
MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG
Grain Exporters.

WILL BUY LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES OR SELL ON COMMISSION . . . . . .

Always Prepared to Pay Full Value.

C. A. YOUNG, - Manager
Grain Exchange.

FOR OVER 100 YEARS 1801-1903

IT HAS BEEN
"OGILVIES, MILLERS"

STARTED ON A SMALL SCALE—TO-DAY
THE LARGEST MILLERS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR

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

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

Jas. Carruthers & Co., LIMITED.
GRAIN EXPORTERS.
Winnipeg. Toronto.
Montreal.

MANITOBA COMMISSION COMPANY, Ltd.
LICENSED AND BONDED DEALERS IN
Grain and Flax Seed.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Option orders for grain or stocks executed on all American markets.
251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., LIMITED,
MANITOBA.
Grain.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, - WINNIPEG.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Capital authorized,	$3,000,000
Capital paid up,	2,484,980
Rest,	1,000,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates. A general banking business transacted. The extensive branch system of this bank in the Northwest enables it to offer exceptional facilities to its clients.

WINNIPEG BRANCH:
GEORGE BOWLES, Manager.

The Prairie Lumber Co., Limited

OFFICE: 202 GRAIN EXCHANGE,

WINNIPEG, - - MAN.

Yards at

High Bluff,	Hargrave,	Red Jacket,	Moosomin
Regina,	Bradwardine,	Lenore,	Theodore,
Carman,	Nesbitt,	Rounthwaite,	Hilton,
Winkler,	Morden,	Holmfield,	Deloraine,
Goodlands,	Cameron,	Gainsboro,	Rocanville,
Altona,	Welwyn.		

HUGH N. BAIRD.

Richardson & Company

(INCORPORATED)

Grain Exporters.

242 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.
37 Board of Trade, Chicago.

QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON ALL KINDS OF GRAIN IN CAR LOTS OR OTHERWISE.
PROMPT ADJUSTMENTS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

References: BANK OF MONTREAL.

Nickel or Brass—Burns 16 Hours

The Wise Men of the West HAVE The Sun By Day

AND

THE ANGLE LAMP BY NIGHT.

More brilliant than gas.
Gives little heat.
As easy to operate as gas—no glass to remove, no blowing out.
The only lamp that has "No Under-Shadow." — Remember this.
Costs about eighteen cents a month to burn.
Burns from 12 to 22 hours with one filling.
Never smokes or smells.
Don't forget it is absolutely non-explosive.

Try it. In use in best houses in America to-day because it is a perfect light.

Express Rate on a Lamp Crated, Weighing 13 lbs., to

Valley River	$0.70
Vancouver	1.60
Calgary	1.15
Edmonton	1 60
Regina	.85
Prince Albert	1.15
Brandon	.50
Yorkton	.80
Macleod	1.35
Estevan	.80
Pembina	.50

WRITE TO Hilton, Gibson & Co'y

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Don't forget to visit

Brandon's Big Fair

and

WARNER'S BOOKSTORE

"THE GREAT BOOKSTORE OF THE GREAT WEST."

Fancy and Sporting Goods,

Musical Instruments, Souvenir Novelties, etc.

AT NOTABLY LOW PRICES.

THOMPSON SONS & COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants,

WINNIPEG, - - - - MANITOBA.

BANKERS: UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Ship Your Grain to a Strictly Commission House.

Highest prices obtained. Quick returns. Write for terms and shipping instructions. Please do not wire for track bids.

FARMERS

Ship your Cream to the oldest, largest and most Progressive Creamery in Manitoba.

The only one using the Babcock test for cream, which is the most reliable and gives the best returns to farmers.

"Barre's New Plan of Creamery Work,"

The most Up-to-date Creamery Publication of the age.

Send for It. Price 50c.

Winnipeg Creamery & Produce Co.,

LIMITED.

LOWER FRASER VALLEY,

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Land of Homes

DAIRYING, Small Fruits and Poultry cannot be beaten, and will discount anything in wheat and beef. No droughts, no zero frosts, regular seasons; always a good harvest, and cool summer nights. Send for Pamphlet.

The SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

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VANCOUVER, BRITISH C

In answering any advertisemen

The LATEST thing in WINNIPEG.

The MOST perfectly-equipped HOME FOR THE WEARY TRAVELLER.

CARS PASS DOOR EVERY 5 MINUTES

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY

All modern improvements. Telephones in every room. Baths and Lavatories on every floor. Best wines, liquors and cigars always in stock.

RATES—$1.50 and $2 per day. SAM. SPENCE, Prop.

ANNUAL CLEAR-UP SALE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

DURING the Winter and Spring there accumulates in our warerooms a large variety of pianos and organs. Some of these instruments we have taken in trade, others have been out on rental. We also have pianos that are slightly used or sample instruments. All of these that needed repairing have gone through the shop, and are in first-class condition. Many of them needed no repairing at all. To make room for our new Summer and exhibition stock, which is beginning to arrive, we offer a few bargains below:

Vose & Sons' square piano, in excellent condition, worth $300; this sale price	$100
Thomas square piano, good, for	75
English upright piano, Fraser & Sons	75
1 Newcombe, slightly used, regular price $375, for	225
Marshall & Wendell square piano, splendid condition	100
Haines Bros. square piano, first-class	90
1 Steinberg Co., new sample, upright piano	175
1 Morris piano, style 85, been out on rental, as good as new, price $325; this sale price	225
1 Morris piano, style 65, on rental, good as new, price $350; this sale price	$240

SECOND-HAND ORGANS

in splendid condition.

Five Bell organs, each	$ 20
Two Daniel Bell organs, each	20
One Karn organ, 2 Doherty organs, six octaves, list price $150, each	75
One Doherty organ, $200; perfect; for	110
One Estey organ, 1 James Powell & Co. organ, 1 Canada organ, 1 Kimball pedal organ, $500, for	150

We are sole agents for the **MORRIS** and **KNABE** pianos, and the world-renowned **APOLLO PIANO-PLAYER.**

All visitors are welcome to make our store their headquarters during Exhibition.

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & CO.

228 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG.

LIGHT AS A FEATHER

Applies to bread, hot biscuit, etc., made from

Ogilvie's Hungarian

FLOUR.

It is made from the choicest wheat by the very latest improved methods of manufacture.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Dead Horses Worth Dollars.

Pure-bred stock that has been
INSURED
IN THE
CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY

Will not be a total loss to the owner at death. We carry the risk.

No, Sir, You Cannot Afford TO LOSE MONEY.

That is just what you are doing when you tell our agent that you do not require any insurance on **your crop, on your buildings, on your stock.** In other words, you don't mind if a **hail** storm does destroy your crop, or a **fire** burn your buildings, or **disease** kill your herd. It would hit you hard, wouldn't it? WELL THEN, PROTECT YOURSELF.

INSURE

We Are Out to Do Business, and Want Yours.

TO-DAY WE FIND

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER INSURES.

HE PUTS HIS CONFIDENCE IN A CAPABLE COMPANY.
A COMPANY EFFICIENTLY MANAGED.

Call at Our Office Fair Week

WRITE POSTAL CARD TO-DAY, TO

CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO'Y.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MAN.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President. JOS. CORNELL, Manager.

THE SADDEST WORDS.

"It Might Have Been."

The farmer who gets up in the morning and finds his crops destroyed by

HAIL

knows how true the above words are.

YOU KNOW NOT THE HOUR

When the storm WILL COME.

TAKE SHELTER

UNDER ONE of OUR POLICIES

WATSON'S SLEIGHS

PAINTED ORANGE,

Are Built to Catch the Trade and Hold It.

Made in All Sizes, with Steel or Cast Shoeing.

WE MAKE A FULL LINE OF

Wheelbarrows,	Straw Cutters,
Grain Grinders,	Wood Saws,
Harrows,	Lawn Goods,
Root Pulpers,	Horse Powers,
Pole Saws,	Pulverizers.

COME AND VISIT US DURING FAIR WEEK.
We would like to Show You what We Have.

JOHN WATSON MFG. CO.,

134 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

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

Waterloo Machinery

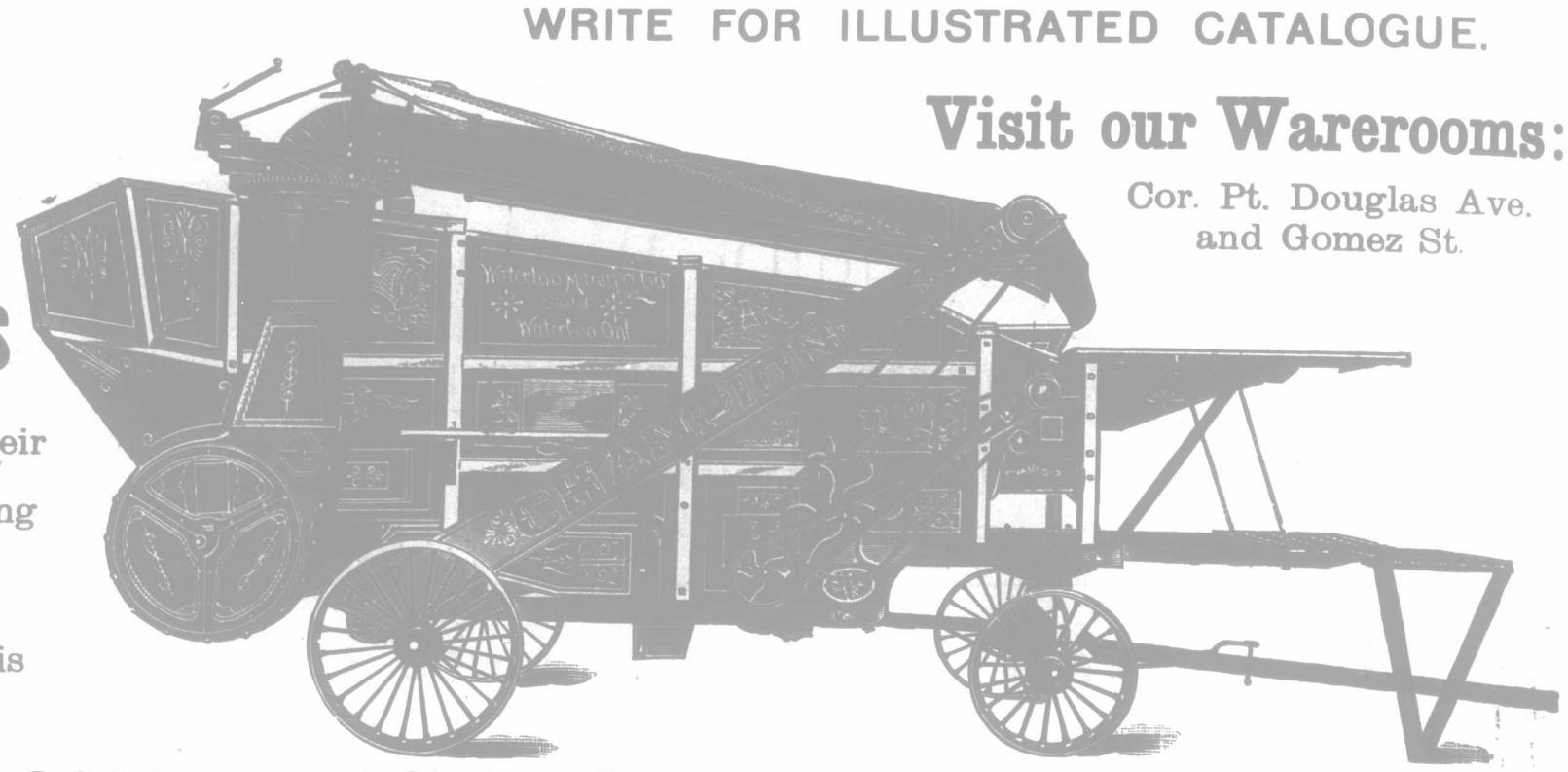
HIGH-GRADE, MODERN, STRONG and DURABLE,

"Champion" and "Advance Champion" SEPARATORS

Noted for their Superior Separating and Cleaning Devices.

Their work is unexcelled.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



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SEE OUR DISPLAY AT THE FAIRS

"IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES."

DREWRY'S

Refined Ale (Registered) AND Redwood Lager

These well-known Malt Beverages have our guarantee of Purity and Age. They are scientifically brewed, aged, and bottled. Every process of manufacture is carried on under perfect conditions, and in ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS.

ASK FOR THEM EVERYWHERE.

ALSO OUR

GOLDEN KEY BRAND

AERATED WATERS.

GINGER ALE, LIME JUICE, CHAMPAGNE, CRYSTAL SODA, ORANGE PHOSPHATE, CHAMPAGNE CIDER, ETC.

These Soft Drinks are Non-Alcoholic and Free From All Impurities.

E. L. DREWRY, MFR. AND IMPR. WINNIPEG.

One of the Oldest and Most Reliable Houses in Winnipeg.

KOBOLD & CO.,

Butchers and Pork Packers,

CITY MARKET.

THE BEST MEAT in the City, both Fresh and Cured, is always to be had at our shop. Try us and be convinced.

All kinds of SAUSAGE and COOKED MEATS. POULTRY, FISH and GAME in season. Choice BUTTER and EGGS.

Important to Farmers.

The HIGHEST cash price paid for all kinds of POULTRY, alive or dressed, also BUTTER and EGGS.

Farmers and dealers would profit by writing us before disposing of their poultry, etc.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS:

KOBOLD & CO.,

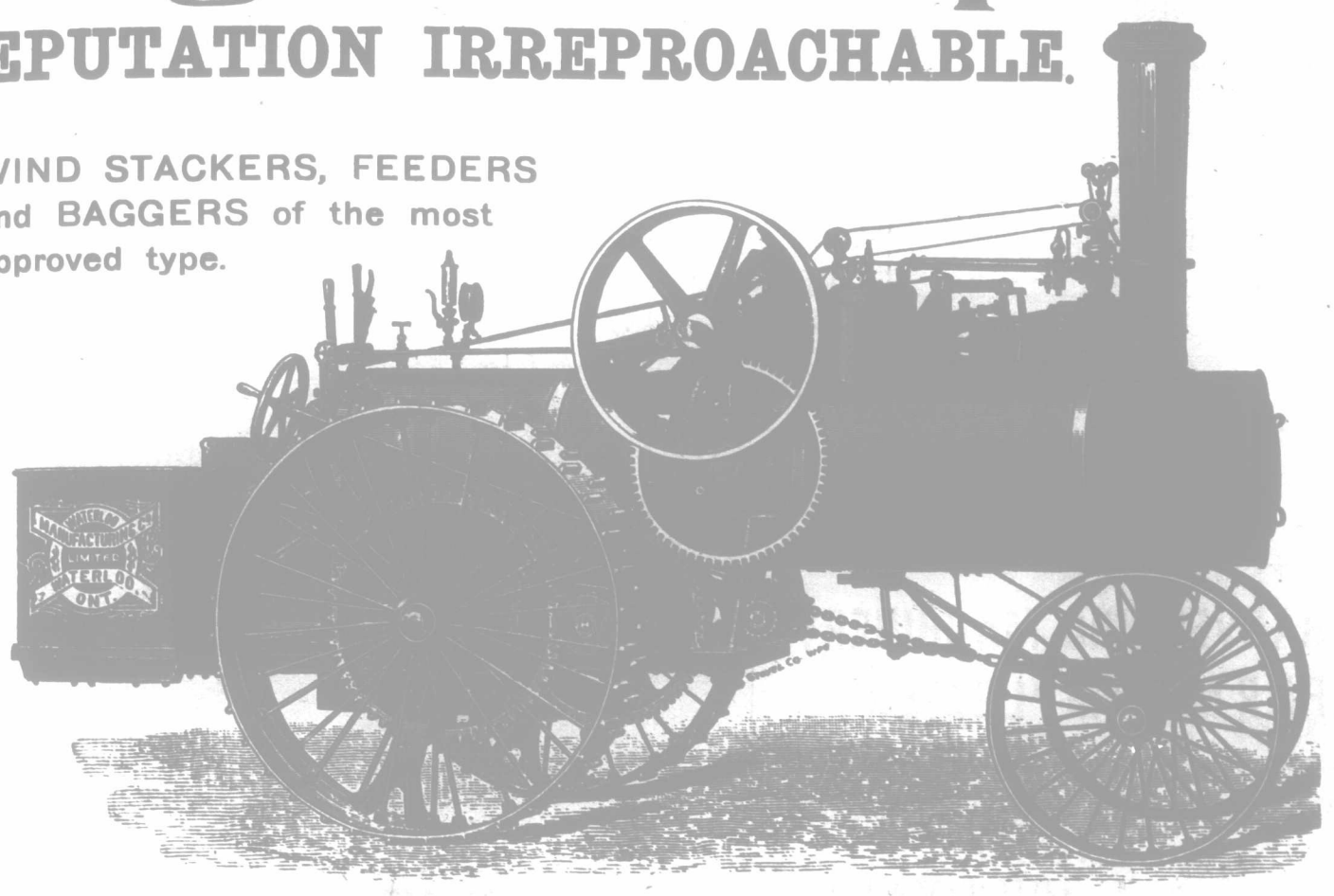
CITY MARKET, - - - - - - - - WINNIPEG.

STALLS 1, 3, 5 and 7. 'PHONE 7 and 1642.

Engines. Separators.

REPUTATION IRREPROACHABLE.

WIND STACKERS, FEEDERS and BAGGERS of the most approved type.



Traction and Portable ENGINES.

14 to 24 Horse Power.

Simple and Compound.

Full Capacity as represented.

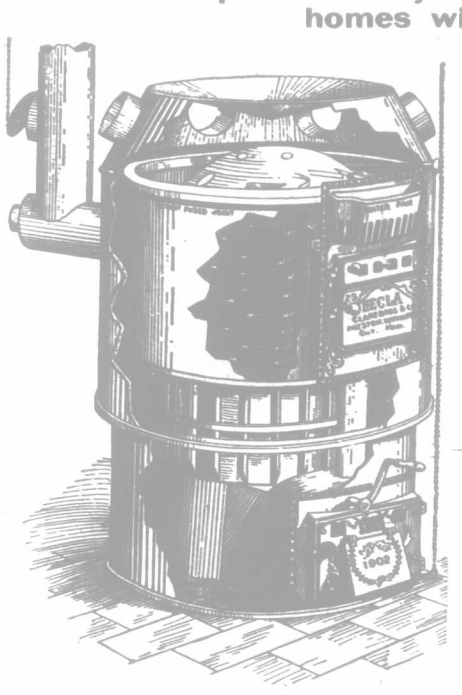
Simple in Construction.

Easily Managed.

WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Healthful Heat

Is experienced by all who heat their homes with our



Hecla

Warm Air Furnace

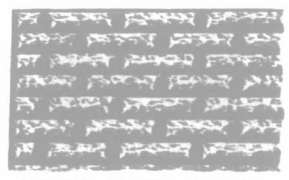
This Furnace is so constructed that it gives splendid satisfaction with either

Coal, Wood or Coke.

Another feature which distinguishes it from all other furnaces is its **Patent Fused Joint.** When the Iron and Steel used in the construction of a furnace are bolted and cemented together, the expansion and contraction gradually open up the joints. In the Hecla the two materials are **fused together,** making a joint that cannot come apart and that is absolutely

Gas Tight and Dust Proof.

Clare Bros. & Co., Limited, PRESTON, ONT.



ROCK FACE BRICK.

For Fireproof Buildings

USE OUR Patent "SAFE LOCK" SHINGLES,

Made in Galvanized Iron and Painted Steel.

They are of a superior patented construction, lock on all four sides, are made all in one piece, are "sensible" and easily and quickly applied.

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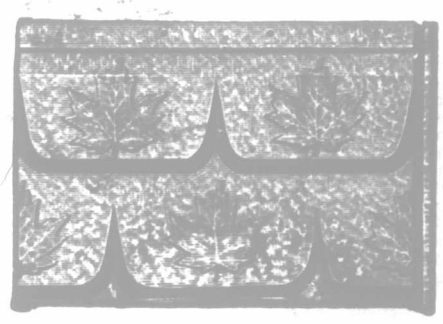

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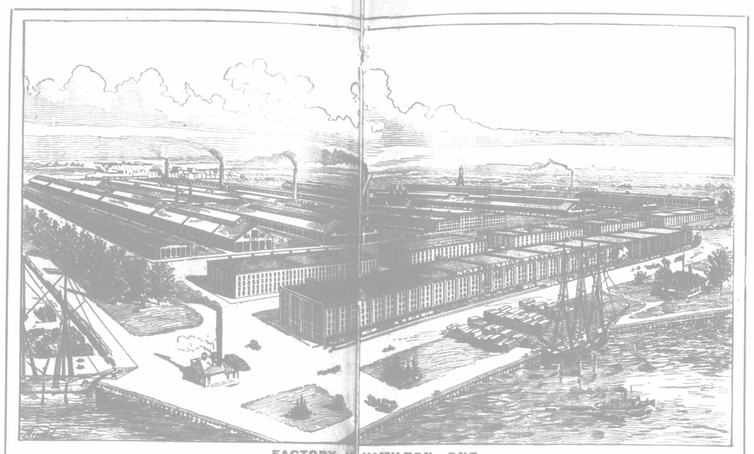

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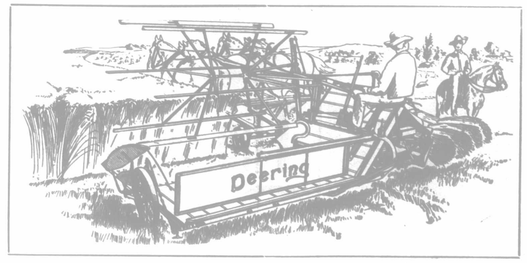

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REGINA,
LONDON, TORONTO,
MONTREAL.

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GOSSIP.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., write us that they are taking to the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition a carload, of twenty-two head of Jerseys, selected from their great herd of 110 head of high-class imported and home-bred cattle, which has made such a splendid record in the prize lists of the principal Ontario shows in the last few years. Their show herd will be headed by the imported four-year-old bull, Blue Blood, sired by Aristocrat, a son of that illustrious pair of parents, Golden Lad and Nameless. Visitors to the Winnipeg Show should not fail to see the Brampton contingent of Jerseys, representing the largest herd of the breed in the Dominion, and, taking the average of the last ten years, the most successful prizewinning herd in Canada.

BUTTER TEST AT ROYAL SHOW.

A two-days butter test was instituted for the first time at the Royal Show of England last month, and was very successful. The first class was for cows of any age, breed or cross, exceeding 900 lbs. live weight. Dr. Herbert Watney won the first prize and the English Jersey Society's gold medal with Red Maple, a seven-year-old Jersey cow, whose yield in the two days was 105 lbs. 12 ozs. milk and 5 lbs. 9¼ ozs. butter, a ratio of 1 pound of butter to 18.90 lbs. milk. This cow had been in milk 106 days at time of test. Mr. T. Cundy's cross-bred Buttercup was placed second, the difference in the butter yield being only fractional. For cows any age, breed or cross, not exceeding 900 lbs. live weight, Dr. Watney won first and the silver medal with Maryatt's Lass, a nine-year-old Jersey cow, 157 days in milk, whose yield was 88.4 lbs. milk and 4 lbs. 13¼ ozs. butter; ratio, 18.22. Second prize in this class was won by Viola's Beauty, a seven-year-old Jersey, whose yield, 150 days after calving, was in the two days, 78.4 lbs. milk and 4.10¼ lbs. butter.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Jas. Rennie, of Wick, Ont., has, it is reported, entered an action against the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, asking for a declaration that he is entitled to the first prize of $25 for a two-year-old steer which he exhibited last year, and he claims also $2,000 damages for fraudulently depriving him of the first prize and for wrongful expulsion from the association.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE LIST.

The preliminary classification and prize list of the International Live Stock Show, to be held at Chicago this year, November 28th to December 5th, has been issued from the office of the general manager, Mr. W. E. Skinner, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, who will supply copies on application. Both the classification and the prize list are planned on a very liberal and generous basis and embrace many new and important features, notably in the horse department, where classes have been added for Hackneys, German and French Coach, American-bred trotters of Coach type, and for ponies. Some changes are made in the carload division of cattle, and additions in nearly every division. In the classes for breeding cattle, the classification is in advance of anything in that line previously adopted, senior and junior classes having been provided for all sections under two years old, and with the added prizes offered by the breed associations, the money hung up for competition in all classes is certainly very attractive. The International well deserves the patronage of the people of Canada, as well as of the United States, since it is the greatest educative institution in live-stock breeding and feeding and the fostering of profitable international trade on this continent.

FEMALES IN THE HILLHURST SHORTHORN SALE.

Reference is made elsewhere in this issue to the exceptionally superior list of bulls in the dispersion sale of the Hillhurst herd of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, to be disposed of by auction at Hamilton, Ontario, August 11th, as announced in the advertisement on another page. Space will not admit of reference to many of the females catalogued, but some idea, though necessarily an imperfect one, of the character of the offering may be had from a running comment on a few specimen numbers. The group of imported junior yearling heifers in the picture in the advertisement are show things, every one of the finest type and quality. The roan Imp. Beauty 37th, a year old in January last, bred by Mr. Simmers, Whiteside, sired by the Marr-bred Conqueror's Crown, a Missie bull by Golden Ray, and her dam by Spice Box, is a very thick, even one with grand crops and spring of ribs. Florence 2nd, a roan coming two in September, bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, and sired by the Duthie-bred Cyprus, a Cruickshank Cicely, by William of Orange, dam Florence, by Fergus, is thick, blocky, smooth shouldered, strong back, has a handsome head and horns, and is settled in calf to Imp. Royal Champion. Heather Bloom, bred by Mr. Reid, Cromleybank, who has one of the best herds in Britain, got by the great Kinellar Mina sire, Kitchener, and out of Rose Bloom, by Lord Granville, is of model type, with wonderfully good back, ribs and shoulders and a sweet face—a show heifer in any company. Imp. Martha 2nd, red, a year old in March, bred by Mr. Morrison, Phingask, got by the Marr-bred Spicy Peer, dam by Star of Destiny, is a beautiful heifer, lengthy, level and smooth. Scottish Maid, a red two-year-old heifer, bred by Mr. Durno, of Jackston, sired by Scottish Victor, dam by the great Star of Morning, is of ideal type, deep ribbed, straight lined, smooth shouldered, and in calf to Royal Champion. An Inverquhomery Augusta (83rd), red, two years past in March, bred by Mr. Morrison, and sired by King of Fashion, is of true type, low set and level, and also in calf to Royal Champion. Joyful Girl, bred by Mr. Gordon, Newton, is a roan yearling of the same family as Joy of Morning, the Jealousy tribe, that should grow into a grand cow. She is by Charming Star (76333). Jessamine 10th, bred at Cromleybank, is a handsome white two-year-old heifer, by the Marr Goldie bull, Wanderer's Gift, by the grand old Brawith Bud sire, Wanderer. Imp. Vain Belle 2nd, a red seven-year-old, Duthie-bred Miss Ramsden, sired by the renowned Scottish Archer, and her dam by Field Marshal, is noted as the dam of the grand young bull, Good Morning, by Joy of Morning, that sold for $1,800 at a Chicago sale last year, and she has in Joy bell a beautiful full sister to Good Morning, a red heifer, a year old this month. Rosemary 205th, bred by Mr. J. Marr, Cairnbrogle, and sired by Prince Horace, a Prince Royal bull, by William of Orange, is an excellent young cow, and has a good heifer calf by Joy of Morning. Imp. Craibston Beauty, also bred at Cairnbrogle, is a handsome roan five-year-old cow of ideal type. Imp. Butterfly 49th is a richly-bred roan cow of that favorite Sittyton family of which there are few in Canada. She is a daughter of Prince Horace, and her dam was by Sergeant-at-Arms. Imp. Fancy Lady will be remembered as one of the handsome young herd shown by Mr. Cochrane at Toronto in 1900, and sweepstakes winner at Ottawa same year, a Buchan Lassie, bred by Mr. Moir, Waterton, and got by Prince of the Vale, by Golden Ray, by Scottish Archer. She is a typical Scotch cow, full of character and quality. Imp. Helena, a substantial four-year-old Shethin-bred cow of true type, got by the Duthie-bred Pride of the Roses, by Pride of Morning, is due to calve to the service of Lord Mountstephen, and should be a profitable investment. Imp. Flower Princess, a roan three-year-old, bred by Mr. Reid, breeder of Lord Lovat's great sire, Royal Star, is a cow of nice type and full of quality, and will have a calf at foot on sale day. Imp. Doris 3rd, bred by Mr. Morrison, Phingask, a red two-year-old, blocky and smooth, is due to calve in July to Lord Mountstephen, and the Shepherd-bred Rosemary 127th, a roan five-year-old, has by her side a capital roan bull calf by Imp. Scottish Beau. Imp. Rose Bloom, bred by Mr. Reid, a rich roan five-year-old cow of fine type, by Lord Granville, is the dam of perhaps the best junior yearling heifers in the herd. These should serve to give an idea of what may be expected to come before the public at Hamilton on August 11th, and it is safe to say that they are as good individually as in breeding, and will meet the expectations of even the most fastidious fanciers of the breed. All interested should apply for the catalogue, and study its contents, which are of more than usual interest.

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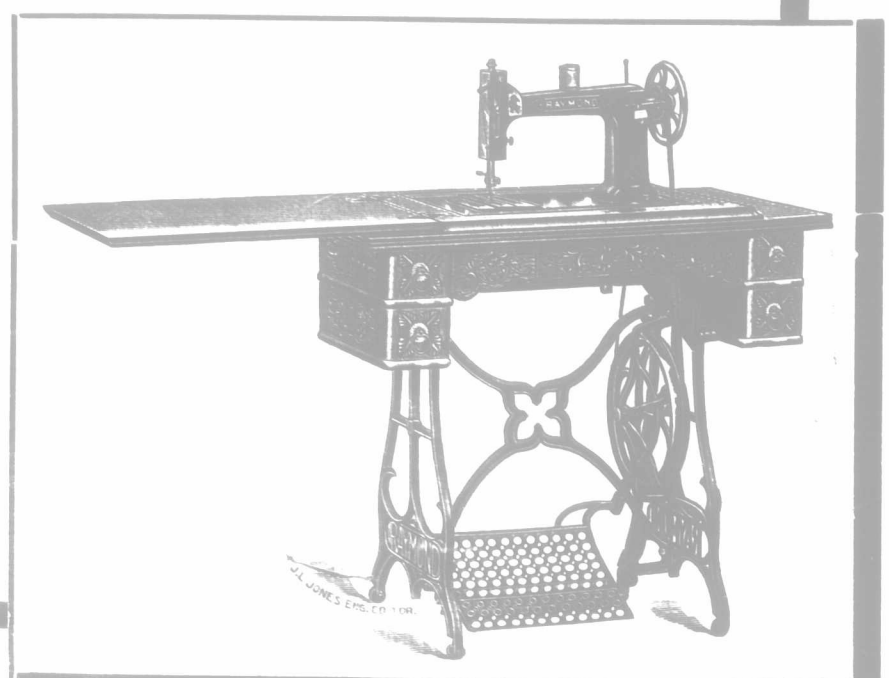

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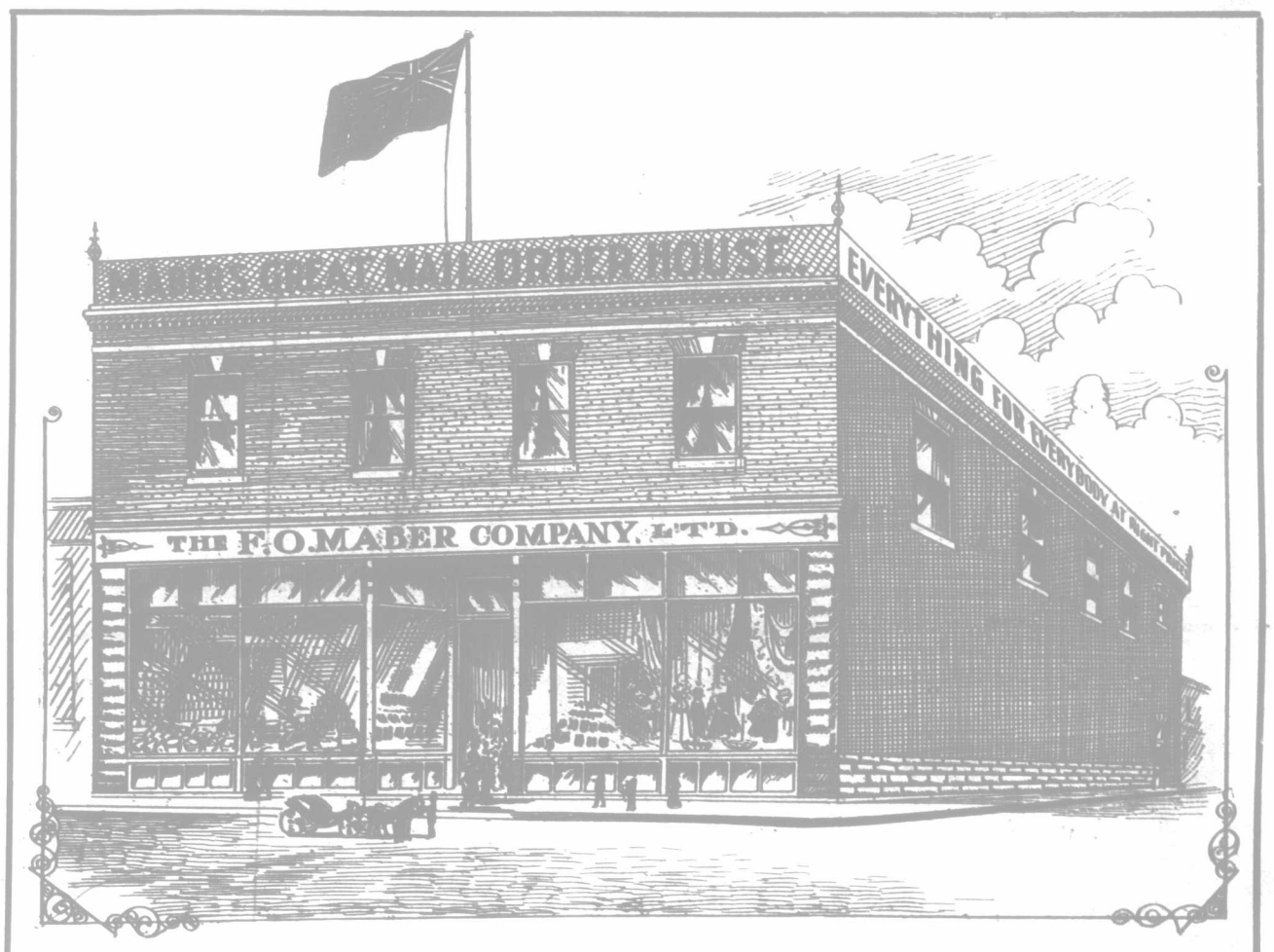

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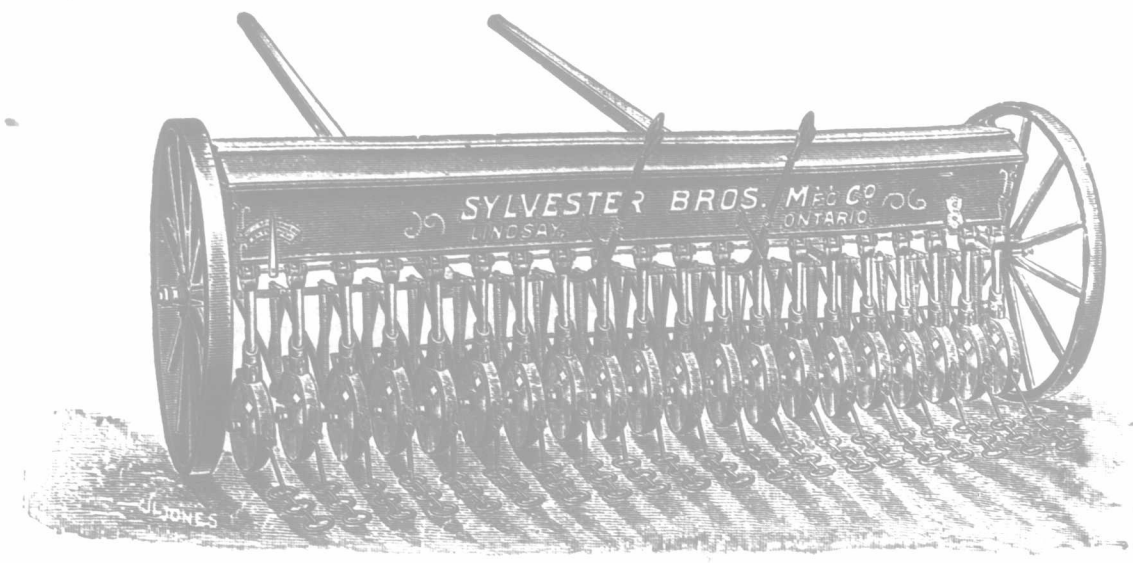

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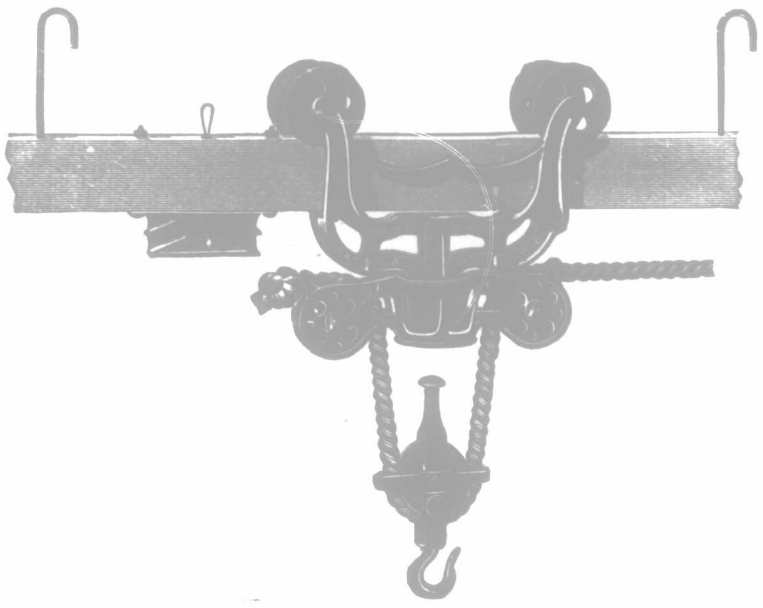

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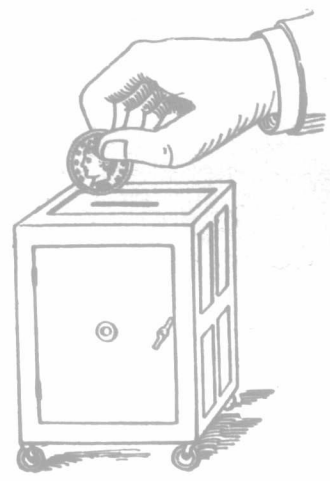

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In answering any advertisement on this page it is desirable that you mention THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Regina.

The classical name well fits this Queen of the Western Territories, for such the young city is. Near to the city of Regina runs the Pile of Bones River. The name conveys a gruesome meaning, and the tale of its origin is none the less gruesome. At a point where the Waskana, or "Pile of Bones River," takes a sharp turn, striking against a high bank and returning at an acute angle, a low delta has formed in the bend. The opposite bank is high and precipitous. Down this bank and over the stream the herds of Buffalo used to be driven by the bloodthirsty and wanton red man. In this death-trap the king of the prairie ended his sojourn, for there was no means of escape, and the Indian knew not the voice of mercy. In the idleness of their satiety, the hunters would collect and pile up the bones, to gaze upon them with something akin to the pride with which they would view the array of scalps displayed by the warriors returned victorious.

Regina can boast of many distinctions. It is the seat of Territorial Government, and the capital of the far West. In that relation it sits in isolated dignity, with its handsome territorial buildings, where the chosen sages, elected of the people, sit to administer, to legislate and to judge. The headquarters of the Mounted Police are also here, and many a barrack-room yarn is related and handed down from veteran to recruit, and from father to son, of the days when the Mounted Police let not their swords rust in their scabbards nor their death-dealing pistols remain silent; of the days when it was war, relentless war, between the keeper of civilized law and the red-skinned votaries of "might is right," and of the days when a free and perhaps not over-judicious use of manufactured hemp made Western Canada a country of honest men. Before the wave of firewater and the adoption of such table dainties as mince pie and Worcester sauce, the Indian has become but a decaying remnant, but, unfortunately, he drove the buffalo out before him, and the "pile of bones" is but one pitiful tribute to his hunting prowess.

Such are some reflections on historical events with which the city of Regina is connected, and the history is so recent that, moreover, it is a marvel to the wisest men to see the Regina of to-day. From the days of the flickering camp-fire and the blazing torch to the perpetual heat and daylight of the modern heating stove and the glaring light of electricity seems to have been but a step. Where but recently the wide prairie was broken only here and there by the plow, and where only a few straggling houses broke the vast monotony, there is now a vast territory under cultivation.

All over the town are to be seen evidences of prosperity. Large, artistically-designed and substantially-built stores are to be seen, and an active business proceeds in each and all of them, from morning to night and from one week end to the other.

As a distributing center, Regina is recognized by all the territorial towns and by the different railways. All around the station sidings are laid and warehouses built for the accommodation of goods for shipment and delivery, and additions to the railway facilities are proceeding almost continuously. A charter has recently been secured for a line from the international boundary through Regina, and should the proposed Hudson's Bay line gain the necessary support to make it a reality, Regina will be its center of distribution. There are bright prospects for the future of the already progressive city, but moreover, without anticipations of a speculative nature, a great future is in store for Regina. The surrounding country is highly fertile and well supplied with good water. The ranchman has long ago given place to the farmer, and the country for many miles around is well settled and under cultivation. The Regina farmers are as fine a lot of men as one could meet anywhere. In their methods of farming, they are, individually and as a community, up-to-date and progressive. This, as well as its distributing functions, has made Regina a great show and sale center of agricultural machinery.

The sale of school lands in Regina district gave the highest prices in the West, during the present year, which is a fact of great importance, showing the trade of the district to be brisk and the quality of the land good. Stock-raising occupies quite an important place in the Regina district, and quite a number of pure-bred herds of fine cattle are to be found, and the number of such herds is being increased every season, while every effort is being put forth to improve the quality.

The City Hotel accommodation is excellent, and all together no better place could be found wherein to spend a few days of pleasure and instruction before branching out to take up a farm or a ranch. Regina has only recently received the distinction of being created a city, and the honor is looked upon as timely and well deserved.

OFFICIAL WATCH INSPECTOR, C. P. R.

GRADUATE OPTICIAN and JEWELER.

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REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

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Every Grade of Watch, in Gold, Silver or Nickel.

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PALMER HOUSE.

RATES: $1.00 to $1.50.

ONLY PLACE IN TOWN WHERE Schlitz Milwaukee Beer IS SOLD.

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Regina's LEADING Livery Stables

FIRST-CLASS OUTFITS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special Attention Given to Intending Settlers.

CALL or 'PHONE TO

W. M. LONGWORTHY.

GOSSIP.

HORSES AND CATTLE AT THE ROYAL SHOW.

The first exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in Park Royal, its new and permanent showground, in the suburbs of Old London, was quite as successful as could fairly be expected of the initial event under the new conditions, and the show will doubtless grow in favor.

In the class for Shire stallions, the champion, as best of any age, was Hendre Royal Albert, the first-prize three-year-old colt, bred and exhibited by Lord Llangattock. There was no class for older stallions. The first-prize two-year-old was Mr. Walter Hammond's Lowesby Gallant. The champion Shire mare was Sir J. Blundell Maple's Queen of Shires, first-prize mare with foal at foot. In the class for Clydesdale stallions, the championship fell to Messrs. Montgomery's Premier Pride, the first-prize two-year-old, a son of Baron's Pride. The champion female was Royal Ruby, the first-prize three-year-old, owned by T. Smith, Chester. The champion Hackney stallion was the first-prize three-year-old chestnut, St. John, shown by T. & R. Black, Malton. The female champion was Queen of the South, a six-year-old chestnut shown by Harry Livesey, Rotherfield, Sussex.

In the Shorthorn cattle class, the champion bull was Pearl King, a roan three-year-old, shown by Mr. John Handley, Greenhead, Milnthorpe, the first-prize winner in the section for bulls calved in 1899 or 1900. He was born July 18th, 1900. Second to him in his class was Baron Abbotsford, bred and exhibited by Mr. Wm. Bell, Alnwick. The reserve for championship was Bapton Sceptre, the first-prize yearling, a roan, bred and shown by Mr. Deane Willis, and sired by Bapton Duke. The first-prize cow was Mr. Willis' White Heather. The champion female was the King's red two-year-old heifer, Sylph, sired by Royal Duke, the champion bull of last year. The champion Aberdeen-Angus bull was Maramere, shown by T. H. Bambridge. He was the first-prize three-year-old. The champion female was Mr. R. W. Hudson's Effulgent of Danesfield, first-prize cow. In Galloways, the first-prize bull, two years or over, was H. C. Stephens' Jasper, and the first-prize cow, J. Cunningham's Lady Harden 2nd. The champion Hereford bull was the King's two-year-old, Fire King, and the champion female, Mr. T. R. Thompson's two-year-old, Bonny Mary.

Jerseys were the largest class in the show, the entries numbering 186, the Shorthorns being next with 131 entries. In the butter test, open to all breeds, Dr. Watney's six-year-old Jersey cow, Red Maple, won the first prize and gold medal, yielding in two days in the show-yard, three months after calving, 105 lbs. 12 ozs milk, and 5 lbs. 9½ ozs. butter, a ratio of 1 lb. butter to 18.90 lbs. milk.

Didsbury.

Didsbury is one of those towns provided with all that a town ought to have, except a past history. The town certainly has a past, but it is such a short and recent one that were it not so pregnant with eventful progress, the historical scribe would have nothing to catch hold on. Two years ago, the view on the plain at Didsbury was not broken by a single building, and to-day the town has a population of three hundred; several stores, business places and workshops are established, and in each of them a steadily-increasing business is being done. Building is going ahead vigorously, and a few more places of business are being constructed and are expected to be opened for trade before the end of summer. The Rosebud River, a tributary of the Red Deer River, runs within easy reach of the town, and good water can be procured at a reasonable depth all over the district. There is a nice brick-built school in the town. There is also a good hotel and a large boarding house. The town is about sixty miles north of Calgary, on the Edmonton line. The surrounding country is fast being settled, and the farmers are all doing well and prospering as steadily and surely as farmers are in any part of the Northwest. South of the town, sheep-raising is engaged in to some extent, and all over the country a good class of grade cattle are to be seen. A few farmers have taken up the industry of raising pure-bred stock. Mr. Schmitz has a herd of very creditable animals, and he is also the possessor of a few very fine Clydesdale horses. The settlers around are mostly composed of about equal numbers of men and families from Ontario and settlers of the same highly desirable class from over the line. Successful farming is carried on. Wheat-raising is engaged in successfully, and abundant crops of barley and oats are raised. The settlers are, individually, industrious and energetic, and as a community they are always ready to incorporate for the propagation of any forward movement in the interests of the district. Settlers are locating here and all along the line every day, and there is still a considerable number of farms on the market.

Saskatoon Notes.

Saskatoon, if not one of the Western towns in which a man may go to sleep on the wide solitude of the prairie and awake surrounded by stores, banks and hotels, all of which seem to have sprung up in the interval, is one of the towns which has made steady and healthy progress since its start on the banks of the South Saskatchewan.

There are two banks doing a good business. The local branch of the Bank of Hamilton is as yet but an unpretentious building, but it has a thriving trade, which warrants the certainty that in the near future this will be one of its strongest branches.

The business stores show every evidence of brisk trade. Mr. James Clinkskill, M. P. for the district, owns a store here and another in Battleford, in both of which he does an extensive trade in general merchandise, and makes a specialty of settlers' outfits.

Mr. R. W. Dalmage, Pioneer Stores, does a general business in dry goods, groceries and boots and shoes. He has a branch store in Nutana.

Mr. J. A. Smith runs the new grocery stores, where everything in groceries is supplied.

Up-to-date Jewellery Stores.—In these stores there is quite a display of jewellery and watch repairing. Sight testing receives every attention.

Messrs. McBeth & Lawson have recently opened a dry goods and boot and shoe store, where they are doing a large business, both by personal and mail orders.

In real estate and financial agency, Messrs. Willoughby, Blain & Co. have the full confidence of the public, and are at present turning over a large amount of business.

Mr. E. S. Blaine, successor to the Saskatoon Drug Co., has a nicely-fitted store, and he pays every attention to the business.

In hardware, paints and oils and sporting goods, Mr. S. A. Clark is conducting a thriving business.

Thomas Kyle, of the Windsor Hotel, has been reaping a rich harvest through the season, which he well deserves in reward for his attention to the comfort of his guests.

The Saskatoon branch of the Indian Head Liquor Company is a store which supplies its customers with a high quality of liquors and cigars.

The literary news is supplied to the inhabitants always in a racy and attractive as well as in a truthful and authentic manner, by the enterprising editor of the Saskatoon Phenix, Mr. Leonard Norman.

LAND FOR SALE

SOME OF THE BEST IN ALBERTA.

FROM $4.00 PER ACRE.

E. T. BAINES,

LANDS, LOANS AND INSURANCE. DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, N.-W. T.

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Ask your nearest ticket agent to make your tickets read via the

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The most popular line between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, and all points east and south

THE PIONEER LIMITED,

The famous train of the world—a train of superior equipment, surpassing all others in richness, splendor, speed and comfort. Runs daily, leaving St. Paul at 9.30 p. m., arriving in the heart of Chicago at 9.30 a. m.

For rates, maps, time cards, etc., write to

W. B. DIXON, N.-W. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.
JAS. S. JACKSON, S. F. & P. A., Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has offered a very large sum of money to be won in prizes at the breed show at Kansas City and the International at Chicago this year, and at very many other meetings. At the International $5,000 will be hung up and $2,500 at Kansas City, while, as already outlined, sums otherwise donated range from $100 to $300. The Preliminary classification, rules and regulations have been issued, and may, with other needed information, be obtained from Secretary Thomas McFarlane, Pedigree Record Building, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

SHEEP AT THE ROYAL.

Twenty-one breeds of sheep were represented at the Royal Show at London, England, last month, and the all-'round quality is highly spoken of by the agricultural press. The champion Southdown ram was shown by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (a two-shear), with Mr. Adeane's entry as reserve (the first-prize shearling). Earl Cadogan had the champion pen of ewes in this calss, the Pagham Harbor Co. being reserve. The special prize for the best pen of Hampshire Down lambs went to Mr. J. Flower.

For the best Lincoln ram, T. Caswell was champion, with H. Dudding reserve. For the best pair of Dorset Horns, the entry of W. R. Flower was first, Earl of Carnarvon reserve. These were the only classes in which specials were offered.

In Shropshires, the winners were as follows: Two-shear ram—Tanner, Muntz, Cooper. Shearling ram—M. Williams, Cooper, Muntz, Tanner, Evans, Fenn, Mills, Nock, Berry, Buttar, Harding, Minton. Five shearling rams—Cooper, Muntz, Evans. Three ram lambs—Cooper, Nock, Wall. Three shearling ewes—Cooper, Muntz, Mills. Three ewe lambs—Minton, Harding, Cooper.

Oxfords.—Shearling ram—J. T. Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick, R. W. Hobbs, Stilgoe. Three ram lambs—J. T. Hobbs, Reading, Arkell, Brassey, R. W. Hobbs. Three shearling ewes—J. T. Hobbs, Brassey, R. W. Hobbs. Three ewe lambs—J. T. Hobbs, Reading, Brassey, Stilgoe, Arkell.

Lincolns.—Ram, two shears—T. Casswell, Wright, Dudding, Dean. Shearling ram—1, Dudding; 2 and 3, Dean; 4, J. E. Casswell; 5, T. Casswell. Five shearling rams—T. Casswell, Dudding, Wright, Dean, J. E. Casswell. Three ram lambs—1 and 3, Dudding; 2, Dean. Three shearling ewes—Wright, Dudding, Dean, Swallow. Three ewe lambs—1 and 3, Dudding; 2, Dean.

Cotswolds.—Shearling ram—Garne, Houlton, Swanwick. Three ram lambs—1 and 3, Garne; 2, Swanwick. Three shearling ewes—1 and 2, Garne; 3, Houlton; 4, Swanwick. Three ewe lambs—Garne, Swanwick.

Border Leicesters.—Shearling ram—1, Hume; 2 and 3, Taylor; 4, Twentyman. Three ram lambs—Twentyman. Shearling ewes—Hume, Taylor, Twentyman. Ewe lambs—Twentyman.

Dorsets.—Shearling rams—1 and 2, W. R. Flower; 3, Hambro; 4, Culverwell. Three ram lambs—Attrill, Flower, Hambro, Culverwell. Three shearling ewes—Flower, Hambro. Three ewe lambs—Flower, Attrill, Hambro.

THE "IMPROVED DEWEY" DOUBLE STOCK WATERER.

Attachable to Tank Pipe or Barrel.

The "IMPROVED DEWEY" never gets out of order; no repairs necessary; so simple a child can attach it; unquestionably the only satisfactory Waterer made. Can be used for HOGS, CALVES, SHEEP and POULTRY. Buy now—they will pay for themselves in one month's use. Every farmer needs one or more of them, even if he does not raise more than FOUR HOGS. For sale by

ROBERT M. MOORE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEE THEM AT THE FAIR.

MONEY TO LOAN. LOW TERMS. EASY PAYMENTS. BEST VALUE.

Intending Purchasers !

We have some of the greatest SNAPS in the country, where a small investment will bring large and quick returns.

Farmers !

LIST YOUR LAND WITH US.

LAND

Z. M. Hamilton & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

REGINA, - - ASSINIBOIA.

CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND WILD LANDS IN REGINA DISTRICT AND SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY AT ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

Land Agents !

If you have any parties desiring land, you will do well to do your business through us, as we make a specialty of this kind of business on fairest of terms.

NOTE.---Correspond with us for particulars. We have some great Bargains.

We have all kinds of land everywhere.

Maple Creek.

Speaking of the Merchants' Bank at Maple Creek, the Signal says :

"The Merchants' Bank came to Maple Creek January 1st, 1901. The need of a bank had been felt for a considerable time, but the prospects of opening a branch bank in the town were not bright as regards the success which might attend it. There were, besides, no suitable premises for such a business. The matter of a suitable building, however, was not going to remain a doubtful question for long. In the summer of 1900, Mr. L. C. Parsons built a large stone block on Pacific avenue, and the Merchants' Bank of Canada decided to risk the opening of a branch if they could get part of the stone block then in course of erection. For a considerable time the business done by the bank was small and there was no ground for a very optimistic view of the future. But as the business methods of the bank, the courtesy of the manager and employees, and the convenience and safety of banking dawned upon the ranchers and merchants, the latter soon learned the benefits to be derived from such an institution in their midst, and now the Merchants' Bank is a Maple Creek fixture, is giving the fullest satisfaction to the whole of its patrons, and the manager, Mr. E. W. McMullen, is no longer 'a stranger within our gates,' but one of our most respected and influential citizens. It need scarcely be observed that the people in Maple Creek district are now unanimously of opinion that the Merchants' Bank is the best one which could have opened there doors here, and their belief is not without justification. The statement of liabilities and assets shows a thoroughly sound institution, and the total capital of $8,700,000 is a guarantee of their financial strength."

One of the finest and best-managed hotels in the West is the Hotel Cypress at Maple Creek. This house is owned by Fred W. Downer, and managed by Mr. McCullagh, who certainly knows the hotel business.

The district's chief industry is ranching, and some very fine horses, cattle and sheep are shipped from this point.

In describing Maple Creek's situation, the local paper says :

"The ranching district of Maple Creek is the largest in Assiniboia, extending, as it does, from range seven west of the third meridian to the fourth meridian, and from the international boundary line to township thirty-five north. In other words, the district is 138 miles east and west by 204 miles north and south, or containing 28,152 square miles. Through the southern part of the district extend the Cypress Hills, a range of mountains, or, to be more correct, one long mountain nearly 150 miles in length, and from twenty to thirty miles in width, with long grassy slopes, wooded summits and coulees, with numberless springs and streams of water running down the slopes at short intervals. The Cypress Hills begin with a gentle rise on the south side of the railway track at Swift Current, early showing, even there, their suitability for ranching purposes, the hills being broken into long slopes diversified with knolls, coulees and sheltering hollows, interspersed with large and extensive flats with alkali lakes, which, when dry, form the healthful and desirable salt-licks so necessary for stock of all kinds. These hills divide this portion of the Missouri coteau into two parts, both of which, however, are unequalled in the West as a ranching country. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to this district. The streams flowing down the northern slopes are small but numerous. Most of them rise near the summit of the hills, and at first meander through deep coulees with large cottonwood, poplar, maple and other trees, to shelter the baby stream from the direct rays of the summer sun and the power of the hyperborean frost in winter, the latter, however, being only occasional, and, as it were, a glimpse of 'the frost king as he passes to other parts."

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

CAPITAL PAID UP: $6,000,000

REST: $2,700,000

Head Office : Montreal.

BRANCHES in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and New York City.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other points. The Royal Bank of Scotland.
CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES: New York, American Exchange National Bank; Chicago, Northern Trusts Co.; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Great Falls, Mont., Great Falls National Bank.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
American and Sterling Exchange Bought and Sold.

DRAFTS ISSUED, payable at par at any banking town in Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits in Savings Bank Department and Deposit Receipts.
BUSINESS BY MAIL receives prompt attention.

MAPLE CREEK, N.-W. T., BRANCH:
E. W. McMULLEN, Manager.

Cedar Posts and Lumber
IN CAR LOTS.

Write for Prices.

THOS. D. ROBINSON & SON

DEALERS IN

Coal, Wood,
Lumber, Posts, Etc.

396 Main Street. (P. O. Box 659.) Winnipeg, Man.

S. A. CLARK,
SASKATOON.

Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Oils
AND SPORTING GOODS.

THE WINDSOR.
The Leading Hotel of Saskatoon.
CONVENIENTLY SITUATED.
ACCOMMODATION the BEST.
THOMAS KYLE,
PROPRIETOR. SASKATOON.

Saskatoon Stock Farm.
FOR SALE
On the Saskatoon Stock Farm, one-half mile north of the town, a choice stock of
SHORTHORNS,
both male and female. The Proprietor is also breeding an extra choice stamp of
CLYDESDALE HORSES and TAMWORTH PIGS.
For prices and full particulars, address
J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon.

J. F. CAIRNS,
GROCER and BAKER,
SASKATOON, SASK.
OFFERS THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Everything For the Table
TO BE FOUND IN THE DISTRICT.
OUR SPECIALTY IS PROVIDING for the table, and we can fill any order, no matter how large or how small, in a manner that will satisfy you.
We Invite Your Inspection of Our Stock!

Saskatoon and District.

Situated upwards of five hundred miles from Winnipeg, and two hundred north of the international boundary line, is the town and district of Saskatoon. Like many other places in our Canadian West, Saskatoon has for some time enjoyed the prosperity incidental to the rapid development of the country, but not until the past spring did the tide of immigration reach such vast proportions. For some time the "All-British Colony" made Saskatoon its headquarters and base of supplies, and throughout the entire spring large numbers of Americans, attracted by the cheap land and suitable climate, have entered the valley of the Saskatchewan and made homes in this vicinity. These settlers are a most desirable class, well grounded in agriculture in all its branches and phases, and with the energy, perseverance and skill which their occupation of the country will impart to it, great progress in the near future may be looked for with all confidence. A considerable number of them have already settled here, and although they are mostly all arriving on a prospective visit, few are returning without securing farms, which they hold in the meantime. A great many still have farms or other interests across the line, the stock of which they must realize upon or transfer here before finally settling down to business in this country.

The district is one of the finest in the Canadian West. For miles on either side of the river stretches the open prairie, with just sufficient roll to its surface to break the monotony, while the well-kept farms and substantial houses give abundant proof of the fertility of the soil and its agricultural possibilities. The Saskatoon people are proud of their country, and on more than one occasion was the writer shown collections of the products of the locality that were indeed an honor to the "Granary of the Empire." Although wheat is now, and always will be, the leading product of the district, yet the live-stock industry has not been neglected, and within a short distance of the town are to be found pure-bred herds of the finest quality. We may mention amongst the pure-stock breeders such prominent men as Mr J. J. Caswell, who owns a number of first-class pure-bred Shorthorns, some very fine young animals of the herd being for sale in the meantime. He also owns a good stock of Clydesdale horses. A brother, Joseph Caswell, who lives about six miles from town, also owns a fine herd of cattle, numbering about forty. Captain Andrews, who lives within two miles of the town, has made quite a good and successful start in Shorthorn breeding. He also owns a flock of high-class cross-bred ewes. Dr. Willoughby, one of the country's most energetic farmers and business men, does a good and profitable business also in Shorthorns and Ayrshires. On the other side of the river, about six miles out, Mr. Richardson owns a fine herd of Shorthorns, and all over a good beef grade of cattle is to be found. Owing to the high prices for beef cattle during the last few years, dairying has been somewhat neglected. The local market for dairy products is excellent, and no doubt the industry would be very profitable. Although homesteads cannot be obtained without going to a considerable distance from the town, yet improved and unimproved lands can be purchased at reasonable prices, and intending settlers would do well to consider this district before settling elsewhere. Full information in regard to either the town or district can be obtained by writing to Mr. J. F. Cairns, who is secretary of the Board of Trade.

The town itself, which is situated on the right bank of the river, is the most active business place in the district. The merchants and business men are pushing and progressive, and the town has become a leading center for the outfitting of settlers and surveyors' parties. With two banks, three elevators, a roller-process flour mill and numerous well-equipped business blocks, together with the great amount of new building in progress, the town bids fair to outdo many of the older towns of the West. The C. P. R. makes this a divisional point on their line, maintaining a workshop here, which gives employment to a number of men. An industry apparently neglected, and one which should prove particularly profitable to this town, is the manufacture of oatmeal. Oats can be produced in this locality to a degree of perfection not excelled on the continent.

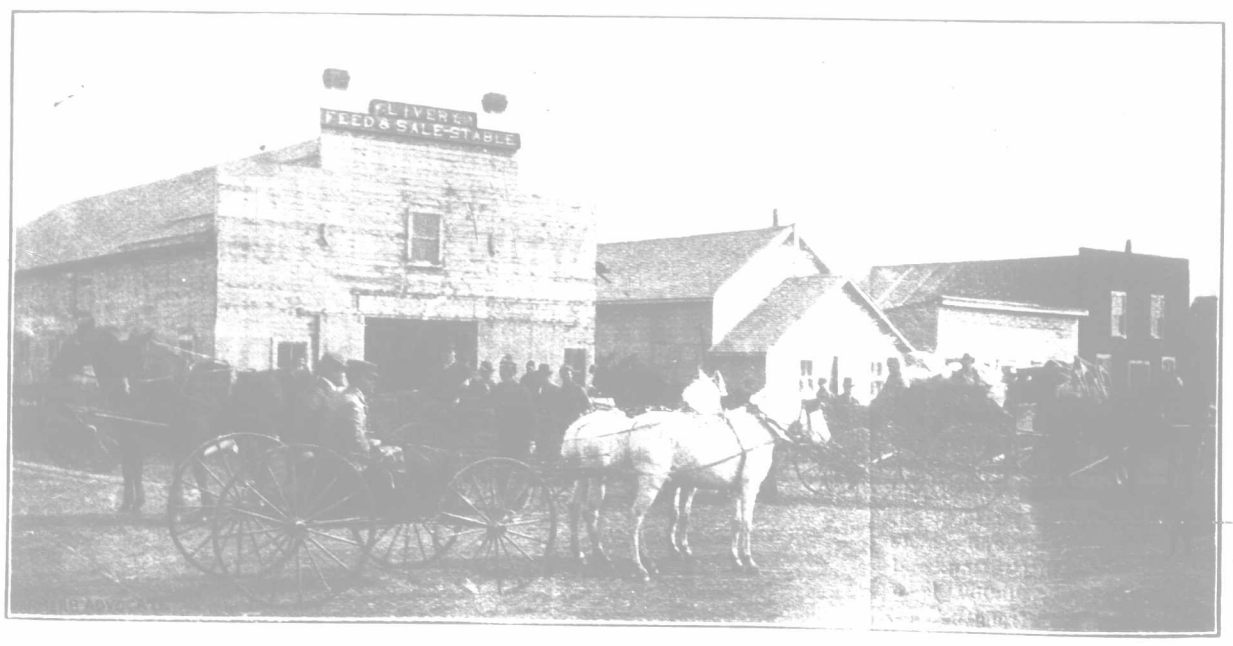
Across the river from Saskatoon and connected with it by ferry is Nutana, sometimes called the old town. Here the first settlers decided to built their village, but in the Canadian West man sometimes proposes and the C. P. R. disposes. With the advent of the railway came a change of location, and today Nutana is practically deserted, while Saskatoon is enjoying remarkable prosperity. What is really needed, and what the energetic people of this locality are bound to have, is a bridge across the river joining Saskatoon and Nutana. This would prove a great boon, both to the towns interested and to the people in the immediate vicinity. With the erection of this bridge and the great development of the surrounding country which must take place within the next few years, it is only a question of time till Saskatoon and Nutana, joining hands across the river, will be known to the people of the Canadian West as the twin cities of the Saskatchewan.

The extension of the Kirkella branch of the C. P. R., in addition to the tapping and developing a rich farming country between Kinella and Saskatoon, will very materially increase the trade and importance of the latter town. Then, with a railway to Battleford and Britannia, Saskatoon district and town will doubtless become one of the liveliest centers in the Northwest Territories [See Saskatoon Business Notes, page 696.]

GOSSIP.

CANADA AT ST. LOUIS.

The Dominion Federal authorities are planning for a grand representation at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Canada's exhibit will be the largest and most comprehensive that she has ever attempted to show. The Canadian authorities, represented by their Agricultural Department at Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. Wm. Hutchison, Exposition Commissioner, are putting forth unusual efforts to make such a display of the products of the Dominion as will do justice to this country's magnificent resources. Canada is vitally interested in the St. Louis Exposition. It has been already proved that at the Paris and Buffalo expositions she was to the front in securing first positions for natural products, dairy interests and live stock; furthermore, at the Osaka Fair held last winter in Japan, ten foreign countries competing, Canada easily won the medal of honor for the best display. The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, has just caused an item of $150,000 to be voted for the St. Louis World's Fair. The Canadian building will cost upwards of $25,000. One of the most interesting features of the Canadian exhibit will be a cold storage plant for the preservation of natural products. In the last five years a great number of Americans have crossed the border, and have settled in the Canadian Northwest. It is obvious, therefore, that a practical illustration of Canada's natural wealth such as she intends to show at St. Louis next year, cannot but stimulate to a high degree a continuance of the emigration. Canada needs settlers of an industrious and earnest character, and she must display all honest and available means to that end.



A BUSY DAY. LIVERY BARN AT SASKATOON.

IF YOU ARE WANTING

ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

PURE DRUGS, STATIONERY,

Or any of our numerous other lines, we are here to supply you at RIGHT PRICES

Call on or write to

E. S. BLAIN,

SUCCESSOR TO SASKATOON DRUG CO.,

SASKATOON, N.-W. T.

New Dry Goods Store

EVERYTHING IN
DRY GOODS,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

MAIL ORDERS
Receive Prompt Attention.

McBeth & Lawson

New Grocery Store.

EVERYTHING IN GROCERIES.

The leading grocery house in town.

PRICES RIGHT. STOCK the BEST.

Give Us a Call.

J. A. SMITH.

R. W. DULMAGE

Make Money

By dealing with the Pioneer Store of Saskatoon.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES.

The Best Assorted Stock in Town.

SASKATOON and NUTANA.

THE INDIAN HEAD WINE AND LIQUOR CO.

Head Office:
Indian Head, Assiniboia.

SASKATOON BRANCH,
FIRST AVENUE.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

AGENTS FOR:
John Labatt, London, Ont., Ales and Porters.
Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., Calgary, Lager, Draught and Bottled; and Aerated Waters.

A First-class Selection of
WINES AND SPIRITS,
CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,

Proprietors of the "INDIAN-HEAD" and "I AM IT," etc., cigars.

James Clinkskill

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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Outfitting Settlers and Surveyors

A SPECIALTY.

Saskatoon and Battleford, N.-W. T.

G. R. FRAZER

THE LEADING HARNESS-MAKER IN

SASKATOON

We Carry the Finest stock and do the largest mail order business of any Harness House in the Valley of the Saskatchewan.

Team Harness

FROM $18 UP.

Write or Call. G. R. Frazer.

LAND!

We have all kinds of farm lands for sale—
IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED.

IF YOU HAVE LAND FOR SALE
We can sell it for you.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY LAND
We can sell it to you.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION
about the Saskatchewan District we can give it to you. : : :

Keep Your on Saskatchewan
(EYE)

AND

Buy Saskatchewan Valley Lands

WILLOUGHBY, BLAIN & CO.,

Real Estate and Financial Agents. SASKATOON.

WE ARE LAND AGENTS

FOR

Saskatchewan Valley Land Co.
Temperance Colonization Society.
Canada-North Dakota Land Co.
Hudson's Bay Co.
Saskatoon Town-site Trustees.
AND OTHERS.

TOWN LOTS AND FARM LAND.

Bank of Hamilton.

Capital (all paid up) $ 2,000,000.
Reserve ..... 1,600,000.
Total Assets ..... 21,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, CANADA.

JOHN STEWART, President. J. TURNBULL, General Manager.

CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON—National Provincial. Bank of England.
NEW YORK—Fourth National Bank.
CHICAGO—First National Bank.

56 Branches in Canada.

Branches in Manitoba and N.-W.T.

Saskatoon, Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Morden, Marathon, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Indian Head, Moose Jaw, Roland, Minnedosa, Winnipeg; Grain Exchange, Winnipeg; Pilot Mound, Miami, Gladstone.

A general banking business transacted. Business paper discounted. Advances made to farmers. Drafts bought and sold.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards.

W. J. H. Murison, Agent.

The **Saskatoon Phenix**

SASKATCHEWAN'S LEADING NEWSPAPER

A BRIGHT, NEWSY AND UP-TO-DATE PUBLICATION. Has a large and constantly-increasing circulation, making it

A First-Class Advertising Medium.

AN AD. IN THE PHENIX BRINGS GOOD RESULTS.

Address all communications to

LEONARD NORMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

THERE IS AN UP-TO-DATE JEWELRY STORE IN SASKATOON.

MAIL ME YOUR WATCH and I will fix it and return it promptly. Every description of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

WATCHES REPAIRED
EYES TESTED.

FELIX McMANUS,
PROPRIETOR.

A JOY IN THE HOME
IS A GOOD
PIANO or ORGAN.

We buy direct from the factories, and save you 10 to 20 per cent. middlemen's profits. Best makes always in stock.

BELL, KARN, NEWCOMBE AND EVANS ARE LEADERS.

Write at once, or call on

C. Kinniburgh & Co., SOLE REPRESENTATIVES.

Latest Sheet Music and Musical Supplies. CALGARY, ALTA.

Calgary.

Calgary is one of the best known of Western towns. It stands 840 miles from Winnipeg and 642 miles from Vancouver, on the border line between the great farming and ranching country of Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta and the mining and lumbering regions of British Columbia. It is a strategetic point for tradesmen. It is essentially a distributing point. It has every indication associated with an embryo city. It will in the future be the metropolis of the foothills.

The country's necessity of Calgary assures its growth. From the east, manufactured goods must be distributed in small lots to the towns lying along the railway lines leading out of Calgary, and from the West, British Columbia's products receive the same allotment.. The town now has over six thousand of a population. Its business is increasing steadily, and it is the headquarters of stockmen and farmers.

In the surrounding district, ranching is the leading occupation of the people. The land is admirably adapted for this line, and the climate of sunny Alberta has become proverbial. Pastures are abundant and nutritious. At present, ranching conditions are undergoing a change, owing to the rapid settlement of the country. The old method of grazing the stock all winter is being modified by the feeding of some sort of cured hay, and the results are making noticeable improvements in conditions.

The business men of Calgary are energetic and enterprising, and are quick to seize any opportunity that will afford the town any advantage.

The first thing a settler will need in the town will be locations of land, and these will be furnished cheerfully in Bell & Boucher's land office. In the meantime, one can take a lunch at the Criterion restaurant, or stay a few days at the Royal or Queen's hotels. A temporary dwelling can be had at Terry's, the tentman. Calgary has several good clothing and dry goods stores. Gentlemen's furnishings are kept in large and well-assorted lots at the Calgary Clothing Company's store, and other lines of dry goods may be had at the Midnapore Woolen Mills. Two large stores are headquarters for saddles and harness, the Great West Saddlery Co and the Calgary Saddlery Co. Both conduct a wholesale and retail business

C. F. COMER

DEALER IN

Hardware,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Supplies,
Sporting Goods.

AGENT FOR

"JEWEL" STOVES and RANGES, "SHERWIN-WILLIAMS" PAINTS,
KEYSTONE DEHORNERS, COLORADO STOCK KNIVES.

CALGARY, - - - - ALBERTA.

CONVINCING.

The most convincing proof that we use modern business methods is the growth of our trade.

SOME OF OUR RULES:

We buy for cash, personally, in the European and American markets.

Your money refunded if not satisfied.

No one ever asked to buy.

There is nothing reasonable that we will not do for a customer.

Call and see us when in the city, or write for catalogue.

Thos. J. Corte
JEWELLER
404 MAIN ST.

C. F. Comer has a large hardware store in which he keeps all kinds of hardware lines, including sporting goods. A splendid assortment of musical instruments is kept at C. Kinneburgh & Co.'s store. Bell, Karn, Newcombe and Evans are the leading makes of pianos and organs. P. Burns is the leading meat merchant of Calgary, and he has a very extensive connection. Whether in the town or out of it, there is no better place to buy drugs, toilet articles, kodaks, etc., than at Jas. Finlay's. W. Hossack carries a good line of sporting goods, cutlery, etc., and runs a bicycle livery in conjunction with his store. The Victoria Grocery Co. is a busy firm. They carry all lines of groceries, provisions, fruits, etc., and are prepared to give ranchers living out of town special attention. Wood & Green, general merchants, make a specialty of their mail-order business, and guarantee their goods. Parties all over Alberta send laundry to the Calgary Steam Laundry Co., and get satisfaction. There are seasons, as every one knows, when a special line of stationery is required. Linton Bros. will attend to that, and as flowers will be necessary, too, one can give John Emery a call at the Calgary Greenhouse; then, as a souvenir of the occasion, a good photo should be got at Snider & Curlette's, on Stephen Ave. A bird's-eye view of Calgary appears on page 653.

It is reported that the records of the American Hereford Association were caught in the flood at Kansas City, being stored in a basement. They are said to be in bad condition, though the figures are still legible. It is probable that all will have to be copied.

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

On June 20th, an important shipment of carefully-selected Clydesdales sailed from the Clyde by the Donaldson liner, Kastalia. These were selected and purchased by Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., and this is his third shipment inside of twelve months. He has now become a veteran in the ranks, says the Scottish Farmer, "and many a good horse he has taken to Canada during more than a quarter of a century. His lot this time numbers six head, purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. They are thick, well-built horses with good feet and legs, and some of them are quite fit to take prizes in this country. A fine specimen of the breed is Baron Glasserton (10682). This horse has good feet, and sinks well on his pasterns. He is sure to take well in Canada, and is a good horse in any country. Another big, upstanding horse with good feet is Baron Fife (11600), whose breeding is first-class. Hold Tight (11373) was bred by Mr. T. Lawrie, Esperton, Gorebridge, and is a well-bred horse on both sides. Siberian (11933) bids fair to rival the fame of his namesake, the Glamis champion Aberdeen-Angus sire, which had the credit of breeding so many winners. Flash Prince is a big four-year-old horse got by the noted prize horse, Prince Sturdy, and out of one of Mr. Pilkington's well-known prize mares, Strawberry Leaf. A big, well-grown two-year-old, with grand feet and legs, was bred at Muirhousehead, and claims for his sire the H. & A. S. champion horse and Lockerbie premium horse, King o' the Roses, while his dam was by that superb horse, Orlando (8092), which stood first at Glasgow when a three-year-old, and his gr.-dam was by the famous Glasgow prize horse, Gallant Lad (2781). This shipment will still further enhance Mr. Colquhoun's reputation as a Clydesdale importer."

High prices were realized for Thoroughbred yearling colts sold at Sheepshead Bay last month from the stud of J. B. Higgin, at the Ranch del Paso Farm, a baker's dozen of the best selling at prices ranging from $2,500 to $15,000.

SHAVER & GRAHAM,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
Open day and night. 'PHONE 214.
Stephen Avenue, CALGARY, Alta.

CALGARY BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Open all the year round for thorough commercial instruction.
Touch-Typing, Stenography, Bookkeeping,
Etc., etc. For Terms, apply
BEST & COUPLAND,
Box 265. CALGARY, ALBERTA.

BELL & BOUCHER'S

Land Office,

Calgary, Alta.

WE have for sale 500,000 acres of the choicest lands in Alberta, on reasonable terms. We also have a number of choice ranches, all sizes, with or without stock.

We have coal lands, timber limits, mining properties, and cattle and horses for sale. Also money to loan.

Call at our office, two doors east of the Post Office, and have a talk with us.

We have had thirty-five years' experience in the Northwest.

W. HOSSACK, Centre Street, CALGARY.

Sporting Goods, Cutlery, Ammunition and Hand-loaded Shells.

Guns and Wheels for sale and hire. Toys, Dolls and Games.

We make a specialty of repairing Guns and Wheels.

H. HOSSACK & CO., Bicycle Livery and Sundries, Sporting Goods and General Repairs. Sole Agts. **HAZARD POWDER.**

LINTON BROS.

Booksellers, Stationers and News Dealers.

Dealers in Fancy Goods, Toys, Musical Goods, Fishing Tackle and Wall Papers.

Calgary, - - Alberta.

Calgary Greenhouses,

JOHN EMERY, PROPRIETOR.

Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants, Artistic work in Floral Designs.

CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, ETC.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Greenhouses and Office, cor. Vanhorn Ave. and 1st St. West, CALGARY, ALTA.

Snider & Curlette

The Leading Photographers of the West.

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS is our specialty.

We also carry a full line of Indian Views and Western Canada Scenes. A trial order solicited.

SNIDER & CURLETTE, Stephen Ave, CALGARY, ALTA.

IF YOU CAN'T GET TO TOWN,

WRITE.

It will come by mail O. K.

Drugs, Toilet Articles, Patent and Proprietary Medicines, best English, French and American Perfumes, Kodaks, Poco Cameras, and all Photographic Supplies.

A graduate optician in charge of a full line of SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES.

Alberta's Big Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

RANCHERS' AND FARMERS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

JAS. FINDLAY,

DRUGGIST AND OPTICIAN. - - CALGARY, CAN.

TRY TERRY THE TENTMAN'S TENTS

Most complete tent factory in Western Canada. Best material and skilled workmanship enter into the construction of my tents. The very thing for ranchers. No trouble to give quotations.

WRITE TO-DAY.

TERRY, THE TENTMAN,

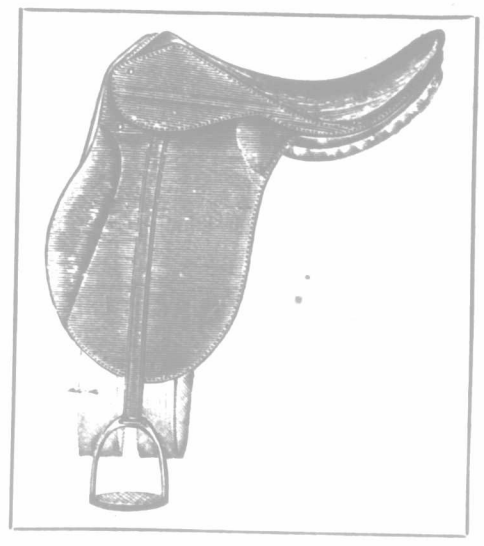
CALGARY, ALTA.

THE

GREAT SADDLES

OF THE

GREAT WEST



Have a national reputation, and are to be found in every district west of Lake Superior. If your saddler does not keep them, write us at once for catalogue and price list, and when buying insist upon it that your saddle bears the well-known stamp.

The Great West Saddlery Co.,

CALGARY, - ALTA. Limited.

Manufacturers of Ladies' and Men's Saddles and Harness of every description.

Branches at Edmonton, Calgary, Macleod, Strathcona.

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

Calgary Clothing Company,

LIMITED, FOR

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' WEAR

The Largest and Most Up-to-date Stock in the West.

Sole Agents for the Slater Shoes.

THE CALGARY CLOTHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

P. Burns & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Meat Merchants.

DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK.

P. O. DRAWER 572.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

HEAD OFFICE:
Calgary, Alberta.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS:
Calgary, Nelson,
Revelstoke and Vancouver.

MARKETS.

British Columbia:

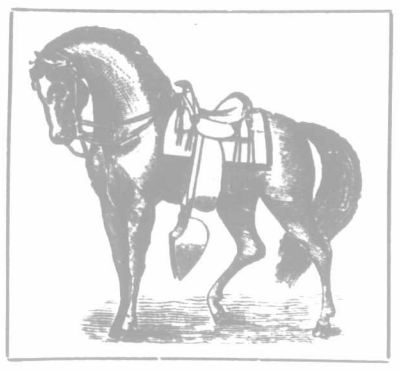
Vancouver.	Midway.
Nelson.	Grand Forks.
Sandon.	Eholt.
Kaslo.	Phœnix.
Rossland.	Ymir.
Revelstoke.	Cascade City.
Greenwood.	Ainsworth.
Slocan City.	Nakusp.
New Denver.	Fernie.
Trail.	Trout Lake.
Silverton.	Cranbrook.
Three Forks.	Moyie.
Elko.	Field.
	Golden.

Alberta:

Canmore.	Banff.
Anthracite.	Wetaskiwin.
Macleod.	Calgary.

The Calgary Saddlery Co., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



CALGARY, ALBERTA.

WRITE US FOR YOUR

Stock Saddles and Harness

HOME MANUFACTURERS.

OUR STOCK SADDLES LEAD IN CANADA.

We Are Pleasing Others, and Can Please You.

OUR MAIL-ORDER BUSINESS is constantly growing, and if for any reason you are dissatisfied where dealing, we would be pleased to have you give us a trial. Our prices and the quality of THE MERCHANDISE WE SELL WE GUARANTEE.

WOOD & GREEN, GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOX 384, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

BECAUSE YOU LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

It does not follow that you cannot have your linen laundered at the Calgary Steam Laundry. We can handle orders from all Alberta. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. H. T. JARRETT, Manager.

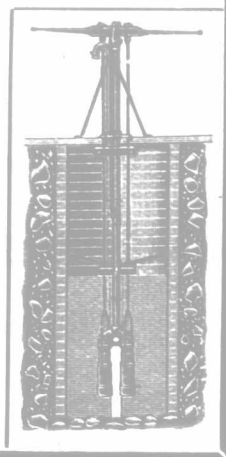
THE CALGARY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

A. J. SMYTH,

Calgary,

Is Headquarters for the

"Empire" Easy Running Cream Separators,
Anderson Frost-Proof Force Pumps,
Leader Windmills, Ball-bearing Sewing Machines, Real Estate, Bicycles, Guns, etc.



BICYCLE LIVERY AND REPAIR SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Write for Catalogue.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

CALGARY.

N. D. JACKSON, PROPRIETOR.

The Most Centrally Located House in the City, Corner Stephen Avenue and Centre Street. **Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per Day.**

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,

CALGARY.

N. D. JACKSON, PROPRIETOR.

Newly Furnished. Under New Management. Free 'Bus Meets All Trains. **Rates, $1.50 and $2.00 per Day.**

CRITERION RESTAURANT

CALGARY

N. D. JACKSON, PROPRIETOR.

Open Day and Night. Short Orders a Specialty.

MIDNAPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

KINNEARD, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers of

Blankets, Tweeds, etc.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring.

Sole Agents for the Patent Riding Breeches and Drawers.
Thoroughbred Yorkshire Hogs and Ranch and Farm Lands for sale.
P. O. Box 96, CALGARY.

THE VICTORIA GROCERY CO., Limited.

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

If you have not been here yet, we want you to call and see our store. We want you to inspect our complete stock of choice Groceries and Provisions, Fruits, Flour, Feed and Canned Goods at popular prices. All goods guaranteed.

RANCHERS' PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

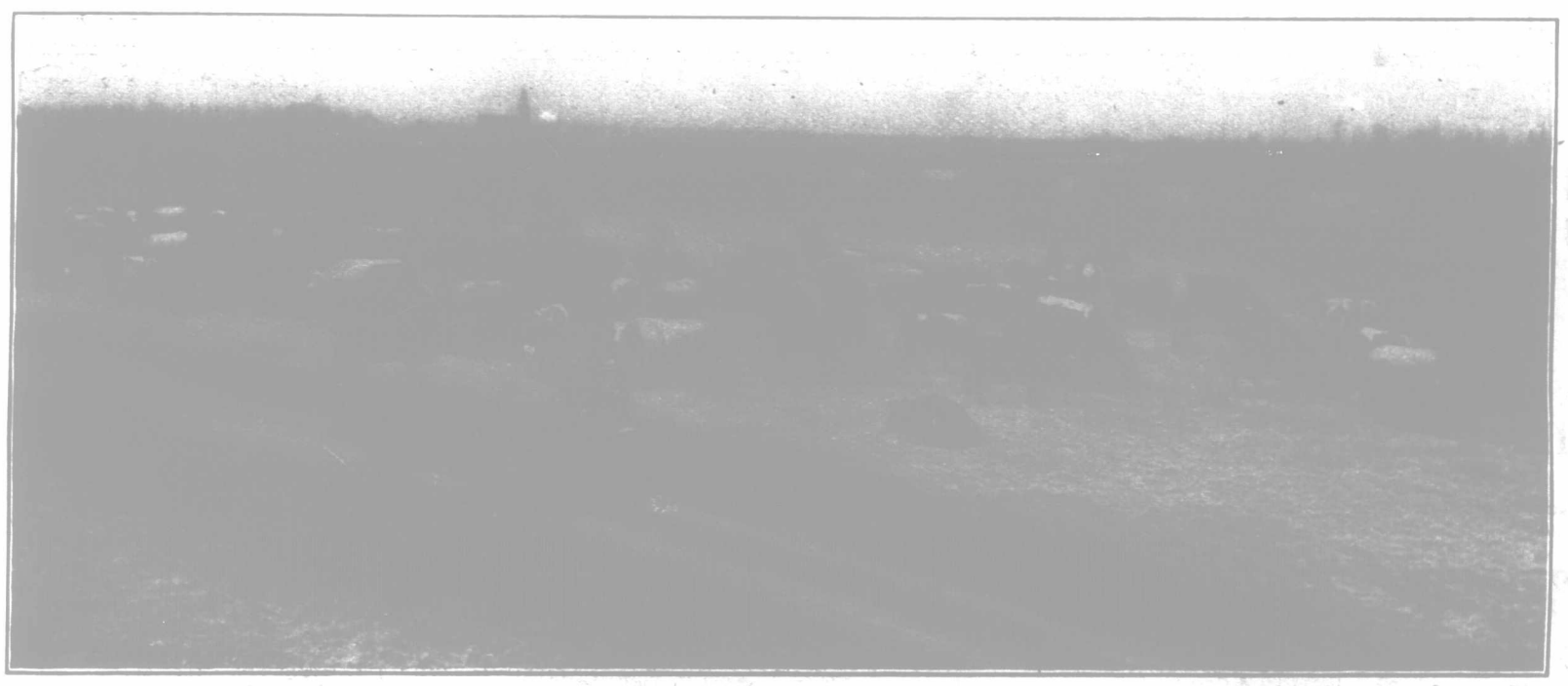
The Victoria Grocery Co., Limited, Box 344, CALGARY, ALTA.

E. DOUGHTY, Manager.

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

STRATHCONA
ALBERTA

The Northern Terminus of the Calgary & Edmonton Ry.
The Market Town for the Grain, Stock and Mineral Products of 12,800 square miles of the Most Fertile Land in Northern Alberta.



AN APRIL DELIVERY AT STRATHCONA.

Cattle The mild winter in this region and abundant pasture make the feeding season short, and ranching is extensively engaged in most profitably.

Dairying Excellent pasture, cheap hay and abundant pure water supply have made the Strathcona District an ideal one for dairying. There is a Government Creamery here.

Hogs Swine-raising is a very profitable industry here. Last year 20,000 hogs and their products were shipped from this town.

Fuel Inexhaustible deposits of excellent coal underlie our district, affording power and warmth for future generations.

Industries The chief industries of this Town are: A sawmill, employing 125 men; two extensive brickyards; two pork-packing establishments; a tannery; a creamery; iron foundry and machine shop; a brewing and malting establishment; a flour mill; an oatmeal mill.

Market The Kootenay, Atlin and Klondyke mining regions take a very large percentage of our products, at profitable prices. During the late war our oats found a market in South Africa. The fur trade of the far north consumes immense quantities of our flour, bacon and other products.

If You Want to Invest

in farm lands, town lots or industrial enterprises, this Town and District are worthy of your consideration. For further information and illustrated pamphlet, address the

Secretary of the Board of Trade or the Secretary of the Municipal Council of

STRATHCONA, ALBERTA.

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

YOU HAVE MONEY!

We Have Choice Farm Lands

LET'S SWAP!

A LITTLE MONEY will buy **A LOT OF THE VERY BEST LAND,** and if you don't wish to Pay Cash, a great deal Less Money will make the First Payment on a beautiful Farm in the STRATHCONA DISTRICT.

40,000 ACRES OF AI FARM LAND

for sale in Northern Alberta. Read the Editorial Comments of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE in another page and be convinced of the vast resources of this district.

DON'T DELAY, BUT WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR LIST AND FULL INFORMATION.

BUSH & BRAGG,

Real Estate, Insurance and Loan Agents. STRATHCONA, ALBERTA.

THE

BRACKMAN-KER Milling Co.

Manufacturers of

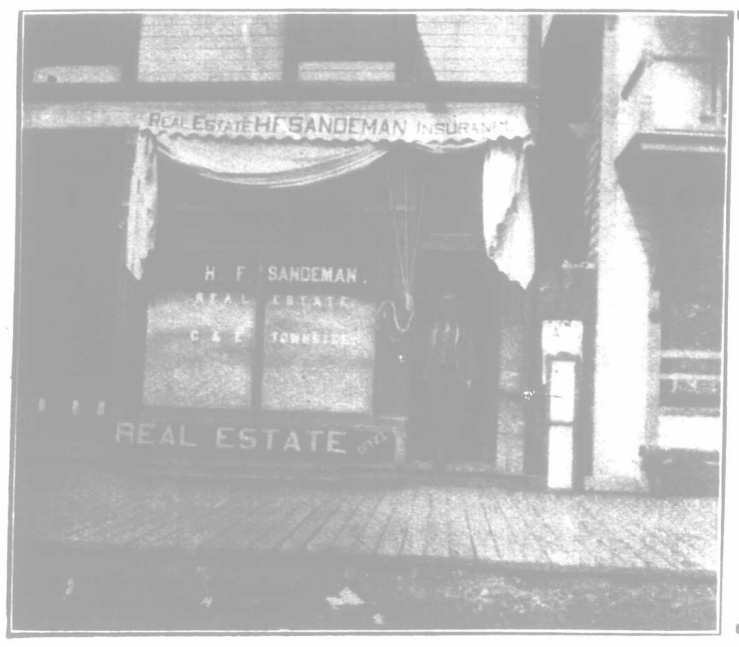
Breakfast and other Cereal Foods.

Dealers in

Grain, Hay, Grass Seeds, Jute Bags.

Wire or Write for Prices to

Strathcona, Alta.



LET ME LOCATE YOU IN

THE LAND OF PROMISE

20,000 ACRES IN THE STRATHCONA DISTRICT
(The Garden of Canada),
at $6.00 an Acre and Upwards.

100,000 ACRES IN BATTLEFORD DISTRICT
(near Barr Settlement of British Colonists),
at From $4.75 Up.

My list contains Land suitable for Mixed Farming, Dairying and Ranching, and in the Strathcona District Sugar Beets yield a larger percentage of Sugar than any other District in Canada, according to Government tests.

Write at Once for Lists and Full Particulars.

H. F. SANDEMAN.

FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. AND E. TOWN SITES.

STRATHCONA, ALBERTA.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE

Strathcona District.

Strathcona is the northern terminal of the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, and has a population of nearly 2,000. Eleven years ago, three or four log cabins, the homes of pioneer settlers of the district, were the only habitations within the present corporation of Strathcona, and the iron horse has not got this far in his journey northward. In the summer of 1891 the railway arrived and the embryo town appeared; the C. P. R. Hotel, still one of the best hostelries in the district, was erected, a post office, called South Edmonton, was established, and a public school opened with twenty pupils. The Edmonton Milling Co. erected a roller process flour mill here, the first north of Calgary, and mercantile business of all sorts sprang up. But settlement was sparse, the settlers poor, and an Indian Reserve adjoined the town on the south, so development was slow. In 1894 the Reserve was opened for settlement, and was invaded by a thrifty class of farmers, who soon became producers and the backbone of the town's local trade. Not until after the financial depression of 1895 had passed—which penetrated to this far-away corner of the continent—did the village begin to grow rapidly. About that time the Kootenay mining region of British Columbia began to open up and a good market for all our grain, meat and farm produce was established. Since that time Providence has smiled alike upon our farmers, ranchers and business men. During the rush to the Klondyke over the Edmonton trail this town enjoyed a large measure of the outfitting trade.

The town site lies high and level, 200 feet above the waters of the Saskatchewan River, which bounds it on the north. On the east is a creek with a deep valley, toward which the east half of the town site slopes gently, thus ample opportunity for drainage is afforded, and the Saskatchewan would have to rise 200 feet to flood the people out.

It is estimated that the current year's improvements will amount to over $125,000, an increase of $15,000 over the improvements of last year.

Strathcona has a progressive town council, composed of A. Davies, W. H. Sheppard, Jas. M. Douglas, J. Carmichael, J. J. Mackenzie, A. H. Richards, with J. J. Duggan as Mayor and A. C. Rutherford as Secretary-Treasurer. According to C. P. R. statistics, the shipments of last year were as follows: oats, 539 cars; hogs, 75 cars; cattle, 55 cars; horses, 7 cars; rolled oats and mill stuffs, 51 cars; barley, 2 cars; wheat, 29 cars; hides, 3 cars; flour, 12 cars; fresh meat and bacon, 9 cars; coal, 8 cars; brick, 12 cars. There were heavy oat shipments to South Africa, while cattle and hogs were principally shipped to British Columbia markets.

Speaking of the sugar-beet industry in the Strathcona district, the Plaindealer says:

"In the spring of 1901, Mr. Mills secured forty pounds of sugar-beet seed for experimental purposes. Farmers were notified through the press where they might get it and instructed as to the culture it should receive. That year twenty-six farmers in various parts of Northern Alberta secured seed for planting and instructions. In the fall, three sample parcels from different farmers were sent in to Mr. Mills, and by him forwarded to the Government Analyst Mr. F. T. Shutt, at Ottawa, and the following were the test returns:

	Per cent. of sugar.	Co-efficient of purity.
No. 1	15.01	84.7
No. 2	12.84	79.2
No. 3	14.02	81.5

"These results being so encouraging, Mr. Mills resolved to continue his investigations in 1902, and hence secured another quantity of sugar-beet seed for distribution and experiment. Twenty-one farmers in widely-separated parts of the district secured parcels, but when the fall came only four samples returned for testing. These samples were sent to Ottawa, and the following tests reported by the official chemist:

	Per cent. of sugar.	Co-efficient of purity.
No. 1	13.66	73.3
No. 2	16.04	78.0
No. 3	13.77	81.2
No. 4	17.41	84.1

"These figures indicate a most satisfactory quality of beets, the highest test being better than the highest prizewinner in Ontario, and the average better than shown in any other district in Canada. Under such encouraging conditions it would appear that there is a bright future for the beet-sugar industry in Northern Alberta. Already a factory to cost half a million dollars is in course of erection in the Mormon colony in Southern Alberta. In the East, there has been some difficulty in securing laborers for the weeding and thinning of the beet crop, but this is a difficulty which could be met in this district better than in many others, by reason of the fact that we have so large a population from Central Europe, people accustomed to hoe crops. The fact that we have right here the prospective railway center of Northern Alberta makes this point especially suitable as a site for a beet-sugar factory. The refining process requires a large amount of lime, which commodity is plentiful up river, and would be easily obtainable for manufacturing purposes

"Another strong point in favor of sugar-beet culture in Alberta is that the sowing time is late, from the 15th to 30th of May being considered good time to get beet seed in the ground; then, the harvest time is also late. The roots stand lots of frost, and show the largest percentage of sugar when gathered late in October, just before the ground freezes, thus early and late frosts are no detriment to successful culture."

The Brackman-Ker Company has a very large local trade in rolled oats, and also ship extensively to the Kootenay and Pacific Coast, as well as to the Yukon. They began operations in Strathcona in 1895, and that year they purchased 38,000 bushels of grain. Their business has developed gradually with the growth of the district, and this season they handled 880,000 bushels. The capacity of their mill is 150 bbls. rolled oats, 25 bbls. oatmeal and two tons of pearl barley daily. The accompanying cut shows one of the twenty trains of oats shipped by the company to South Africa toward the close of the war. Within thirty days they filled an order for 4,000 tons, weighing from 39 to 43 pounds per bushel. With the development of the district they purpose increasing their elevator and mill capacity. This company has mills at New Westminster and Victoria, B. C., besides having branch offices and agencies at various points in the Kootenay. Their elevator capacity is now 300,000 bushels, the elevators being situated at Strathcona, Leduc, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe and Red Deer, Alberta. The capital stock is $500,000. Mr. D. R. Ker is the general manager, and Mr. Henry Brackman, the president, both of whom reside at Victoria, B. C. The manager for Alberta is Mr. T. W. Lines.

Strathcona Town.

H. F. Sandeman is among Strathcona's leading land agents. He has large tracts of land for sale in the Strathcona and Battleford districts, and is also agent for C. & E. town sites. Mr. Sandeman has been in the business five years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the district.

J. G. Tipton & Sons do a good real estate business in Strathcona and Leduc. They have improved farms and wild lands for sale in Northern Alberta.

Bush & Bragg rank high in the real estate business of Strathcona. They have 40,000 acres for sale in the Strathcona district. This land is well watered and suitable for mixed farming or stock-raising.

W. H. Sheppard is the genial proprietor of the Strathcona House, which he has run for the past eight years. Mr. Sheppard's is a first-class hotel and it is provided with probably the best sample rooms on the line, while the cuisine is first-class. The hotel is well furnished and lighted with electricity, while Mr. Sheppard is a model host.

Aylwin & Williams, of Edmonton, have large tracts of land for sale in the Strathcona district. They have been ten years in the business, and are in a position to satisfy land seekers in this fertile region.

F. G. Haldane & Co., of Edmonton, are large real estate dealers, and have a large area of improved farms and wild lands for sale in Strathcona district. Mr. Haldane came from Ottawa, and had such faith in the country that he invested every dollar in land, and he is well pleased with results.

J. G. Tipton & Sons,

REAL ESTATE.

A seven years' residence here has enabled us to accumulate the largest list of

Farms for Sale in Northern Alberta.

We can sell you land at prices ranging from Six to Twenty Dollars per Acre, within a few miles of Strathcona or Leduc.

Write, or Call and See Us. Offices—STRATHCONA and LEDUC.

CHAS. E. TIGHE'S Strathcona. PHOTO STUDIO

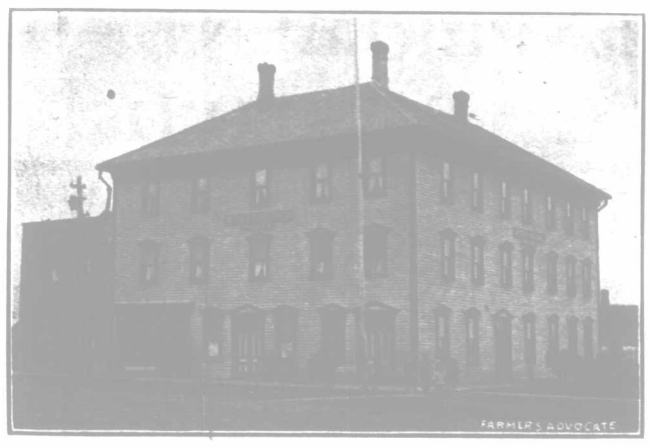
Portraits and groups done in the Latest Design and Finish. I also make a specialty of Viewing and Photographing Farm Scenes. No extra charge for going out in the country.

Studio Over the Post Office, Strathcona, Alta., N.-W. T.

The STRATHCONA HOUSE.

W. H. SHEPPARD, PROPRIETOR.

RATES: $2.00 Per Day.



Perfect Cuisine and Prompt Service in the Dining Room.

First-class Sample Rooms.

Leading Commercial Hotel Opposite C. P. R. Depot, STRATHCONA, ALTA.

F. G. HALDANE & CO.,

Real Estate, - Edmonton, Alta.

TOWN PROPERTY.

A large number of Lots for Sale in all quarters of Edmonton.

FARM LANDS.

Farms for Sale or to Rent in Stony Plain and Vermilion Districts.

10,000 ACRES

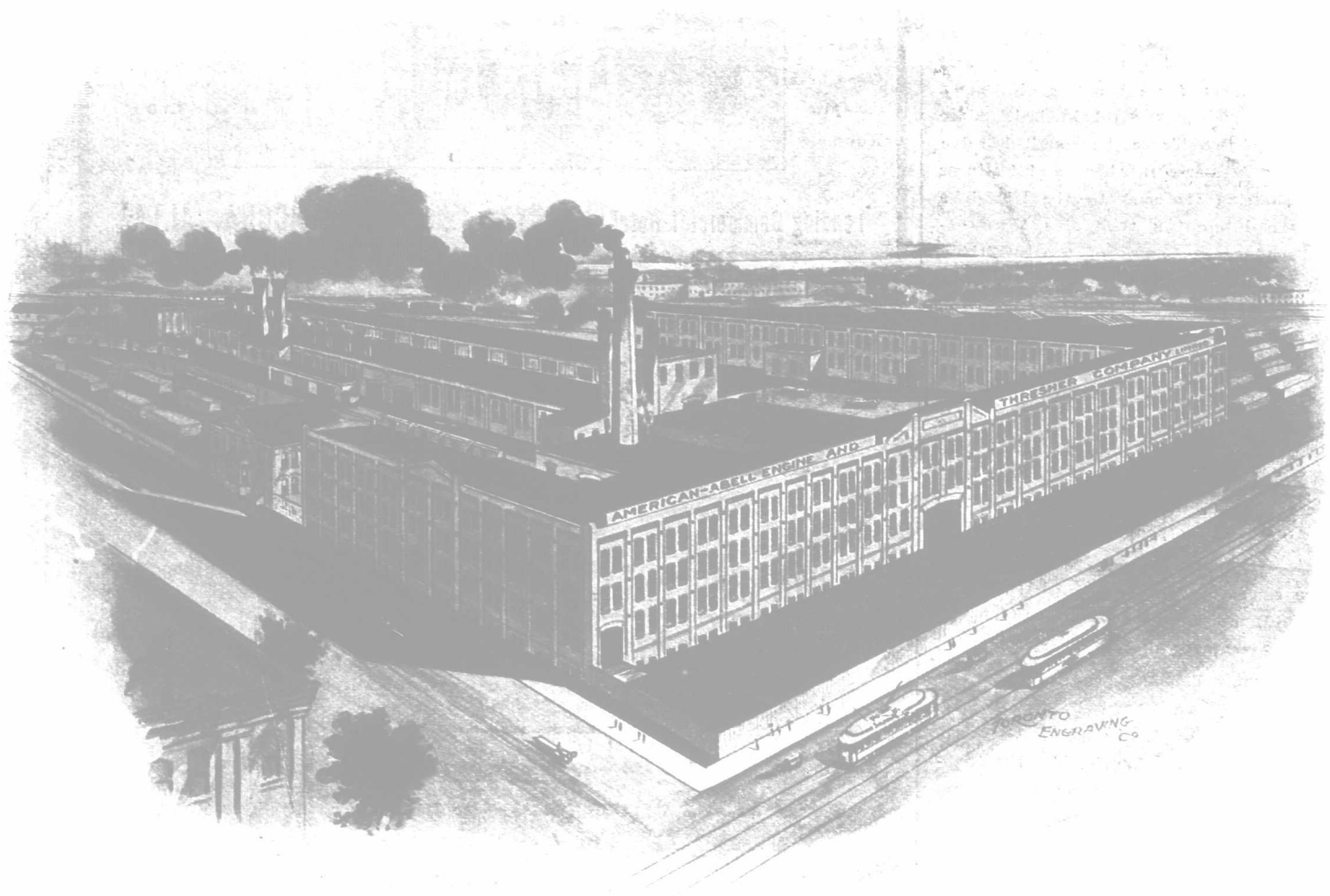
Of Land for sale at prices from $5.50 to $15.00 per acre. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS WRITE US.

American-Abell Engine

TORONTO ✦ REGINA

MADE TO WEAR AND WORK

NO EXPERIMENT—OUR MACHINES HAVE STOOD THE TEST.



Be Sure and Inspect Our Exhibit at the Fairs.

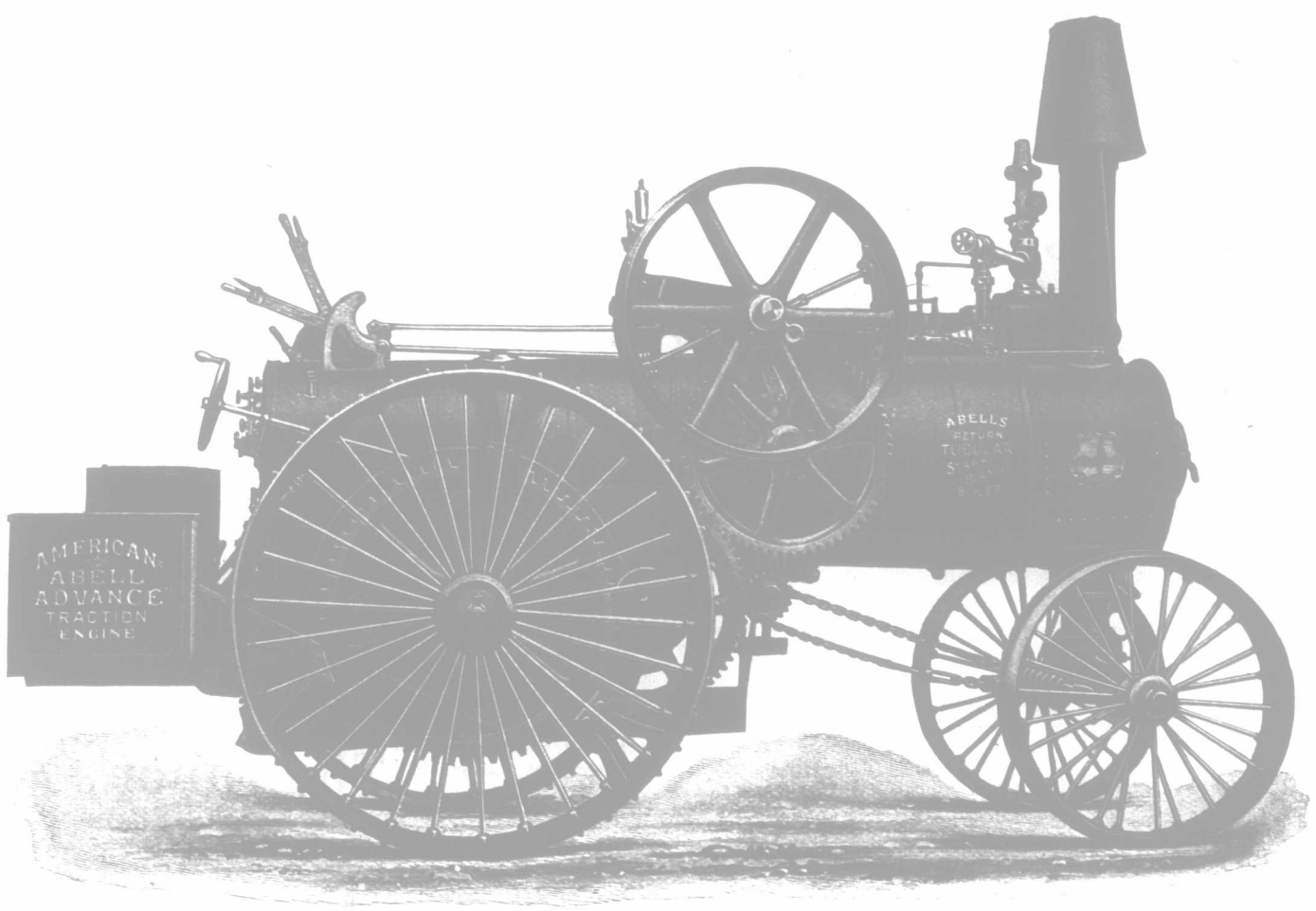
AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., Ltd.
WORKS: TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PLUCK

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

& Thresher Co., Limited,

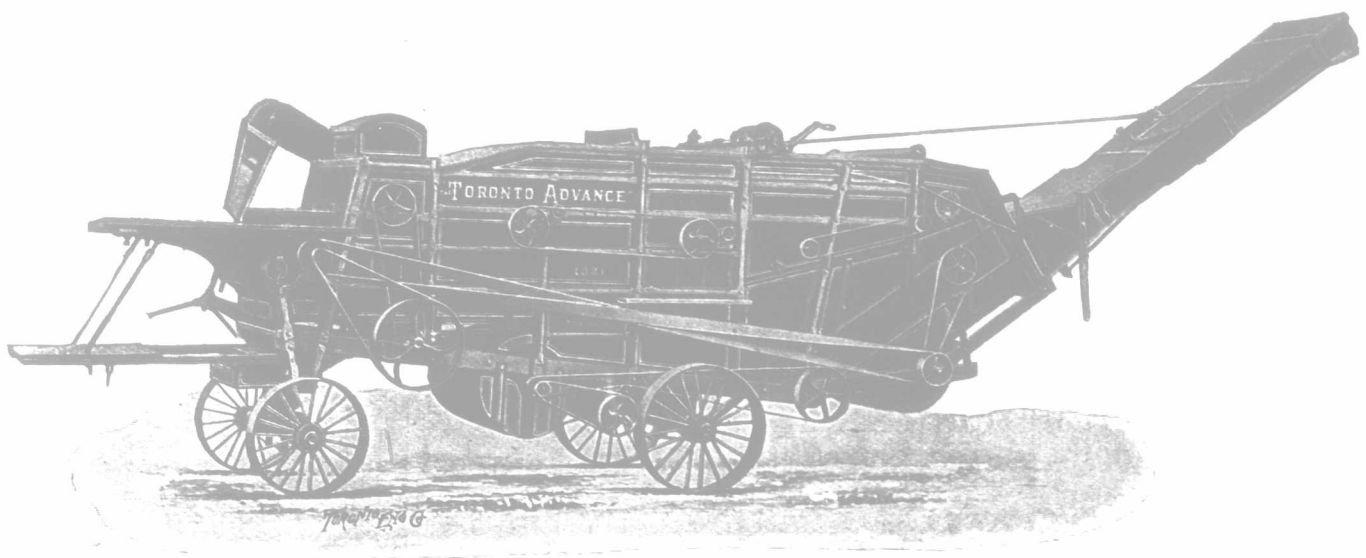
WINNIPEG



Traction and Portable Engines, Simple and Compound, any size; Toronto Advance Separators, Feeders, Weighers, Elevators, Wind Stackers, Etc.

Our Compound Traction Engines are being successfully used for plowing purposes. Try Them.

Complete Line of Thresher Supplies.



AMERICAN PUSH

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

LANDS FOR SALE

In the "Garden of Alberta."

We are in the center of the famous Red Deer District of Alberta. Come this way if you want a home. When you come, call upon us directly, for we have a large number of improved and unimproved farms for sale.

We are also agents for the "Red Deer Land Co." Our knowledge of the country is complete, and we can help you find a home.

Michener, Love & Carscallen,

RED DEER, ALBERTA.

Ouimette & Wallace,

Red Deer, Alberta.

General Merchants and Outfitters.

We carry a large and complete stock, and deal in all kinds of goods required, such as Dry Goods, Ready-to-wear Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Gents' Furnishings, House Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries and Provisions.

Farmers and Ranchers will find it to their advantage to buy from us, as we make quality of goods our first consideration. Low prices have no attraction for us unless the goods offered are first-class.

We buy in large quantities and get close prices by doing so. We are thus enabled to quote goods very low.

Our Imperial Ceylon Tea at 3 pounds for a dollar is a leader.

OUIMETTE & WALLACE,

RED DEER'S Farmers' Supply House

Everything for the new settler or the old resident. IMPLEMENTS and FARM MACHINERY of all kinds. CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS. In HARNESS we have the very best. Our workmen are artists in their profession.

TRIMBLE & SON.

Red Deer Meat Market.

BUTCHERS,
PORK PACKERS,
ETC.

Dealers in Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

ALL KINDS OF
FRESH and
CURED MEATS.

C. REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Wait for your ADVOCATE.

But you will have to subscribe for it before there will be any use waiting. Gives all the news concerning the great Canadian West.

DON'T DELAY

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY for the Alberta Advocate. Largest weekly edition on the Calgary and Edmonton R. R.

Send your Dollar for One Year.

O. A. BUTTERFIELD,
PUBLISHER.

BAWTINHEIMER & SONS

Dealers in

LUMBER, FLOUR and FEED, SASH and DOORS, etc.

We saw our own lumber.
Save middlemen's profits by purchasing from us.

RED DEER, - - - ALTA.

Red Deer Business Notes.

A spicy paper, the Alberta Advocate, is published weekly at Red Deer by O. A. Butterfield. Three years ago, the Red Deer Echo was established, but this spring the name was changed to the Alberta Advocate. It is a creditable publication, is well printed and, in size, a seven-column quarto. The large advertising space used by Red Deer merchants goes to show their enterprise.

John McVicar runs a book and stationery store on Gaetz Avenue, Red Deer, and has a good business, which is growing rapidly. Mr. McVicar is an old school teacher, and, therefore, in a position to meet the school trade.

H. M. Stevenson, merchant tailor, of Red Deer, carries nothing but imported goods. Mr. Stevenson at one time was employed on Holbrook's staff in Ottawa, and as a result of the excellent work turned out, is building up a good trade.

J. F. H. Hill manages the Red Deer branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and is progressive and up-to-date in his business methods. This is the only chartered bank in Red Deer.

Trimble & Son handle Deering machinery, John Deere plows, Moline and Walkerville wagons, and runs a harness shop in connection.

Ouimette & Wallace recently bought the general store business of R. C. Brumpton, and carry a heavy stock of the latest goods in their line.

Bawtinheimer & Son manufacture flour, feed and lumber, in which lines they do a large retail business.

Michener, Love & Carscallen are among Red Deer's enterprising land dealers. Two members of the firm are old residents and thoroughly acquainted with the district.

C. Reed & Co., butchers, of Red Deer, carry a full line of fresh and cured meats.

John T. Moore, is Land Commissioner for the Red Deer district, consisting of a belt thirty miles long and ten miles wide, and extending from Innisfail nearly to Lacombe. Mr. Moore is one of the earliest settlers in the district, having arrived before the railway was built.

Merchants' Bank
OF CANADA.

Capital Paid Up.....$6,000,000
Reserve Fund..... 2,700,000

Farmers' notes discounted.
General banking business transacted.

RED DEER BRANCH:
J. F. H. HILL, - Manager.

The Tailor's Art,

like any other, is partly a gift and comes partly from long practice. Skill and taste are thus acquired, and this is what makes our coats the acme of elegance.

H. M. STEVENSON, Merchant Tailor,
RED DEER, ALTA.

JOHN McVICAR'S

Bookstore,

RED DEER, - ALTA.,

Is headquarters for Stationery of all kinds, the latest Books and Magazines, School Supplies, etc. Dealer in Rubber Stamps, Sporting Goods, Music and Musical Instruments.

Look through my new Chinaware Department.

GOSSIP.

MORE CLYDES FOR CANADA

By the Allan Liner, Sicilian, on June 20th, Mr. Robt. Ness, Howick, Quebec, sailed with four Clydesdales, four French Coaching horses, one Hackney and one Percheron stallion. Two of the Clydesdales were bought from the Messrs. Montgomery, one from Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, and one from Mr. Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains. The four are particularly well-bred horses. The two bought from Messrs. Montgomery are Black Guide (11626), a thick chunk of a son of Baron's Pride (9122), from a mare by Sir Harry (9411), while the other is Garrarie (11718), by the grand breeding horse, Up-to-time (10475), out of a mare by the Prince of Wales horse, Prince Romeo (8144), grandam by the celebrated prize horse, Cairnbrogle Stamp (4274). From Mr. Taylor came a very bonnie, thick horse in Prince Fauntleroy (11850), got by Mr. Webster's highly successful breeding and prize horse, Lord Fauntleroy (10370), from a mare by the great breeding horse, Prince Lawrence. This colt is very well-bred, and is quite good enough to win prizes in good company at home. From Mr. Kilpatrick came the sweet, true Clydesdale horse, Senator's Heir (11525), got by the well-known prize horse, Senator, from a mare by The Summit (9442). These horses are of the type which Mr. Ness has always been in the habit of buying, and they and the other horses taken by him on this trip are sure to be popular in the Province where his lot is cast.—[Scottish Farmer.

STEELE'S

Home Outfitters To The People

The Big Fair Will Soon Be On

And thousands will visit Winnipeg Exhibition Week. We have an exceptionally fine stock of FURNITURE of all kinds, and everything in the store will be marked down to a SPECIAL EXHIBITION SALE PRICE.

Here's ONE SPECIAL Picked From the Many:

A $27 DINING-ROOM SUITE For $19.50

Consisting of Sideboard, made of hardwood, golden finish, nicely carved back, with large plate mirror, two cutlery drawers and large cupboard; one Extension Table to match, with heavy turned legs, extends six feet long, and a half dozen Hardwood Diners, golden finish.

This Suite of 8 Pieces, Worth Regularly $27.00, on Sale Exhibition Week, $19.50.

The C. R. STEELE FURNITURE CO.,

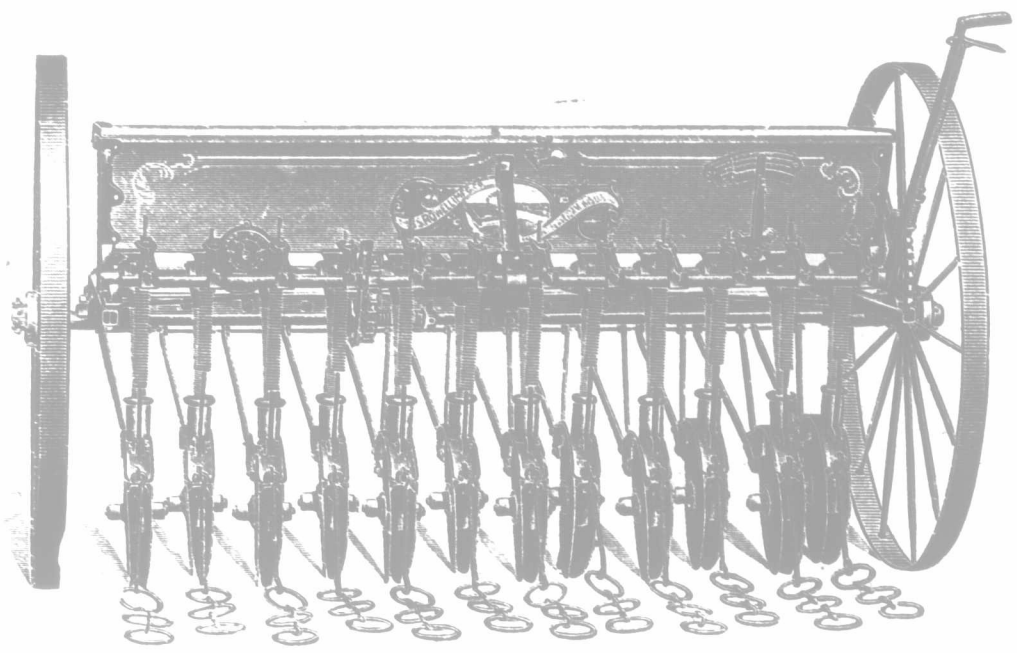
298 Main Street

The Red Deer District.

The desirable Red Deer country lies in Central Alberta, surrounding the beautiful and thriving town of Red Deer, situated on the Calgary & Edmonton Railway, about 95 miles north of the former city. No fairer land can be viewed in all the great Canadian West. The soil is fertile, wood plentiful and the water abundant and excellent. Cattle thrive upon the luxurious pastures, the crops are unexcelled, creameries are proving successful, the district being admirably adapted to mixed farming. Another point deserving of careful attention is that the settlers in this district from the very outset have been a very superior class. The magnificent school building at Red Deer, portrayed elsewhere in this issue of the "Farmer's Advocate," affords a good general idea of the progressive character of the place and the intelligence of the people. Land for settlement within easy reach of the railway is still available, and information upon this subject will gladly be furnished by Mr. John T. Moore, land conveyancer, at Red Deer, to whom the homeseeking reader is advised to apply, personally or by letter.

Enderby.

The town of Enderby, illustrated elsewhere in this number, is located about midway across British Columbia, south of the main line of the C. P. R., and a few miles north of Lake Okanagan. British Columbia, with its lakes and hills, should be a favorite spot for those who have been accustomed to these natural beauties.



WHEN AT THE BIG FAIR BE SURE AND CALL AT OUR WAREHOUSE and see our New Tiger Drill, manufactured by the J. S. Rowell Mfg. Co., Beaver Dam, Wis. Our New Double Disc Drill is without an equal in the market. We have a full stock of the following goods:

P. & O. Canton Plows,
Acme Stackers, Monarch Sweep Rakes,
Hamburg American Wagons and Sleighs,
Fish Wagons,
Ayr American Plows and Clod Crushers,
Superior Windmills and Pumps,
Havana Metal Wheels and Trucks,
Tank Pumps,
Thresher Water Tanks, Grain Tanks,
Wheel and Drag Scrapers.
Everything wanted on the farm.

W. JOHNSTON & CO'Y,
776 Main St. WINNIPEG.

CENTRAL ALBERTA.

RED DEER TRACT.

A beautiful country. Productive soil. Plenty of wood and good water. A land of sleek cattle and splendid crops. A fine class of people Thriving towns and successful creameries. Come and see us.

Every section within five miles of the railway.

Prices: $8 to $15 per acre, 1/5 down: Interest 6 per cent.

CALL ON JOHN T. MOORE, LAND CONVEYANCER, RED DEER.

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

Leduc, Alta., and District.

No part of the Northwest Territories of Canada offers better inducements to the hardy and ambitious home,seeker than the district west of Leduc. A vast extent of country studded with groves of timber, adorned by picturesque lakes, and diversified by creeks and rivers, stretches westward a distance of 200 miles to the foothills of the Rockies. What more can the enterprising pioneer ask than what awaits him here: Tracts of open prairie, with a soil of unequalled fertility, hay in great abundance, a bountiful supply of good water, coal for fuel lying near the surface, and timber for the builder. Within a radius of twenty miles square three portable saws were at work last winter.

The town of Leduc is destined to become one of the most prominent towns on the C. & E. Ry. It is about centrally located in one of the finest mixed farming districts of Alberta. Owing to it not being advertised to any extent, the growth has been spontaneous, without any boom. It now comprises a flour mill, three elevators, five general stores, hardware and furniture stores, two hotels, five implement agencies, three blacksmith shops, butcher shop, jeweler, two doctors, two drug stores, one bank, harness shop, four churches, a fine schoolhouse, one laundry, one restaurant, two lumber yards, a large pork-packing establishment of a brickyard. Thirty-seven new buildings were erected in Leduc during the summer of 1902, and fifteen more are now under course of erection. It is estimated that this year's improvements will aggregate $50,000. An enterprising Business Men's Association is organized here, with Wm. Douglas as president; R. T. Telford, vice-president; Mr. Clemens, corresponding secretary; K. Martin, recording secretary; Mr Manning, treasurer; Mr. Johns, press correspondent. A lumber mill and box factory are operated here by R. T. Telford. Last year, Mr. Telford's mill turned out 547,000 feet of lumber. A flour mill manufactures a high grade of flour in town, and three grain elevators handle grain for export purposes. Leduc is steadily forging ahead.

The Leduc district is chiefly occupied in mixed farming and stock-raising. A very fine grade of malt barley is grown here. Large quantities of hogs, eggs and butter are shipped from Leduc, and residents claim that no district can compete with them in these products.

Citizens of the town are trying to secure a pulp mill, and are prepared to give material assistance to an industry of this kind, for a very fine quality of pulp wood is in abundance here.

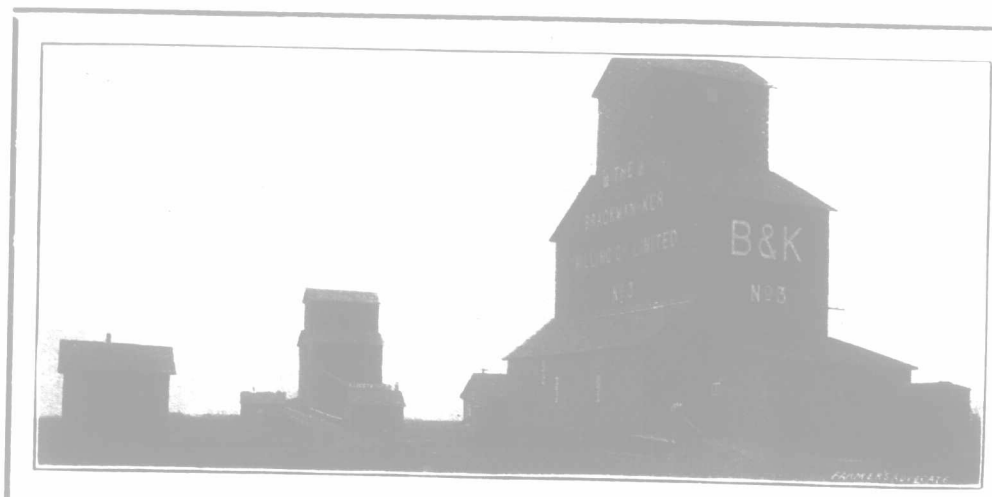
The D. Wade Packing Co., Limited, have a large pork-packing establishment here. They are exporters of beef cattle, swine, poultry and other live stock, fresh and cured meats, farm and garden produce, etc. The settler, therefore, has a ready market for all his produce.

Bourchier & Johns do a large real estate business in the district, and have 8,000 acres of improved lands, as well as a quantity of wild lands for sale. Mr. Bourchier has been a Government land guide for a number of years, and in that capacity has become thoroughly acquainted with land lying tributary to the Calgary & Edmonton Railway.

Free homesteads may be procured to the east within twelve miles of the town and within twenty miles to the westward, while C. P. R. Land sells at five and six dollars per acre.

View of Main St., Leduc, Alta.

Leduc Public School, Leduc, Alta.



The Elevators at Leduc, Alta.

BOURCHIER & JOHNS,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,

LEDUC, ALTA.,

Have a large list of land for sale in the well-known District of Leduc.

Improved and unimproved land of all kinds, from $5.00 per acre up, according to location and improvements. If you want the best home for the least money, write us, or, better, call at our office at Leduc.

Free driving to intending purchasers.

BOURCHIER & JOHNS.

Millet.

Van Meter & Blades are the pioneer merchants of Millet, and do a large general mercantile business.

P. J. Mullin is Millet's enterprising land agent. He also carries a large stock of lumber and runs a livery.

Mr. B. A. Van Meter, of Millet, has a fined herd of Polled Angus cattle, consisting of fifteen pure-breds and a number of grades. He farms a section and a quarter of land, and owns a portable sawmill outfit. Mr. Van Meter is one of the prosperous farmers who has made money in Alberta, and is well pleased with his surroundings. His herd bulls consist of Dick Turpin, General Buller and Black Jack.

Millet is a very promising young town. Where but a little over one year ago there was but one house, there is now two general stores, a butcher shop, a good hotel, a blacksmith shop, two livery barns, a tinshop, a lumber yard, a real estate office and many new enterprises and buildings under construction, among them a large general store, and a machine shed. There is also a large school building, a church and two more churches about to be erected.

This district is being settled by a good, enterprising class of farmers, well fixed to begin life in a new country. If you want a farm where you can have plenty of wood and water, plenty of shelter around your buildings, plenty of material for those buildings without going to a lumber dealer and paying several hundred dollars for material to build with, plenty of good hay land, and plenty open farm land that is a good rich, timber soil and not too hard to clear, come to Millet, Alberta, and you will never regret it.

P. J. MULLEN,

MILLET, - - ALBERTA.

LUMBER.

A complete stock of Lumber always on hand. Also Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Paper, etc.

Willow Posts by the carload at 4c. f. o. b. Millet.

LAND.

A long list of wild and improved lands. Good farms, from one to twelve miles from town, at $8 to $15.00 per acre. Raw lands from $6.00 to $9.00. Investments for non-residents a specialty.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LIVERY.

Good rigs and careful drivers. Listed lands shown without livery charges.

VAN METER & BLADES

Proprietors of the

PIONEER STORE

at

MILLET, ALTA.

Carry a stock of General Merchandise, which sells for cash and the lowest prices.

YOUR TRADE IS SOLICITED.

GOSSIP.

DISPERSION SALE OF THE HILLHURST SHORTHORNS.

Hillhurst Farm, in the beautiful eastern townships of Quebec, the first home in America of the great prizewinning celebrities, Baron Booth of Lancaster, Rosedale, Queen of Diamonds and others, needs no introduction to the older generation of Shorthorn breeders. Hillhurst is historic ground, but its history is not all ancient by any means, as is amply attested by the presence in its bountiful pastures at this time of a really high-class herd of typical Scotch-bred Shorthorns, more than half of which are carefully selected imported animals, the balance being mostly the produce of imported sires and dams, including representatives of many of the best families of the breed, all sharing largely in the benefits of the blood of the most noted sires of recent years, and showing it strongly in their individual conformation and quality. It may be considered a strong statement, but it is, we believe, fully justified by the fact, that no single herd of Shorthorns in America to-day can show four stock bulls equal in personal merit and character to the four imported sires in service at Hillhurst. Chief among these is the massive roan three-year-old Duthie-bred Joy of Morning. Mr. Marr's choice of the Collynie calves at the '99 sale, sold there for $300, and purchased after by Mr. Cochrane at £400, the highest price for a Scotch bull to come to Canada at that time. He is of the Jealousy tribe, sired by Pride of Morning, a Highland Society breed champion, by Star of Morning, and his dam by Scottish Archer, a trinity of Star sires such as is seldom seen at the top of a pedigree. Joy of Morning is a prince among his peers. Remove his head and legs and there remains a parallelogram of the best of beef, but his head and his legs are as good as the rest of him, and properly belong to him, a model head for an impressive sire, and legs squarely set under him. His back and loin are phenomenal in their depth and thickness of smoothly-laid natural flesh. His shoulders are smoothly laid, his brisket prominent, his flanks, fore and aft, low down, and his butt end is as broad as a barn door, while his progeny among the young things partake largely of his peculiar excellencies. Scottish Hero, in his five-year-old form, also bred at Collynie, a roan son of Scottish Archer, and his dam, Missie 134th, by William of Orange, represents a judicious combination in his breeding of the great Sittyton tribes, Missie, Secret and Orange Blossom, and carries in his individual make-up and princely bearing the promise of his prepotency as a sire, which is richly fulfilled in his offspring as seen in the herd. Lord Mountstephen, a red two-year-old, bred by Mr. Duthie, the second best in his 1901 sale of calves, who was got by Rosicrucian, bred by the Queen, sired by Robin Nonpareil, dam Mistletoe 11th, by Captain of the Guard, is a remarkably handsome, stylish bull, smoothly turned, straight in his lines, with a muscular crest, a first-class head and a thickly-fleshed form, a show bull in any country, and proven a potent sire of the right sort of calves. Imported Royal Champion, a lengthy, level, well-proportioned roan yearling, in use on the daughters of the older sires, was bred by Mr. Reid, of Cromleybank, sired by Morning Pride, purchased at a Collynie sale for 150 guineas, by Pride of Morning, dam the Marr-bred Roan Lady 23rd, by Minstrel Boy, and he has back of this in his pedigree the noted sires, Elocutionist, William of Orange, Athabaska and Heir of Englishman. This list does not exhaust the supply of excellent bulls in the herd, for Royal Kitchener, a red yearling, also bred at Cromleybank, sired by the Mina bull, Kitchener, and his dam, an Inverquhomery Augusta, is straight, level, smooth and of capital character; and Rose Noble, a roan yearling bred by Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin, sired by the Collynie-bred Cyprus, used with excellent results in the Shethin herd and sold at eight years old for £125, dam a Rosemary, a favorite and prolific family, is a low-set, thick, sappy bull with capital head, crops and flesh. Several excellent bull calves are also included in the herd, sons of the splendid sires above enumerated, while the list of females abounds in good things, comprising a number of heifers fit to show in first-class company anywhere, reference to some of which may be made in later issues.

The original intention was to make a two days' sale, including the entire herd of about 75 head, but it has been deemed wiser to weed out all not up to a high standard of breeding and condition, to be disposed of locally later in the season, and to include in the Hamilton sale, on August 11th, all the best, making a uniform and attractive offering, which they certainly will be, for it is no exaggeration to say that no better offering from any single herd has been made at a public sale in Canada in recent years, there being in it material for more than one young show herd, besides the wealthy list of breeding matrons, and the best lot of bulls seen in an auction sale in Canada in many years.

The advanced age and failing health of Senator Cochrane, who has lost his sight and is desirous of closing up his business affairs, renders the necessity for the dispersion of the herd at the present time absolute, and it is with regret that the result of so much careful selection and discriminating breeding is to be submitted for disposal under the salesman's hammer. It will, however, afford an unusually favorable opportunity for securing at the purchaser's own price first-class foundation stock of up-to-date type for the establishment of a herd or for the upbuilding and improvement of existing herds, while the cheerful prospect of a bountiful harvest and the growing feeling of confidence on the part of the people of Canada in the future of this great country should serve as an inspiration to improve the character and quality of our cattle, and so to be prepared for the great and growing demand that must surely come for breeding stock to supply the newly-opening country at home and the increasing requirements of the markets abroad. The catalogue of the Hillhurst sale is in preparation and will be sent to all applying for it as intimated in the advertisement, which appears in this issue.

My Papa Sells Canada Lands.

He has Located 400 Settlers between Macoun and Moose Jaw, on the Soo Line.

He has 50,000 Acres of Improved and Wild Lands for Sale.

Homesteaders Located Free of Charge.

Write Him at Moose Jaw, or Wheaton, Minn., for Prices and Terms.

M. J. JACOBSON,

Wheaton, Minn. Moose Jaw, Assa.

Harry Green

DEALER IN

FARM IMPLEMENTS

of All Kinds.

High-class Carriages a specialty.

FARMS FOR SALE,

also a few Choice

TOWN LOTS.

River Street, MOOSE JAW.

Woodley & Sharpe,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

LUMBER,

Sash, Doors and Builders' Material.

YARD:

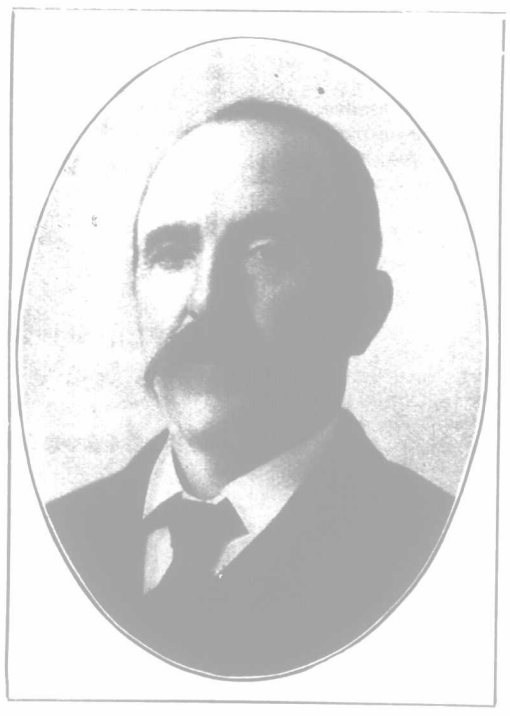
High and Fairford Sts.,

MOOSE JAW, Assiniboia.

THE

Pioneer Real Estate Agency.

1883 Auctioneer



1903 Fire Insurance.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I have been in the Moose Jaw District for 20 years, and can give reliable information to Intending Settlers.

Wild and Improved Lands for Sale.

Correspondence Solicited.

O. B. FYSH.

Elgin and Waltham Movements.

Every Size and Grade.

GOLD and GOLD-FILLED CASES of All Leading Makes.

DIAMONDS Loose and Mounted.

Latest Designs in GOLD and HIGH-GRADE PLATED JEWELLERY.

R. E. PLAXTON, Retail Jeweller,

Moose Jaw, Assa.

N. B. REID & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Butchers.

Dealers in Stock of All Kinds.

No Order Too Large, None Too Small to receive Our Best Attention.

Moose Jaw, Assa.

THE

Moose Jaw Flour Mills,

MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

DONALD McLEAN, Prop.

DEALER IN

Flour, Rolled Oats, Grain, etc.

Moose Jaw Flour is milled from the finest selected No. 1 Hard Wheat, and is not excelled by any other flour on the market.

YOUR GROCER CAN SUPPLY IT!

LUMBER,

HARDWARE, — FARM — IMPLEMENTS.

E. Simpson & Co.

DEALERS IN

COAL and WOOD, GRAIN and FEED, LIME and CEMENT,

All k... Shop Work made to order.

Moose Jaw, Assa.

GOSSIP.

Provision has been made for five cash prizes and two honorable mention awards in each section of the live-stock exhibits at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. This is a very marked broadening of prizes in cash over former international shows and will afford a prize to many a worthy animal that would just barely fail of distinction in less liberal prize distributions.

Another feature in the classification of live stock at the St. Louis show that will meet universal favor among live stock exhibitors is the division of age periods into six months instead of one year as has been the custom. This plan is in recognition of the now general practice of breeding and feeding for early maturity, and will prove a popular innovation.

Moose Jaw.

The "creek-where-the-white-man-mended-the-cart-with-a-moose-jawbone" is scarcely a name characteristic of 20th century push and energy, but the name given by the Cree Indian has been somewhat abbreviated by his Anglo-Saxon brother, and where the white man mended his cart with the jawbone of a moose stands to-day the well-built and substantial town of Moose Jaw.

Moose Jaw is situated on the main line of the C. P. R., 398 miles west of Winnipeg, and is a very important railway center and busy market town. Besides being a divisional point on the main line, it is also a terminal point of the Soo branch, which runs south-east through Estevan to the international boundary line at Portal, where connection is made with the Soo line for St. Paul and Minneapolis. This forms the main road by which passengers from the middle States travel to the Pacific Coast. Naturally, from its situation, Moose Jaw is the home of many of the railway crews, and the yards and roundhouse situated there give employment to a large number of men.

Many of our Western towns take advantage of the fact that the prairie seems practically unlimited, and sprawl themselves out in untrammelled freedom over too large an area. Moose Jaw, however, has avoided this habit of growth, and a more closely-built, compact and sustantial town can scarcely be seen anywhere in the West. The population is about 2,500, and her churches, schools and public services generally are very up-to-date and complete.

From an agricultural standpoint, the district is one of the finest in the West. wheat of A1 quality is, of course, the all-important cereal, but oats, barley and rye do exceptionally well. Flax-growing is also proving very profitable, and will no doubt receive increased attention. The farmers in this district are very progressive, and do their work in modern style, a steam plow turning over from fifteen to twenty acres per day being operated during the past spring within a mile of the town. Though grain-growing is always likely to remain the leading industry, yet mixed farming and dairying are every year receiving increased attention. The district is very well suited to this industry, owing to the abundance of pure water and excellent markets for dairy produce. The products are in larger demand by the mining towns and cities of the West, and this is a market which is always likely to improve. At a considerable distance to the north and and west, the land becomes more broken and uneven, and here begins the great ranching country. The grass cures on the ground, and horses thrive on it throughout the winter, while cattle, with a little additional hay and shelter, come through in fine condition.

The lands now open for settlement extend for a considerable distance south-eastward along the Soo line, and west of the town of Moose Jaw. The recent settlers have been mainly Americans from the Northern States of the Union, a class of men who undoubtedly make the very finest settlers for our Canadian West. The whole district is easily accessible to both lines of railway, and churches and schools are everywhere provided. Full information in regard to this splendid district can be obtained from any of the gentlemen whose advertisements appear in this paper, or from any of the following officers of the Board of Trade: M. J. McLeod, Pres.; J. T. Simpson, Vice-Pres.; Seymour Green, Sec.-Treas. The Moose Jaw district has a bright future before it, and we would invite intending settlers to give careful attention to this district before settling elsewhere.

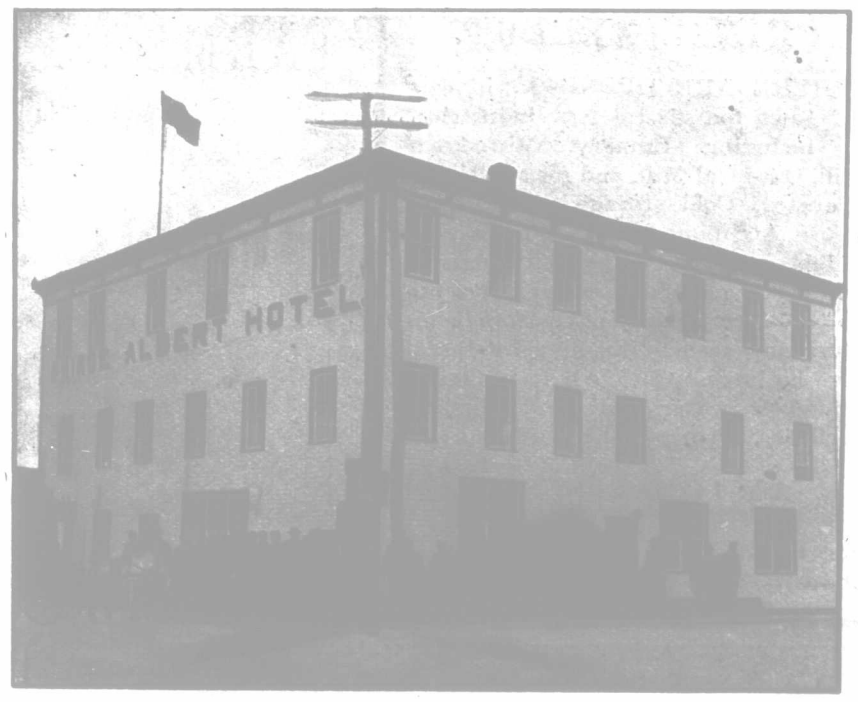
Prince Albert District.

Situated on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan is the important town of Prince Albert. Few towns, if any, in our Canadian West are more beautifully situated. The banks of the river are covered with timber, its waters studded with beautiful islands, and the whole town, with planted trees and well-kept lawns, presents to the visitor a park-like appearance, very different from many of our prairie towns.

Prince Albert has a population of 2,500, and owing to its situation and natural resources it is now, and is always likely to remain, the most important town north of Regina. The buildings, including churches, schools, town hall, registry office, orphanage, court house, hospital, etc., are handsome structures, built of red brick of local manufacture. The Northwest Mounted Police have a barracks in the town, and posts established in the surrounding country, and the Hudson's Bay Co., whose ramifications extend from coast to coast and from the boundary line to the Arctic regions, have a supply depot in the town. Prince Albert does a large fur trade; in fact, the town may be said to command the gateway to the rich north land, this traffic having always been an important factor in the upbuilding of the place. The town is well provided with electric light and telephone services, the former being under municipal control. The Mechanics Institute and several other institutions are well established and patronized. The Board of Trade has become a live factor in the development of the town and district, and is always willing to extend a helping hand to those interested in this section of the West. During the present year, new buildings to the value of $60,000 will add much to the substantial appearance of the town.

In addition to the general stores, there is no lack of tailors, butchers, harness-makers, furniture dealers, jewelers, stationers, hardware merchants, real estate agents, implement agents, etc. The legal and medical professions are well represented, and the journalistic requirements of the district are met by the publication of two first-class weekly newspapers. A creditable creamery, which manufactures about 2,000 pounds of butter per week, and a brewery, which exports a considerable quantity of beer per annum, and several other institutions are well worthy of mention.

The lumber industry is one of the mainstays of the town, three large mills be-



ing in operation. To the north of the town are splendid tracts of fine timber—spruce, pine and poplar, principally—which will remain a source of wealth to the town and district. Large numbers of ties are manufactured every year for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the incoming of the Canadian Northen will largely increase this demand. The flour mills of the town are first-class in every respect and do a large export trade, the wheat in this district producing flour of exceptional quality.

The building of cold-storage warehouses for the development of the fish, pork-packing and dairy industries is under consideration, and the establishment of a woollen mill, oatmeal mill, foundry and several other industries is receiving attention. River navigation is another important matter, and it is believed that the coming summer will see a line of boats upon the Saskatchewan, enabling the town to cheaply export its manufactures and import coal. The capitalist has here unlimited opportunities for profitable investment.

Although lumbering and manufacturing are important industries, yet agriculture is always likely to remain the mainstay of the district, and one need only look at the nearest farms to be convinced of the quality of the land. Only about twenty miles north-west of Prince Albert is the famous Shell River district. Owing to the fact that no roads existed through a narrow strip of swampy country which lies between Shell River and Prince Albert, vast areas of this magnificent country are still open for free homestead entry. A Government road now runs through the heart of the settlement, and it is claimed that the most desirable free homestead lands on the continent are to be found at this point.

Situated within easy reach of Prince Albert, where the settler can find a first-class market for his products, dairy butter averaging 20c. per pound the year round, and other things in proportion, this district has much to recommend it to the intending settler. Although wheat-growing has claimed the greatest attention, yet the live-stock industry has not been neglected, and we are safe in saying few parts of the Northwest offer superior opportunities for its development. The climate, food and water are all that could be desired, and such has been the growth of the industry that during the present year fully $150,000 will be paid out for cattle, sheep and hogs in this district.

In conclusion, we would ask the home-seeker to obtain a good map of the Northwest Territories of Canada, and carefully study the natural advantages of the famous Saskatchewan Valley. In doing so, give careful attention to the situation of Prince Albert. Consider the advantages of this district as a field for settlement. Here you have cheap and convenient fuel and building material, and abundant winter work for men and teams. Free homesteads are still to be had, and proofs of the fertility of the land are easily given.

To the West, to the West, to the land of the free,
Where the mighty Saskatchewan flows to the sea.
Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil,
And reap with his hands the rich fruit of the soil.

THE ADS.

Readers are asked to carefully note advertisements of goods in which they are interested, and then to look up the exhibits of the same at the fairs. Dealers have advertised in this paper with the express purpose of becoming acquainted with the wants of the people. Take advantage of their efforts.

Below we publish a facsimile of a receipt held by The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company of Wawanesa, Man., for loss paid Mr. Jos. Trimble, of Portage la Prairie. This policy was issued on July 2nd. Notice the loss occurred on Aug. 5th and was paid on Aug. 15th. This is how we do business. We have absolutely no connection with any other hail insurance company.

$ 1495.00 **No.** 0633 Portage la Prairie, Man., August 15th, 1902.

RECEIVED of THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY the sum of Fourteen hundred and ninety-five Dollars, $1495.00 in full for loss occasioned by Hail on the 5th day of August, 1902, to the growing crops insured by Policy No. 2095 In consideration thereof, said Policy is hereby reduced by the above-mentioned sum, and I hereby bind myself to hold and keep harmless the said WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY from any further claim of any person whatsover under said Policy with respect to said loss.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, in the presence of

Witness A G. HALSTEAD

Joseph Trimble

Assured. [SEAL]

In every case where the Policy declares the loss payable to other than the Assured, the signature of the Payee as well as that of the Assured will be required to this discharge.

PRINCE ALBERT.

THERE ARE OPENINGS in this town for several new industries, including Tannery, Woollen Mill, Oat-meal Mill, and for additional Elevator, Cold-storage and Warehouse Accommodation, and the Saskatchewan River, with one thousand miles of navigable water, presents to an enterprising navigation company an excellent opening for lucrative business. With cheap fuel, abundant water and good shipping facilities, Prince Albert offers

AN IDEAL FIELD

for the opening of commercial and industrial establishments.

FARMERS, BUSINESS MEN, MANUFACTURERS,

PRINCE ALBERT

Presents Exceptional Opportunities

TO YOU.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY:

JOHN H. WILSON, Pres. Board of Trade.

J. W. HANNON, Dom. Govt. Land Office.

or J. F. A. STULL, Mayor.

PRINCE ALBERT.

GOOD LAND can be purchased in this vicinity at reasonable rates, and some free homesteads are still open for entry. The lumber camps provide a splendid local market and abundant winter work

FOR MEN

and teams. Cheap fuel and building material, good water and excellent land combine to make this district one of

THE MOST DESIRABLE

for settlement on the continent of America.

THE

BANK OF OTTAWA

Head Office: Ottawa, Canada.

CAPITAL (Authorized) - $3,000,000
CAPITAL (Paid Up) - - 2,329,040
REST - - - - - - - 2,161 136

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE HAY, President;
DAVID MACLAREN, Vice-President;
Henry Newell Bate, Hon. George Bryson,
Henry Kelley Egan, John Burns Fraser,
John Mather, Denis Murphy, M.L.A.,
George Hasley Perley.

Prince Albert Branch

General Banking Business Transacted.

Drafts issued on all banking points in the Dominion. Sterling and United States exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT:—Deposits taken from One Dollar and upwards. Interest allowed at current rates, and payable semi-annually.

D. MACNAMARA, MANAGER.

PRINCE ALBERT

IS IN THE RAINY BELT.

TIMBER ABUNDANT. HEALTHY CLIMATE.
GOOD WATER 20 Ft. NO BLIZZARDS.

Fifteen Crops Without a Failure

IS OUR MODEST BOAST.

PRAIRIE WHEAT LAND, $6.00 per acre.
MIXED FARMING LANDS, 5.00 " "
IMPROVED FARMS, $6.00 to 10.00 " "

If you want to know anything about this famous District, apply to

WILL & MANSELL,

Prince Albert, - - - - - Saskatchewan.

GEO. W. BAKER

Carries the most Up-to-date Stock in Town in the following lines:

Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Cut Glass,
Fancy Goods, Stationery,
Slater's Royal Brand
Boots, Clothing
AND
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

River St., PRINCE ALBERT

Farm Lands FOR SALE

We have a large list of very choice Unimproved and Improved Farms for sale at reasonable figures and on

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

The District of Prince Albert is well adapted for Dairying and Mixed Farming—there being an abundance of good hay and water, and being situated in the timber belt, long droughts are unknown.

We will be pleased to furnish you with our list and full information upon application.

Bradshaw & Witt,

AUCTIONEERS and Real Estate Agents, PRINCE ALBERT

WILLIAM COWAN & CO.,

Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers.

MILL, - - PRINCE ALBERT.

Yards—PRINCE ALBERT, ROSTHERN, HAGUE.

Sash, Doors and General Builders' Supplies in Stock

J. G. PHILION,

General Merchant

LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES, ETC.

Prince Albert.

JAMES H. SANDERSON,

Prince Albert Saw and Planing Mills

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LUMBER,

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, SASH AND MOULDINGS.

Dimension Timber Cut to Order.

Mill, Office and Yards,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

REED & CO., Mechanical Engineers,

Nisbet St., - PRINCE ALBERT.

MACHINE WORK
For Lumber Mills, Flour Mills and Electric Light Plants.

BOILER MAKING
and Repairing. Steam and Hot-Water Heating Plants installed

BICYCLE WORK
and Repairing given special and prompt attention.

ENGINES
of all descriptions Repaired, Adjusted and Indicated.

ESTIMATES
Furnished for all kinds of Heating Apparatus and any description of machinery, on application.

MECHANICS:
We can fit up any machine made.
TRY US.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL (Authorized) - $4.000,900
CAPITAL (Paid Up) - - 2,923,866
REST - - - - - - 2,485,288

T. R. MERRITT, President.
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and General Manager.
E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

BRANCHES at leading points in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia; and agents in principal cities of the U. S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Lloyd's Bank, Limited, 72 Lombard St., London, with whom money may be deposited for transfer by letter or cable to any part of Canada.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH

DRAFTS SOLD, available at all points in Canada, United States and Europe.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED, available in any part of the world.

Savings Bank Department—Deposits received and interest allowed. DEBENTURES—Municipal and other Debentures purchased. Gold Amalgam purchased. Scrip bought and sold.

JOHN H. WILSON, MANAGER

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

ESTABLISHED 1879.

T. J. AGNEW,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN,

Has a full stock of the following well-known goods always on hand, AT LOWEST PRICES:

FROST & WOOD Binders, Mowers, Rakes and Disc Harrows.
COCKSHUTT Shoe Drills, Disc Drills, Gang and Sulky Plows, Breaker and Cross Plows, Combined Plows, Lever and Diamond Harrows.
ADAMS Wagons and Bobsleighs.
CHATHAM Wagons and Oscillating Sleighs.
MAW & HAMMOND Disc Plows.
McLAUGHLIN Carriages and Cutters.
MELOTTE Cream Separators.
MEYER'S Anti-Freezing Stock Pumps.
GURNEY'S Cook and Box Stoves.
Glazed Sash and Panel Doors, besides a full line of General and Builders' Hardware and Tinware.

H. E. ROSS,

Real Estate and Insurance.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

Agent for OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, and SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY LAND COMPANY.
Representing THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., and THE CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., N.-W. T.

Hurrah for Saskatchewan!

The Land of Roses, Well-dressed, Healthy Men, Women and Children.

WHY ?

Because they Buy their Dress Goods at J. E. SINCLAIR'S.
" " " " Clothing " "
" " " " Hats and Caps at "
" " " " Boots and Shoes at "
" " " " Fancy Ties, Ribbons, at "
Healthy, " " " Groceries of All Kinds at "
" " " " Butter and Eggs, etc., at "
And will be WEALTHY if they Buy some

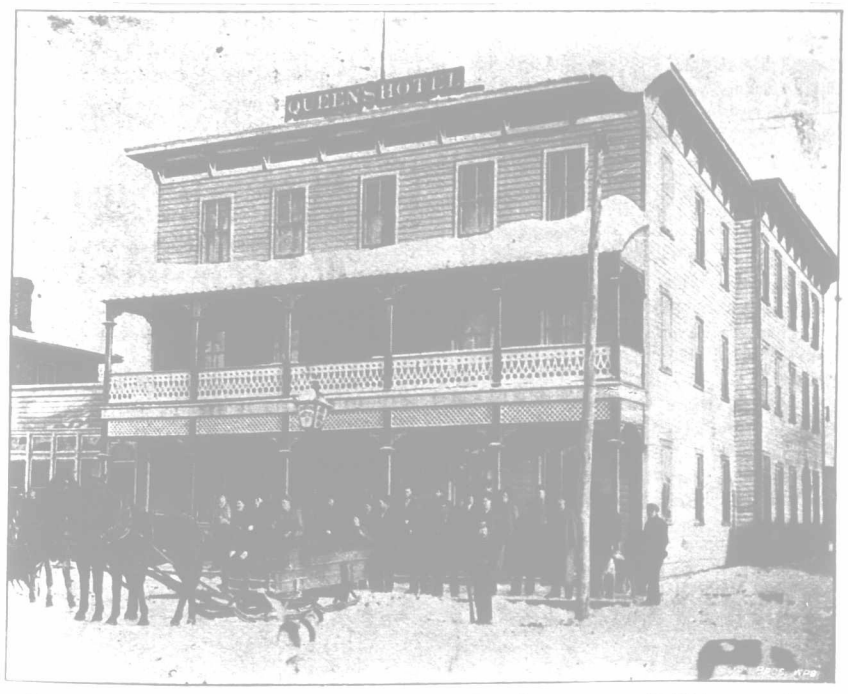
Town Lots and Good Farms

FROM

Jno. E. Sinclair,

GENERAL MERCHANT,

Representing REVILLON FRERES in Sask. Buyer of RAW FURS.



QUEEN'S HOTEL, Prince Albert.

STALKER & ORAM, Proprietors.

Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. First-class Accommodation to Travelling Public.

W. J. JAMES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

Prince Albert.

Amateur Supplies, Enlarging, Copying, SCENES OF DISTRICT for Sale.
Branches: Rosthern, Battleford, Saskatoon, Indian Head.

Prince Albert Business Notes.

J. D. Hanafin is a progressive broker and land agent in Prince Albert. He is agent for the Manitoba Cement Co., the Western Land Corporation, Eastman's photographic supplies, farm implements, carriages, wagons, tents, etc. Mr. Hanafin is an old settler, having been in the district for twenty-five years, and during that time he has seen the town grow from infancy to its present size.

H. E. Ross came to Prince Albert in 1880, and was a member of the Mounted Police four years, before which time he saw service in the Northwest Rebellion. He is now in the land business, and has every confidence in the future of the Prince Albert district. Mr. Ross, in conversation with a representative of the "Advocate," said: "The country around here is well adapted to mixed farming, being well watered and wooded, and provident men easily make a good living and save money." He is especially sanguine of a brilliant future for the Shell Brook district, to the north and west of Prince Albert.

B. O. Monsees, one of Prince Albert's land agents, has lived in the country five years, and originally came from Missouri. He is largely interested in the Carrot River country, seventy-five miles east of Prince Albert, and believes this will prove to be one of the best wheat districts in the West.

T. J. Agnew, one of Prince Albert's enterprising hardware merchants, handles Frost & Wood and Cockshutt farm implements and Chatham wagons. Mr. Agnew has been in the town since 1879, and has built up a splendid business, ample proof of which may be seen in his large, airy store and implement warehouses, both of which are well stocked with a high quality of goods.

Among Prince Albert's old-timers is J. C. Sinclair, who came to the district in 1880, and traded in the north for a number of years, opening a store at Prince Albert in 1890. Mr. Sinclair has been in every portion of the vast district tributary to Prince Albert, and is well posted on locations. In addition to his store business, he buys large quantities of furs, i. e., bear, beaver, silver fox, fisher, red and cross fox, martin, mink, lynx, otter, wolverine, wolf, badger, skunk, rat, etc. He has branch fur stations at Isle Lacrosse and Lachronge.

A. S. Stewart is in the carriage and implement business, and has been established fourteen years. Mr. Stewart carries a clean, well-assorted stock and does a large business.

The Queen's Hotel, one of Prince Albert's up-to-date hotels, is under the management of Messrs. Stalkes & Oram. The house was erected twelve years ago. It is replete with electric lights and furnace, and has a good billiard room, fine sample rooms and a bar well stocked with high-grade liquors and cigars.

J. McKay runs a book and stationery store, which is well stocked with books, stationery, jewellery, fancy goods, sheet music and musical instruments.

A REFERENCE NUMBER.

The exhibition number is in many respects an encyclopedia of the West. There is something of interest in it for everyone. Read it carefully, and then lay it away for future reference. You will some day want to know about the districts described in this number.

Good Land

Carrot River and Stony Creek

IS

WHERE YOU FIND IT

For snaps in Small or Large Tracts, apply to

B. O. MONSEES,

Prince Albert or Melfort, Sask.

When in **PRINCE ALBERT,**

If You Want the Latest

BOOKS OR MAGAZINES,

Call on

Jas. McKay,

Stationer and News Dealer.

A full stock of Jewellery and Musical Instruments.
Watch Repairing a Specialty.
Agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.

A. S. STEWART,

Implement and Carriage Dealer.

REPRESENTING

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.,
Speight Wagons,
Henry Vehicles,
C. P. and O. Scotch Clipper, Walking and Riding Plows,
Disc Harrows, etc.,
Sylvester Drills,
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

PRINCE ALBERT, - - SASK.

J. D. HANAFIN,

Real Estate, Insurance and General Agent.

Improved and Unimproved Lands for Sale.

Town Properties in all parts of Town.

PRINCE ALBERT,
Saskatchewan, N.-W. T.

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

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital, paid up - - - - - - $6,000,000
Rest - - - - - - - - - - $2,700,000

THOS. FYSHE, General Manager.
E. F. HEBDEN, Superintendent of Branches.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—Interest at current rates allowed on Savings Bank accounts and deposit receipts. Deposits received from $1 upwards.
BUSINESS BY MAIL receives prompt attention.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Ranchers' and Farmers' Accounts.

Drafts Sold available at all points in Canada and the United States.

MEDICINE HAT BRANCH, - - E. J. FEWINGS, Manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

LONDON, ENG.: Office, 60 Lombard St, E. C. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital, . $8,000,000,00

Branches and Correspondents in Principal Towns of Canada.

Representatives in European, Asiatic, Australian and American points.

A General Banking Business Transacted

F. L. CRAWFORD, MANAGER,

Special Attention to Ranchers', Stockmen's and Farmers' Accounts. MEDICINE HAT BRANCH.

GOSSIP.

PIGS AT THE ROYAL.

Following are prizewinning records in three classes named at the Royal Show, London, England, last month:

Berkshires.—Boars born 1901-02—1, R. W. Hudson's Manor Hercules; 2, Morant's; 3, Sir H. de Trafford. Pen three boars born 1903—Lawrence, Fricker, Harwood, Henderson. Breeding sows born 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902—Prince Christian, Duchess Devonshire, Berners, De Trafford, Hiscock, Horwood, Hudson, Fricker. Three sows born 1903—Prince Christian, Henderson, Fricker, Kember, Duchess Devonshire.

Yorkshires.—Boar born 1901-02—1 and 2, Sir G. Grenall, Knowles, Earl Ellesmere. Pen three boars born 1903—Daybell, Ellesmere, Mills, Greenall. Breeding sow—Greenall, Ellesmere, Daybell, Knowles, Mills. Three sows born 1903—Ellesmere, Daybell, Greenall.

Tamworths.—Boars born 1901-02—Ibbotson, Phillip, Stephens. Pen three boars born 1903—Phillip, Stephens, Mitchell. Breeding sow—Stephens, Phillip, Ibbotson. Pen three sows born 1903—Mitchell, Ibbotson, Phillip.

Morris.

TOWN AND DISTRICT.

The little town of Morris, situated at the confluence of the Red and Morris rivers, in Southern Manitoba, possesses more than passing interest. Its present population is somewhere about 500, but every indication points to a rapid addition to the number, for the town is rapidly becoming known as a center for more than one purpose. In railways, it is amply provided in advance, though it were to grow to great dimensions. It is a junctional point on three branch railways, and is destined under present plans to fill the same position on a projected line, viz., the C. N. R. branch from Morris to the south-east. At present, the C. P. R. branch to Deloraine, the C. N. R., Winnipeg to Minnesota, and the same company's line to Brandon, all center at Morris, besides the C. P. R. line north from the United States to Winnipeg. In public utilities, the town has all that its present needs require. There are three elevators, three grain warehouses and a chopping mill. There is also a couple of lumber, coal and wood yards, two banks, a legal firm, a creamery, a harness shop, a meat market and a veterinary surgeon. There are contractors in every branch of building, and what is at present wanted is more men to enable them to execute their orders. Building lots are ever changing hands at increasing prices, and many are now in the possession of intending builders, and enquiries are daily received by the real estate agents as to location for sites and chances of business. Several business buildings are now in course of erection, and dwellings are springing up fast, though not sufficiently so to supply the demand for them. Several intending residents who came to the town during the spring and summer had to leave on account of the scarcity of dwellings. Several business men met with the same disappointment on finding that the only way to get an office was to build one. In its general business phase, the town is quite a lively one for its size. There are two hotels, two livery barns, two blacksmith shops, three general stores, four implement rooms, two hardware stores, and one furniture store.

The town of Morris, with its excellent natural surroundings and its railway facilities, has many possibilities and some immediate opportunities for enterprising manufactories. There is good clay for brickmaking, and all that is wanted is the capital and the enterprise to start a factory. There is also room for an additional grist mill, and boarding houses are sure of patronage. There is a very nice and substantial school, which is admirably conducted under the tuition and management of Mr. James Plewes, principal, and Miss Kay, junior teacher. Morris is one of the many towns which have shown reasons why it should be chosen as the center for the Provincial Agricultural College.

There are three churches in the town: Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican. The Bell Telephone Co. are engaged putting in a town telephone system, and when that is completed Morris will be made their center for Southern Manitoba. The surrounding country is composed of moderately-rich and highly-fertile black loam soil. The farmers are prosperous, and any land put on the market is picked up readily at a fair price. The Morris Agricultural Society is an up-to-date, progressive association. Their show at Morris is held this year on the 8th and 9th of July. Over $1,100.00 is spent in prizes, with the addition of a considerable sum given by the business men of the town in special prizes. The farming interests receive due attention from the society, and institute meetings are held at suitable seasons, when addresses are delivered by the highest authorities that can be procured. All the events and occurrences of the district are chronicled and published in the Morris Herald, a lively little paper, which is destined to expand with the town's growth, under the capable management of Mr. George Bilyard.

REAL ESTATE!

Best Ranch and Farm Lands in Western Canada.

TOWN PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Write for Information.

Office in connection with D. G. White's Law Office.

HARLOW & Co., - Medicine Hat.

—THE—
MACLEOD HOTEL.

RANCHMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

Bar stocked with Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Cuisine Unsurpassed.

'Bus Meets All Trains.

WILTON HOTEL,
CLARESHOLM,
under same management.

The Bentley Company, Limited.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Wholesale and Retail.

LETHBRIDGE, - - ALBERTA.

A Full Line of Goods Suitable for Farmers and Ranchers.

Buyers of Hay, Grain and Produce. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Do you want a.....

SUMMER SUIT or OVERCOAT?

If so, give us a call.

Fine range of Suitings always in stock. Latest Fashions and Best Work.

D. A. BAIN & CO.,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
Macleod, - - Alta.

Northwest Jobbing & Commission Co., Limited.

LETHBRIDGE AND RAYMOND, ALTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Farm Implements, Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, etc.; Wire-fence Gates,

Frost Fence and Gates, Moline Plows; Thomas Mfg. Co. Drills, etc., Studebraker Wagons, Tudhope Carriages, Plymouth Binder Twines; Frost & Wood Mowers, Rakes, Binders; Plano Mowers, Rakes, Binders; J. I. Case Threshers.

Importers of Grain Bags. Shippers of Grain Produce of all kinds.

Merchants' Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL. BRANCHES AT 91 POINTS.

Capital, $6,000,000.
Rest, 2,700,000.

THOS. FYSHE, General Manager. E. F. HEBDEN, Supt. of Branches.

A General Banking Business Transacted. MORRIS BRANCH: W. A. Allan, Mgr. Morris, Man.

SELECTED, IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE

in the RED RIVER VALLEY of MANITOBA.

"The Bread-basket of the World."

Write us for Information regarding Location, Price, etc.

McLean & Douglass, Manitoba Land Co.,

MORRIS, - MANITOBA.

R. ENRIGHT, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MORRIS, MAN.

Highest Prices Paid for Farm Produce.

FLOUR AND FEED. GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT IN CAR LOTS OR LOADS, R. E.

Correspondence solicited.

D. M. URE, MORRIS, MAN.

HARNESS-MAKER,

DEALER IN

Saddles,
Whips,
Brushes,
Currycombs,
Trunks,
Valises, Etc.

FINEST **BREAD** IN THE PROVINCE.

Made from the finest materials.

All kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruits in season

Ice Cream and Ice-cold Drinks.

R. PATERSON, MORRIS, Man.

ALEX. RODMAN

General Blacksmith,

MORRIS, MAN.

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

The Morris Herald

$1.00 PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING A SPECIALTY.

W. T. Billyard, Prop., Morris, Man.

The Kastner House

MORRIS, MAN.

P. Kastner, Prop.

LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

FRED. PECK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER

Morris, - - - Man.

Highest Price Paid for Stock, Tallow, Etc.
Best Price Paid for Live Hogs, Game in Season.

F. N. BELL & CO.,

Bankers.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Correspondents: The Union Bank of Canada. The National Park Bank N.Y.

FIRE INSURANCE A SPECIALTY.

Loans on Farms at 6½ and 7 per cent.

JAMES M. HACKNEY

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Hard and Soft Coal, Paper and Building Material, Agricultural Implements,

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE, AND HARNESS.

MORRIS, - - MAN.

THE

MORRIS LUMBER CO'Y,

MORRIS.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

B. C. FIR, CEDAR and PINE LUMBER,
DIMENSIONS, LATH and SHINGLES,

AND ALL BUILDING REQUISITES:

STONE, LIME, SAND, COAL and WOOD.

OPPORTUNITY

KNOCKS ONCE! IT IS KNOCKING NOW AT

The Gates of the Fertile Plains of the Morris District, of the Red River Valley.

SEE ME AND SECURE A HOME

which you can pay for out of the proceeds of the

FIRST CROP.

D. J. EGAN,

Real Estate Broker, MORRIS, MANITOBA

I SELL FARM IMPLEMENTS!

MENU

Cockshutt Drills, Plows, Buggies, Harrows, Wagons, Etc.

Deering Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators, Twine, Etc.

A full line of Extras always on hand for the Implements I sell.....

GEO. A. BALFOUR, - MORRIS, MAN.

LANDS

IN THE FAMOUS RED RIVER VALLEY.

Stop off and see us before buying elsewhere.

G. D. HELGEN, President. H. M. HELGEN, Vice-Pres. E. A. PETERSON, Secretary.

Manitoba-American Land AND LOAN CO.

LOANS AND INSURANCE.

Correspondence Solicited..... MORRIS, MAN.

GOSSIP.

DOLLAR WHEAT.

Henry B. Geer, writing on behalf of the new American Society of Equity, says: "Dollar wheat is a simple proposition. The only action necessary on the part of the producers is to set the price and stick to it. This is their right and privilege, and, in the name of equity, it may be done, and done now, for it is not an exorbitant price, and now is the accepted time for action. Shall we not say the word 'dollar'—aye, stamp our wheat one dollar a bushel, and take no less! Let not one bushel of wheat leave the farm except under contract at this price, and the matter will be settled—settled in justice and equity—that the producer, the man who follows the plow, may have just reward for his labor."

Some Big Users of Both Farm and Factory Cream Separators

As everybody knows, all the big and long-experienced users of Cream Separators are patrons of the DE LAVAL machines. Many commenced with other makes, and nearly all have tried various different kinds, but practical experience in the use of Cream Separators always means the eventual use of DE LAVAL machines exclusively.

The names below are those of a few of the big users of separators, all having from 20 to 200 power or factory machines, and their patrons have hundreds of hand separators, as specified below—all DE LAVAL:

Beatrice Creamery Co., Lincoln, Neb	5,000 machines
Continental Creamery Co., Topeka, Kas	5,000 machines
Franklin County Creamery Association, St. Albans, Vt	1,000 machines
Fairmount Creamery Co., Fairmount, Neb	1,000 machines
Littleton Creamery Co., Denver, Colo	1,000 machines
Manning Creamery Co., Manning, Iowa	750 machines
Faust Creamery and Supply Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	500 machines
W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kas	500 machines
Frank Dunning, Bedford, Iowa	500 machines
Nebraska-Iowa Cream Company, Omaha, Neb	300 machines
J. A. Danielson & Co., Lake Park, Minn	300 machines
E. G. Hammer, Goodhue, Minn	300 machines
W. C. Lubke, Kenyon, Minn	300 machines

These are just a few of the big users of DE LAVAL machines whose patrons are buying De Laval Hand Separators exclusively, just as fast as the shops can produce them.

It is impossible that De Laval Cream Separators have attained by accident the position they hold throughout the Dairy World, the accepted standard by which all other separators are measured and judged.

Superior in principles of construction, superior in materials used, superior in workmanship; for 25 years the name DE LAVAL has been synonymous with supreme excellence in cream separators.

Let the Nearest Local Agent Bring You a Machine to see and try yourself. That is his business. This will cost you nothing. It may save you a great deal. If you don't know the agent, send for his name and address, and a catalogue.

Don't fail to see Our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair in tent next to Dairy Building. All welcome. You are also cordially invited to visit our office, 248 McDermot Ave., one block west of Post Office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops,
248 McDERMOT AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Offices:

MONTREAL, TORONTO, VANCOUVER — 74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. — PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Buy the Most for the Least Money.

DRYSDALE & Co.

Electric Marble
AND
Granite Works.

HEAD OFFICE:
BRANDON, MAN.

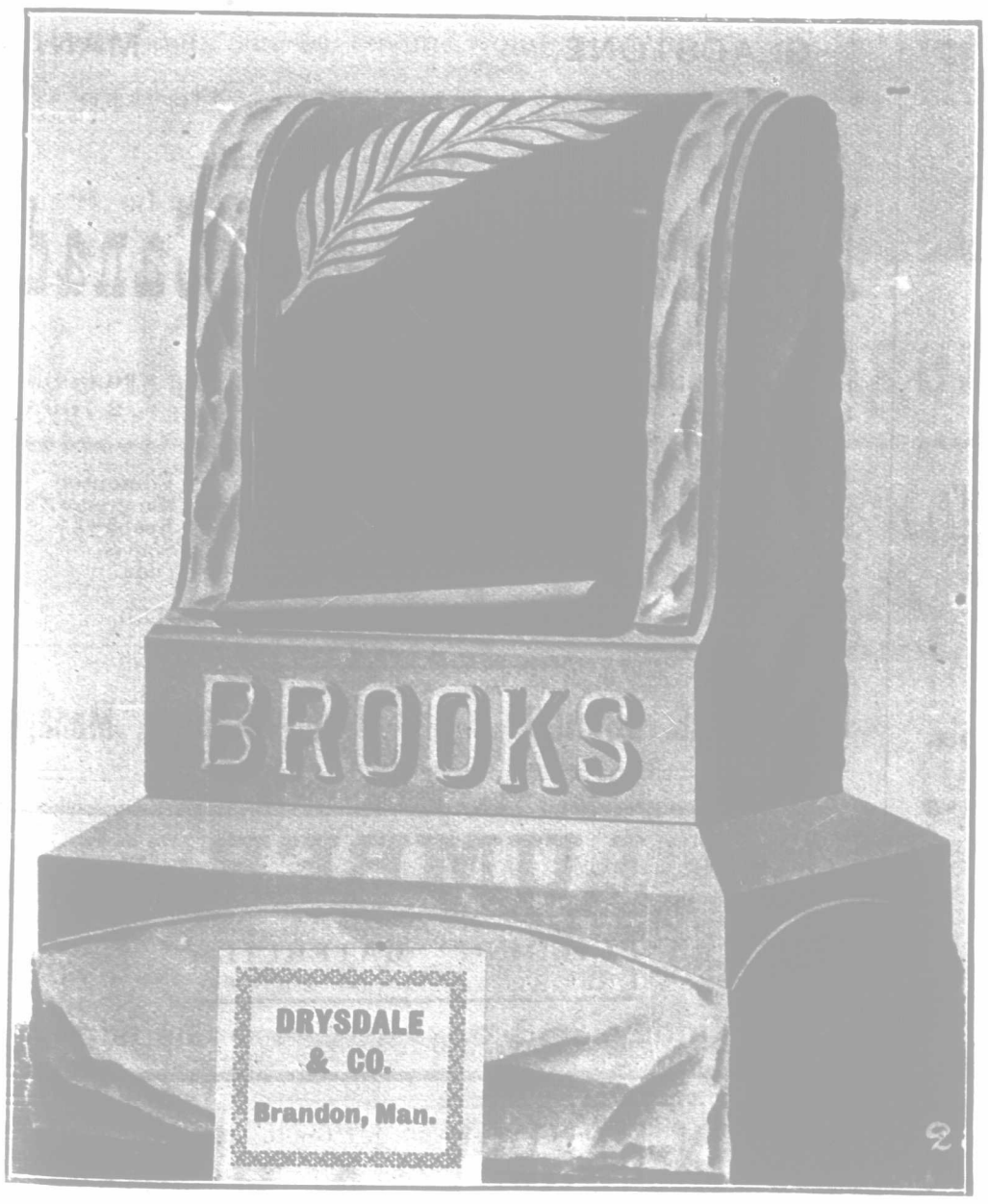
BRANCH OFFICE AND WORKS:
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

E. PATTERSON, Manager, EDMONTON.

TRAVELLERS:
W. J. DRYSDALE, N. BINDER,
C. T. CLARK.

Write for Full Particulars.

Insist upon other Firms giving you a Stone just as good if not better than a DRYSDALE.



We Import and Manufacture:

Red Swedish Granite,	Carnation Red,
Swedish Green,	Bonaccord Grey,
Swedish Black,	Scotch Red and Grey,
Blue Pearl,	Green Pearl,
Dark Pearl,	Emerald Pearl,
Royal Black,	B. C. Grey,
Quincy Granite,	Italian and Florence Marble.

We Import Our Marble by the Carload.

Call On Us Fair Week!

DRYSDALE & CO.,

Electric Marble and Granite Works,
Cor. 6th Street and Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.
and EDMONTON, ALTA.

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Getting a Purchase

that is at the same time a bargain is the usual thing for our customers.

There is only one way to equal our

LUMBER

and that is to pay a higher price for stock that is in no way its superior.

ALSO THE LEADING

Furniture Dealers

KNOX BROS. & FAIJA

Gladstone.

GENERAL SUPPLY STORE OF GLADSTONE.

Broadfoot Bros.

GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, GENTS'
FURNISHINGS, CLOTHING.....

THE HIGHEST GRADE and LOWEST PRICES.

RED CROSS PHARMACY

Full Stock of Cameras and Photographic Supplies.

PURE DRUGS and **STATIONERY**

Red Cross Preparations are Absolutely Reliable.

Varied assortment of Toilet Articles and Druggist's Sundries.

J. W. S. LOGIE, PROP.,
Gladstone, - - - Manitoba.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office—Hamilton, Ont. J. TURNBULL, Gen. Manager.

Total Assets, - $22,733,360.

NOTES DISCOUNTED. DRAFTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MONEY LOANED ON APPROVED FARMERS' NOTES.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received, and Interest Allowed, compounded yearly.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND THE WEST

Brandon,	Indian Head,	Moose Jaw,	Saskatoon,
Carman,	Manitou,	Plum Coulee,	Stonewall,
Gladstone,	Minnedosa,	Pilot Mound,	Winkler,
Hamiota,	Morden,	Miami,	Roland
Winnipeg (Grain Exchange),		Kamloops, B. C.,	Vancouver, B. C.

GLADSTONE BRANCH, A. W. NELLES, Agent.

Morton & Pearson,

GRAIN DEALERS,

GLADSTONE,
—AND—
424 Grain Exchange. P. O. Box 317, WINNIPEG

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Elevators at GLADSTONE, GLENELLA, PLUMAS, OGILVIE, GOLDEN STREAM, KATRIN, BEAVER.

D. SMITH, Private Funds received for Investment on Approved Real Estate Mortgages.....

Farm and Town Property
FOR SALE

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR TOWN PROPERTY AT 7 PER CENT. AND UPWARD.

Fire and Life Insurance.

GLADSTONE, - - MAN.

THE

Merchants' Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Paid up Capital - - - - - - - -	$6,000,000
Rest - - - - - - - - - -	2,700,000

BRANCHES AT

Brandon,	Carberry,	Carnduff,	Edmonton,
Gladstone,	Lacombe,	Leduc,	Macgregor,
Maple Creek,	Medicine Hat,	Morris,	Neepawa,
Oak Lake,	Portage la Prairie,	Red Deer,	Souris,
Wetaskiwin,	Whitewood,	Winnipeg,	Olds.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

GLADSTONE BRANCH, - T. E. NICHOLS, Manager.

TO BUILD YOU WANT **LUMBER**

We have.... The Largest Stock. Best Grades. Best Prices.

Sash and Door Factory. BUILDING MATERIALS
FULL STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

R. Kinney & Bro., Gladstone.

UNION BAKERY

and Restaurant,

GLADSTONE.

BAKERY MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Ice Cream, Soft Drinks and Oysters in Season.

Go to....

A. E. Miller

GLADSTONE

UP-TO-DATE
Merchant Tailor

FOR A NEAT, NOBBY SUIT.

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

GLADSTONE (MANITOBA) LANDS FOR SALE.

15,000 ACRES

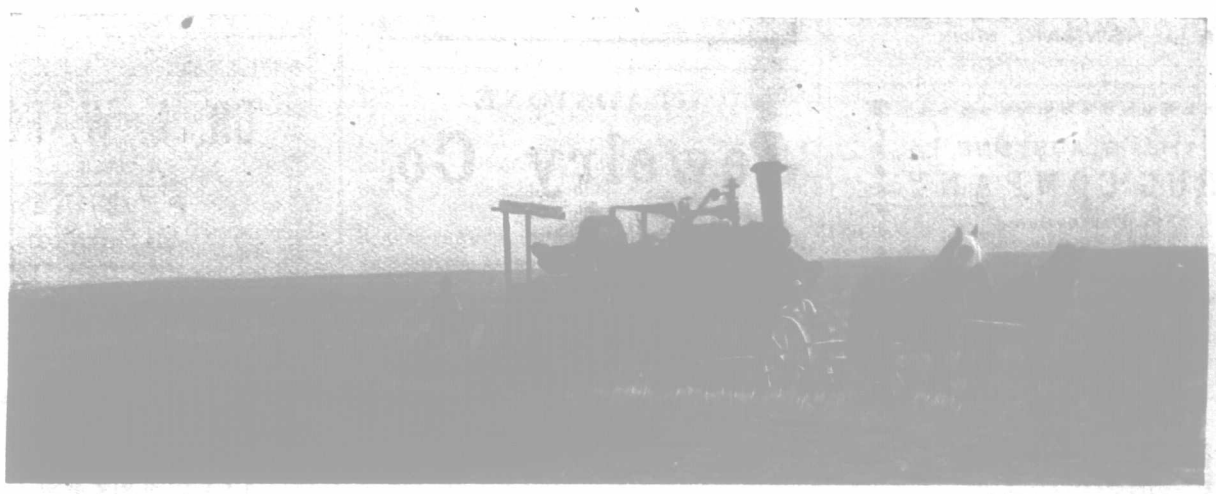
of choice wheat land for sale, in close proximity to Gladstone.

20,000 ACRES

of excellent grain and pasture lands, within easy distance of Plumas.

25,000 ACRES

of first-class farm lands, surrounding the village of Westbourne.



These lands can be bought from

$5 to $9 per acre.

Good improved farms from

$10 to $20 per acre.

J. K. HALL, Estate Agent, Gladstone, Man.

"The Live Business House of the West." Established 1881.

GALLOWAY BROS.

GLADSTONE, MAN.

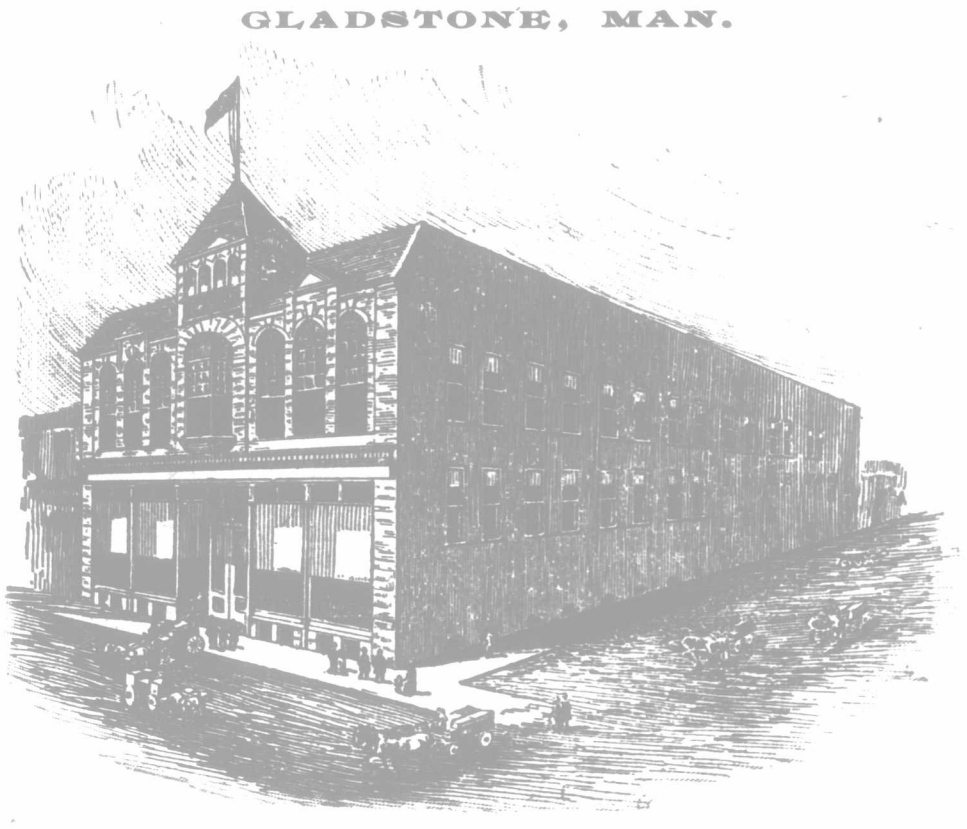
DEALERS IN

General Merchandise and Live Stock.

The largest and most up-to-date retail premises in the Northwest, outside of Winnipeg.

FLOOR SPACE:
21,000 Square Ft.

Headquarters for the distribution of all classes of merchandise in the Lake Manitoba District.



Dry Goods, Millinery, Dressmaking, Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Furs, Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishings

Linoleums, Rugs and Carpets, House Furnishings

Groceries, Flour and Feed, Crockery, Produce,

Cattle, Hogs, Horses,

Harness, Trunks, Valises, etc., etc.

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

LEADING

HARDWARE

and Implement Supply House

OF THE WEST.

WILLIAMS BROS.,

GLADSTONE AND PLUMAS.

The AGE Publishing Co.,

GLADSTONE, MAN.

The Age $1.00 Year

Goes into every home.
Advertising Rates Low.

Fine Job Printing a Specialty. New Equipped Job Plant.

H. J. NEWMAN, Mgr.

THE GLADSTONE
DRUG COMPANY

Toilet Articles.
Fancy Goods.
Stationery, etc.

Dispensing Prescriptions a Specialty.

J. W. Armstrong,
M. D.
GLADSTONE,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GLADSTONE
Jewelry Co.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY and
SILVERWARE.

Repairing of All Kinds. Satisfaction Guaranteed

RATES: $1.00 to $2.50 Per Day. All Possible Modern Conveniences

Alhambra Hotel,

GLADSTONE, MAN.

Well-lighted Sample Rooms. M. T. L. LLOYD, Proprietor.

DR. E. W. ROSE,
Physician and Surgeon,
Gladstone, Man.

W. A. SHOULTS,
V. S.

Honor Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto. Member of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba. Member of the American Veterinary Medical Association

Office GLADSTONE, MAN.

To HOMESEEKERS and INVESTORS.

The Board of Trade will be always glad to furnish all the information or assistance in their power to Intending Settlers or Investors in the District.

Address

W. H. WILSON, Sec'y.

GLADSTONE, MAN.

Gladstone Furniture House

Always a Complete Stock of Up-to-date High-grade FURNITURE at the Lowest Possible Prices.

UNDERTAKING

Night and day calls receive our prompt and personal attention.

CONTRACTING

Plans furnished, Estimates given and Contracts taken and completed by the most competent workmen.

B. B. WILLISCROFT & SON.

BUYING RIGHT!
SELLING RIGHT! Hence Our Rushing Business.

McQuarrie & Maclean,

MINNEDOSA,

DEALERS IN

FARM LANDS.

We never sell any Land except what we purchase.
We never miss an opportunity to purchase a good Farm at a Fair Price.
We never let any one away dissatisfied.
We never had Better Farms or Better Prices than we have now.

Seeing Is Believing.
See For Yourself!

Costs You Nothing to be Driven Around.

Thomas Morton, B.A.,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.

Money to Loan.

GLADSTONE, MAN.

A. B. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,
Suits to Order Gladstone.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

LEE SING,
Chinese Laundry.

Special Attention to Travellers.

TRADE NOTE.

WINDMILLS AT THE ROYAL.—Canadian implement manufacturers were well represented at the Royal Show in London, England, this month. They report trade brisk, more especially with the Continent and South Africa. The first prize and the Society's medal for a wind-pumping engine was awarded to the Imperial, manufactured by Goold, Shapley & Muir, Brantford, Ontario, against 22 competitors from all countries.

OUR PREMIUMS.

The premiums offered on another page to those who secure new subscribers are really liberal offers and should commend themselves to those who are disposed to do themselves and their neighbors a good turn.

Mention this advertisement in this paper and write to FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Gladstone District.

Gladstone is situated thirty-five miles north-west of Portage la Prairie, on the Manitoba North-Western branch, and ninety miles from Winnipeg. The town of Gladstone is situated on the banks of the White Mud River, and is surrounded by beautiful groves of maple, oak, ash, elm and poplar trees, the town site being beautifully treed, well meriting its reputation of one of the most beautiful of Western towns. Its sanitary conditions are ideal, the river affording excellent drainage, and it also has one of the best water supplies in the Province. Water of excellent quality may be found at twelve feet in any part of the district. The present population of Gladstone is over 1,000. The town site was laid out in 1882, and the railroad first entered in 1885.

From this it will be seen that the Gladstone district has enjoyed a phenomenal growth, and is one of the most advantageous points that should be investigated by any person who has an intention of making this great Western country his home. The district surrounding Gladstone offers inducements which are unexcelled in the West. The finest soil, the rich, black loam of the far-famed Portage Plains. The district is specially adapted for mixed farming. Pasture is abundant everywhere. The poplar and willow bluffs afford excellent shelter to the live stock. Hay is most plentiful, the soil producing a most luxuriant growth of all grasses. Gladstone possesses market advantages through its close proximity to Winnipeg, stock realizing the highest value and the demand is much in excess of the present supply. The town presents a most substantial appearance. Building operations may be seen on every side, not frame buildings, but blocks of solid brick, which are manufactured at home, and are obtained at most reasonable figures for building purposes. The business blocks compare most favorably with those of Winnipeg and the larger cities. The hotel accommodation is excellent. The Alhambra, a large, 35-room house of solid brick and lighted by gas, has just been completed under the management of Mr. T. L. Lloyd.

Gladstone is entered by both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canada Northern. It has a daily mail and passenger service from each of these railroads, and is one of the few favored districts to enjoy the advantage of railway competition.

To the town council, headed by Mayor D. Smith and Secretary-Treasurer S. Schooley, is largely due the progressiveness of the town.

The public school building is a handsome structure of solid brick, with 240 scholars in attendance and a staff composed of Principal Youhill and three lady teachers.

Gladstone contains four most substantial churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist.

Another evidence of the progressiveness of the enterprising town is its active Board of Trade. J. W. Armstrong, M. D., is president. The vice-president is Mr. S. Schooley, and the secretary Mr. W. H. Wilson.

Fraternal societies are well represented by the Oddfellows, Masons, Foresters, Woodmen of the World and Maccabees. The town also contains a complete local telephone service and is entered by two telegraph lines, the C. P. R. and C. N. R. and soon will be connected by the long distance telephone with stations all over the Province.

There are in this favored section several fine herds of pure-bred cattle, and it also offers a great inducement for dairying. A creamery has been established and is a great advantage to the district.

COVER YOUR BARNS WITH

EASTLAKE

Steel Shingles

GALVANIZED OR PAINTED.

BECAUSE:

They are quicker laid than others.
Are easy to handle.
Can be applied by any handy man.
Give perfect protection from lightning.
Are storm and rust proof.
Will prevent fire and last indefinitely.

And yet they don't cost more than poorer kinds.

MADE BY
Metallic Roofing Co., of Toronto
SOLD BY
Merrick, Anderson & Co.
Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Every Farmer

Should have this account book,

"The Private Secretary."--400 pages.

8×5=40. That's easy. But when you wish to calculate the value of a load of lumber, say 1284 feet at $18.65 per thousand, or a load of logs, say 2145 lbs. at $5.65 per hundred, it requires more mental exertion, and when done you feel doubtful whether your work is all correct or not. All this is worked out in The Private Secretary, and guaranteed correct, ready for you to place your thumb on index, open the book and see the answer. The book contains many other valuable helps which will be used every day. Price $1.00, prepaid to any address.

R. N. LYONS, Accountant and Conveyancer,
Agents wanted. Griswold, Man.

Fuel is abundant in this country, and it will be many years before the local supply of this necessary commodity becomes a scarcity. Game of every variety is abundant.

Mr. J. K. Hall, the local real estate agent, is one of the most experienced land men in the district. His knowledge of the surrounding country is perfect, and his advice may be absolutely relied on by any land seeker who may require the service of his many years' experience.

The mercantile stores of Gladstone are exhibited with the greatest pride by the local merchants. To enter the great departmental store of Galloway Bros. will be a surprise to those unacquainted with this district. This store has no superior in the West, outside of Winnipeg.

Williams Bros own a large block, containing a large hardware store and a machinery building. Among the business portion are three hardware stores, two planing mills, two drug stores, jewelry store, two chartered banks, two furniture stores, two tailor shops, two bakeries, two hotels and numerous others. The professional men are represented by two doctors, veterinary surgeon and a lawyer.

The farmers are very fortunate in possessing an agricultural society, the Westbourne Agricultural Society. An exhibition is held annually at Gladstone, which awakens the keenest competition throughout the district, and a splendid prize list is offered. Grains of every description, dairy produce, cattle, horses, sheep, poultry and vegetables compose the main exhibits. The association are enclosing the fair grounds, and making a half-mile race track. From the above condensed description it may be seen this district offers advantages unexcelled in the West. Much more might be added, but intending homeseekers should make the town a visit. Its near proximity to Winnipeg, only a three-hour journey

Minnedosa.

(A contraction of the Indian Minnekedosa—"running water.")

Minnedosa is one of the oldest towns in Manitoba, and can lay claim to be easily the most beautiful — nature has lent every assistance to this charming spot—prettily situated in the valley, surrounded on all sides by hills. The Little Saskatchewan River courses its winding way through the center of the town, its banks prettily wooded with elm, poplar and maple trees, and with numerous enchanting small rapids, it forms a scene picturesque in the extreme, easily meriting its claim as Manitoba's most beautiful town. The approach to Minnedosa by the railroad makes an impression upon any visitor which will not be forgotten. Its fertile farms extend as far as the eye can reach. The population is over 1,500. The buildings are of a most substantial nature, of brick and stone, which can readily be obtained for building purposes. It has two hotels, which are modern in every respect. There are two schools and four churches: English, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist. Minnedosa is enjoying the largest building operations at the present time in its history, the only hindrance being the lack of labor and materials. Among the buildings in course of erection may be mentioned McLellan & Rae's new $16,000 hotel; Massey-Harris Co.'s large stone warehouse, and a number of business houses. There are two chartered banks, Hamilton and Union, and a private bank, V. H. Pickering & Co. The town has three elevators of large capacity, a flour mill, sash and door factory and a creamery. Minnedosa is a railway divisional point, with daily mails and trains east, west and south. The C. P. R. is enlarging its shops to a considerable size. The town is installing an electric light plant, which will be in operation next month. A company has also been formed to develop water power on the Little Saskatchewan, which, when utilized, will be a most important force, and will constitute a great inducement for the inaugurating of manufacturing businesses. The progress of the town is a most reliable index to the prosperity of the surrounding country. Here can be found as fertile and varied an agricultural district as any in the West. The surrounding country affords every advantage of sheltering bluff and an abundant supply of water. Success is almost the only result of settling on the fertile lands of this district. The district is gently rolling, black loam with clay subsoil, with small scrub in patches. Some good herds of stock are to be found here and the farm buildings are commodious and substantial. The Canadian Northern Railway runs to the north through the finest part of the country, and much available land yet remains. Wild and improved farms can always be had at moderate prices.

Among the leading business men of Minnedosa, the following may be mentioned: Mr. P. J. McDermott has the large departmental store. Mr. McDermott is one of the oldest residents of Minnedosa, and a man whose fair treatment and the knowledge of the reliability of his goods has gained for him the confidence of his many patrons. The stock carried is a large one and splendidly assorted. The goods are clean, fresh and demand the consideration of the most exacting customer. Mr. McDermott has a branch store at Franklin, and is establishing another at Clan William, to the north, to meet the many requirements of his trade.

Black Bros., the leading hardware merchants, carry a complete stock of hardware, paints, etc.; in fact, everything in their line. Black Bros.' success is due to the personal attention they give to the needs of their customers, and the fact that they are always busy is the best indication of their progressiveness.

Burgess & McQuarrie have a large furniture emporium, and carry a big stock of their line, containing as large an assortment as will be found in the West. The butcher shop conducted by this firm contains an excellent variety of meats of every description. A favorable feature noticed was the cleanliness of the store.

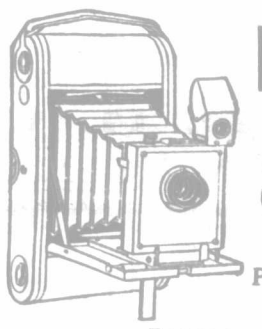
BELL

Art
Pianos
and
Organs

Bellolian
Automatic Organs.
BELL
Piano Players
ARE
THE BEST
IN
DESIGN, TONE, FINISH
AND
DURABILITY.

Made by the
BELL ORGAN AND PIANO
COMPANY, LIMITED,
GUELPH, ONTARIO.
Send for Catalogue No. 40. om

E. J. C. SMITH,



Kodaks
AND
Supplies

Printing
and Finishing.

ESTABLISHED 1892.
276 Smith St., WINNIPEG.

S. Fairbairn is a man known far and wide. His reputation as the veteran trap-shot of Manitoba is still maintained whenever occasion demands. He is building a large new block, and expects to have his furniture store ready for fair week, and is also opening a new butcher shop, for which he has purchased every convenience, including a special refrigerator. Mr. Fairbairn also conducts an undertaking establishment.

Law is well represented by three firms: H. F. Maulson, who also represents some of the best-known loan companies and financial institutions in the country, as will be seen by the advertisement. He also has a large list of farms, and will be pleased to give any visitor what information he may require concerning the town and surrounding country.

Pearson & Noble, another law firm, have a large practice in the district. They also conduct a large real estate and money-lending business.

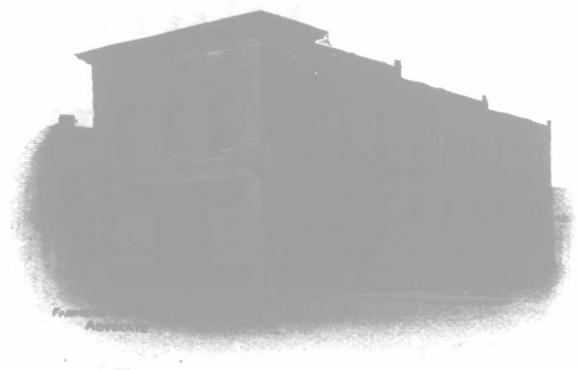
Hume B. Robinson is the third law firm in Minnedosa.

R. T. Butchart, the druggist, carries a complete stock of drugs of every description. He makes a specialty of his prescription trade, using only the purest of drugs, manufacturing the majority of preparations used himself.

D. G. Craig's boot and shoe store is prominently located on the main street, and presents a very neat appearance. Mr. Craig carries the largest stock of boots and shoes, and their quality can always be relied on. He also has a repairing shop in connection.

McQarrie & McLean are the real estate dealers of Minnedosa. Both these gentlemen have had years of experience in this district, and are perfectly familiar with every acre of the land. Their advice can be absolutely relied upon, and they will be pleased to drive any intending purchaser over their property.

Minnedosa's Great Store



McDERMOTT'S STORE.

Departments:

GROCERIES
BOOTS and SHOES
PAINTS
DRY GOODS
CLOTHING
CARPETS, etc.

The largest and most complete stock we have ever shown. Mail orders receive special attention. See our Great Bargain Sale Fair Week.

BRANCH STORE AT FRANKLIN. **P. J. McDermott.**

R. T. BUTCHART,

LEADING DRUGGIST. MINNEDOSA.

Full line Drugs of purest quality.
Patent and Proprietary Medicines. Druggist Sundries.
Kodaks and Photographic Supplies.

Agent Day's English Tonic Powder for Stock.

MINNEDOSA

Boot and Shoe Store.

Complete Stock. Lowest Prices.

Great Odd Line Sacrifice Sale Fair Week.
See the Bargain Table at

D. G. CRAIG'S.

Repairing neatly and cheaply done.

S. Fairbairn,

MINNEDOSA,

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS.

Established 1882, with elegant new hearse in connection.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Prices the Lowest. Quality the Best.

Get our prices. We have also the finest

BUTCHER SHOP IN TOWN.

Our meats always please. Have you tried them?

BURGESS & McQUARRIE,

MINNEDOSA'S

Furniture Emporium LEADING **Meat Market**

The right place to buy Furniture of all kinds.
The quality is right. We please our patrons.

OUR BUTCHER SHOP

Contains the Choicest Meat that can be had.

WE WANT YOUR CUSTOM.

When in Minnedosa, remember

The Minnedosa House

The most up-to-date hotel in every respect.
McDOUGALL BROS., - - PROPRIETORS.

TRADE NOTE.

THE AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., under their catching and appropriate motto, "The Cock o' the North," and after the successful season enjoyed by them last year, are pushing their well-known goods ahead this season with that energy which, with the first-class engines and separators they have on the market, is certain to command an extensive sale over a large area. The company will have on exhibition at the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs one of the finest displays of artistically-finished and substantially-built threshing machinery ever placed before an admiring public. The American-Abell engine is already to be seen throughout the length and breadth of Northwest Canada, for wherever there is grain to thresh, the "Cock o' the North" crows in proud possession over the fields. It is needless to say that the American-Abell machines do good work, for that is a fact which will not be disputed anywhere, and where the company's outputs are best known the fact is more accentuated. During eight years, when medals were being offered for threshing machinery at Canadian shows, the American-Abell engines won thirteen medals, and they only ceased winning when the exhibition boards ceased offering. Many such trophies are kept on view in the showcase of the company's private office, but the greatest asset on which they pride themselves is the widespread goodwill of the farmers and the confidence and friendship of the threshermen. These relations are kept up no less by the straight, honorable and considerate business dealings of the company than by the absolutely perfect working of their machines. There is perhaps nothing that we may call entirely new in the way of inventions added to the machines this season, but there are many improvements announced, for it is a characteristic of the American-Abell Company to strengthen every part which might show a disability to stand the strain of action with the uniformity which makes perfect reciprocity. In addition to the "Cock o' the North" threshing outfits, the American-Abell Company supply from their Winnipeg warehouse the manufactures of the Advance Thresher Company and the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, Minneapolis, both well known as makers of the highest grade and perfect-running machines. Threshermen and farmers should make it a point to visit these exhibits at the fairs and obtain the attractive and highly-instructive works of literature and art these companies publish as catalogues.

HOME OF JNO. DICKIE, GLADSTONE, MAN.

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

Minnedosa District Lands For Sale

Section—3 miles from Minnedosa, with first-class frame house, barn, granary, etc., with 150 acres under cultivation; soil, class 1; heavy black loam clay subsoil; hay meadows; some wood; excellent water. No finer farm in the West. Should be seen by an intending settler. EASY TERMS.

We have numerous other

IMPROVED FARMS

well located, with substantial building, from

$10 per acre up.

WILD LANDS from $5 to $10 per acre.

PEARSON & NOBLE, BARRISTERS, etc.
Insurance, Loans, Real Estate.
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

SOLICITOR FOR
BANK OF HAMILTON,
TOWN OF MINNEDOSA,
UNION TRUST CO., LTD,
LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY CO., LTD,
ETC.

Harold F. Maulson,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
MINNEDOSA, MANN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

50 Improved Farms at prices from $8.00 to $16 00 per acre. 20,000 acres of wild land at prices from $7.00 to $12 00 per acre.

UNION BANK
OF CANADA.

Capital authorized - $3,000,000
Rest - - - - 1,000,000

Over seventy-five branches. Agents all over the world.

Collections made at lowest rates. Interest allowed on deposits.

Farmers' notes discounted. Drafts issued at small cost. A general banking business transacted.

E. O. DENISON,
MANAGER, MINNEDOSA.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL
MINNEDOSA
$1,500.00 in Prizes. EXHIBITION

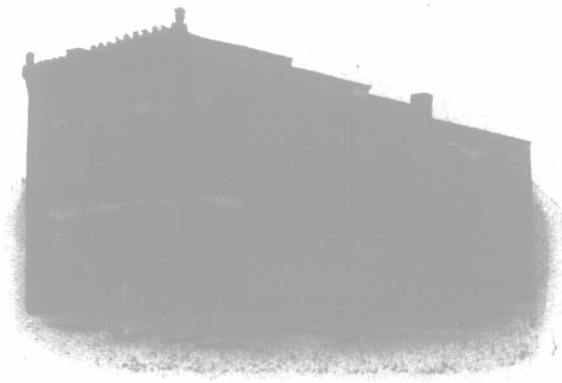
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

July 16th and 17th, 1903.

Passenger Rates—Fare and a third for round trip, going July 16th and return July 18th.

Write E. BAILEY FISHER, Secretary, Minnedosa, Man.

Same Freight Rates as to Winnipeg, Brandon and Portage la Prairie Fairs.



BLACK BROS.,
MINNEDOSA,

The Leading Hardware Store.

The right place to buy all kinds of

Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Oils, Builders' Supplies, Tinware, Roofing (Flintkote).

By fair, honest dealing with the people of Minnedosa and vicinity, we have endeavored to please our patrons. We give every personal attention to our customers.

Come in and see us when in town, and get quotations on our lines.

Our Prices suit everyone.

AGENTS FOR SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office: HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital Authorized - $2,500,000 Reserve - - - $ 1,700,000
Capital Paid Up - 2,000,000 Total Assets - 22,000 000

John Stuart, President. Jas. Turnbull, Gen'l Manager.
Minnedosa Branch—A. B. STENNETT, Agent.

Open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED. . . . .

Deposits of $1 and upwards received in Savings Department, and interest allowed at current rates.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA AND THE WEST:

Winnipeg, Stonewall, Brandon, Carman, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg; Deloraine, Manitou, Morden, Minnedosa, Roland, Pilot Mound, Plum Coulee, Miami, Winkler, Saskatoon, Indian Head, Moose Jaw, Vancouver, Kamloops.

Manitoba Farms.

The Souris Valley Land Company.

F. A. KEMPTON, President. R. J. NEITHERCUT, Vice-President.
C. M. VANSTONE, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.
D. A. McVICAR, Manager Wawanesa Branch.

BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The Souris Valley is the Garden of Manitoba, and the Wawanesa District is the Garden of the Souris Valley.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

We have over 100,000 acres of improved and unimproved farming lands for sale, in quarter, half and whole sections, at rock-bottom prices.

Special Bargains in Lands suitable for mixed farming. Persons thinking of coming west should consider the advisability of locating on wild and untested lands, many miles from railroads and markets, when they can buy improved farms in well-settled districts, on easy terms, that will, in many cases, pay for themselves before wild lands would be in condition to produce anything.

Write us for our lists of farms.

Tear This Out!

And remember, when visiting

Wawanesa TO CALL AT **Barclay's**

Store, where you will find a premises well equipped to cater to the needs of the people of the district in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Clothing, Furnishings,
Hats, Caps and Furs,
Boots and Shoes, Groceries,
China, Crockery and Glassware.

It is our endeavor to have at all times seasonable stocks of first-quality goods at lowest possible prices, consistent with fair dealing. TRY AND SEE.

F. D. BARCLAY, WAWANESA, MAN.

ESTABLISHED 1889. **J. J. STORY** WAWANESA, MAN.

GENERAL MERCHANT.

Headquarters for

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Our

Clothing and Furnishings

Are always up to-date. We have wonderful values in King & McCready

Boots and Shoes. A full stock of fresh Groceries and Crockery.

Our **PRINCESS TEA** is a leader, and is only one of our specialties.

NOTE.—The above stock and business is for sale. Write for terms.

Wawanesa.

Among the thousands of eager home-seekers who are crossing the ocean and the border line to this land of golden hopes and great actualities, there are many whose training and resources naturally incline them less to the initial hardship and delay of pioneering than to the comparative ease of life in a settled farming community. It is to such that Wawanesa, "the garden of the Souris Valley," spoken of in its turn as "the garden of Manitoba," offers the strongest inducements.

With rich, loamy soil, upon a clay subsoil, retentive of moisture, it is par excellence a wheat country, lying in the south-west district, for which the Government report of last year shows an aggregate yield of nearly 20,000,000 bushels, out of a total of 53,077,267 for the five districts of the Province.

The Souris River, winding round the base of a steep shoulder of land, has formed a giant S, in the northern fold of which the town lies picturesquely, receiving therefrom its original name, which in the Indian tongue signified "crooked river." The present one is taken from that of the "whoop-poor-will" which haunts the stream.

As might be expected from the wealth of the surrounding district, there is evidence of an extensive and healthy trade, such as few towns of its size in the Province could rival, and this the business men of Wawanesa well deserve. Their stores are for the most part brick-built, commodious and thoroughly up-to-date. The imposing Story block at the corner of Main street, replete with every modern convenience of warehousing and accessory of a first-class general store, was built in 1898 by J. J. Story, the pioneer storekeeper of the town, who started business in the fall of 1889, the same year that the Northern Pacific Railway arrived upon the scene. Growth followed with a rapidity known only to Western towns, but also, fortunately, upon solid lines. His brother, W. T. Storey carries on a large lumber business, with an equally long establishment. F. D. Barclay, likewise, truthfully combines appearance and reality in the dry goods and grocery lines, with his handsome brick and stone fronted edifice, built in 1901; while R. J. Neithercut adds further to the town by a hardware emporium. Messrs. Naismith Bros. handle a comprehensive stock of implements and machinery. E. L. McDonald does a first-rate jewelry and watch-repairing business.

Visitors to the town will find ample and excellent accommodation in the Manitoba Hotel, whose hosts, Messrs Westergard & Lee, are enlarging it by an addition of fifteen rooms, besides fitting it throughout with all modern conveniences, an installation of heating apparatus, etc. There is a livery in connection. Those who need refreshments, by the way, may expect good treatment at G. W. Stevens' restaurant.

Three elevators and a flouring mill of 100 barrels capacity are here, and it follows naturally that a branch of the Union Bank of Canada is established. The Western Hail Insurance Co. have here the sole office of a very prosperous and benficial concern, whose secretary is R. J. Neithercut. The presence of the head office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. is significant of the town, which may well congratulate itself on having in its midst the manager of the company, Mr. A. F. Kempton, whose keen business perception and genial character lend themselves to promote its best interests. The Souris Valley Land Co., a reliable medium between the intending settler and the choicest of farm lands, has at present some 50,000 acres listed for sale. Wm. C. H. Vanstone is its secretary.

Three resident medical men ensure attendance should anyone chance to fall sick in this healthy locality.

Delightfully situated is the race track, lying between the town and the river. The grassy center is alive most summer evenings with enthusiastic members of the baseball club, while the older men stroll down to watch the game or inspect the condition of the track. This latter has one competitor resident in town—Mr. A. Blain's well-known grey horse, Democracy, champion half-mile pacer of the Dominion.

G. D. STEVENS

RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Fruits, Confectionery,
Tobaccos and Cigars.
Full line of Teas, Coffees,
Canned Goods, Etc.

WAWANESA, - MANITOBA.

WAWANESA, - - MAN.

Implements

Deering Harvester Co.

Fairchild Goods.

NAISMITH BROS.

Brockville Carriages,
John Deere Plows.

W. T. STOREY

DEALER IN

Lumber,
Lath and Shingles,
Sash, Doors,
Building Paper,
Lime, Etc.

ESTABLISHED IN 1889.

Wawanesa, Manitoba.

E. L. McDonald

DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Wawanesa, Man. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

Westergard & Lee, Proprietors

The Manitoba Hotel

First-class board and accommodation. Choice brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars.

Wawanesa, - Man.

MORDEN, MANITOBA

THE

Choicest Land in Manitoba

WE HAVE

OVER FORTY IMPROVED FARMS,

First-class in every respect,

in the MORDEN DISTRICT

FOR SALE.

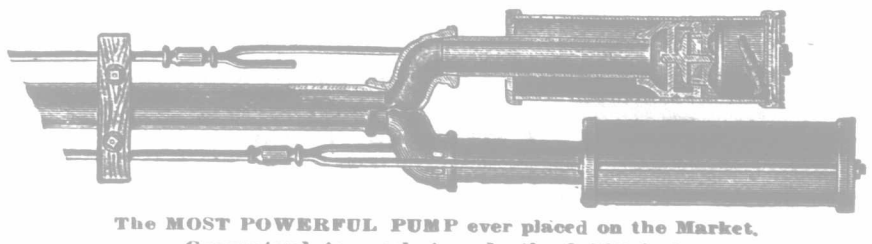
Land Well Watered, Homes within easy distance of Churches, Schools and Railway Station.

Call or write for Particulars to

RUDDELL, PICKEL & HOBBS.

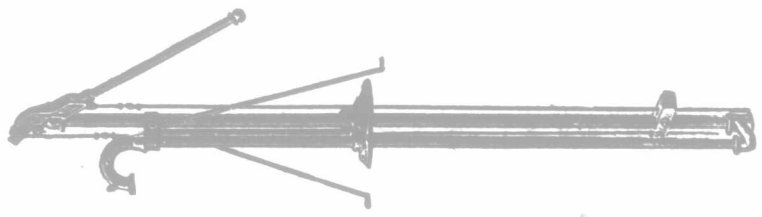
THE GENUINE

Hayes Double-acting Force Pump.



The MOST POWERFUL PUMP ever placed on the Market.
Guaranteed to work to a depth of 500 feet.

Made of White Iron, - - FROST PROOF.



ELLIOTT & COWIE, MORDEN, MAN.

MORDEN, MANITOBA.

The People's Meat Market.

Fresh Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in Season.
Dealers in All Kinds of Stock, Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, etc.

Wholesale and Retail. E. BALL, Proprietor.

A. P. BROWN,

Morden, Man.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE, PLATED WARE, STOVES, TINWARE, LAMPS, PAINTS and OILS, GLASS and PUTTY.

Metal Work of All Descriptions.

Morden Woolen Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Wool Flannels, Tweeds,

YARN AND BLANKETS.

Our Famous "MORDEN YARN" is the Best Money Can Buy.
All Wool Bought for Cash.

FRANK SCHNEIDER, Prop., Morden, Man.

MORDEN GROCERY.

SPECIALTIES:

FRUITS, TEAS,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

JAMES BLAIR.

MORDEN AGENCY

FOR

McCormick Implements; Moline, Canton, Emerson and Maw-Hancock Plows; Fish, Chatham and Mandt Wagons; Brantford Carriage Co.'s Buggies, Buffalo-Pitts Threshing Machines Plymouth Twine, Melotte Cream Separators.

LINNEUS WATSON, Morden, Man.

Morden.

Nestling amongst the trees or marking the plains of Southern Manitoba, many towns and villages have sprung up during the past thirty years, bringing industry and business where once the buffalo roamed and the Indian followed, unmindful of the wealth of human food and the addition to the commercial trade of the world, which was ready with a little encouragement to spring from the earth beneath his feet, and go on maturing, adding growth with every blink of the summer sunshine, and fresh vitality with every summer shower. Now the "noble red man" has gone farther and father "towards the land of the setting sun," and the cultivation of the soil of the West has been undertaken by the sons and daughters of the race whose names are written in the history of those who have promoted the civilization and commerce of the world.

Prominent in situation, in size and in business enterprise amongst the towns of Southern Manitoba is Morden, standing in the center of fertile lands, surrounded by progressive and industrious farmers. The population of the town is about 2,000. It is situated about 80 miles from Winnipeg, on the Pembina branch of the C. P. R. The first man to settle in the district was Mr. Geo. Cullen. A great colonization movement was made in 1875, when seventeen townships were divided amongst 6,000 Mennonites. The colony has done well, and to-day it numbers about 20,000, all in a prosperous condition. In 1878, Adam Nelson founded the town of Nelson, about seven miles north-west of the present town of Morden. In 1883, the construction of the Pembina railway branch was begun, and the Morden of to-day owes its importance to the advent of that railway. The town was not incorporated until 1895. Mr. H. P. Hansen, now manager Manitoba Cream Separator Co., Winnipeg, was first mayor, and the first man to open up business there. The town has now an elevator capacity of 210,000 bushels, and about a million bushels is shipped annually. A board of trade is established, of which Mr. C. D. Sharpe, M. D., is secretary-treasurer. Morden has eight churches and Salvation Army barracks. There are two schools, one a stone building of six rooms, and the other a frame of four rooms. There is a municipal and fire hall combined. The Freemasons have catered to the wants of the town by building a hospital, which was opened in March last. The manufactures of the town are: woollen mills, flour mills, cannery, and marble, ganite and pump factories. Real estate is well represented in the firm of Messrs. Ruddell, Pickle & Hobbs. The firm does a large Western as well as a local business. Mr. E. Ball does a large trade as a butcher and general merchant, and also deals extensively in cattle. He has been in business in Morden for nine years. A. P. Brown came here from Carberry ten years ago. He runs a flourishing hardware business, with which he has now combined plumbing. The woollen mills are ably managed by Mr. F. Schneider, and a very good class of material is turned out from there. The tannery is quite a Western institution, where furs are treated along with the manufacture of leather, and a high grade in both branches of the tanner and furrier's trade is turned out. Mr. Geo. Ashdowne conducts a fine hardware business, which he has made in every way a success. Mr. Jas. Blair has been equally successful in his grocery business. The Bank of Hamilton is one of the mainstays of the district, and the Morden staff are always kept busy. The marble and granite factory is one of the best businesses in the town, and Mr. A. S. W. MacIntyre is to be congratulated on the expansion his highly-finished work has been the means of imparting to the business.

Morden has prospects of becoming a great city, and if business enterprise and situation count for much that destiny is in store for it.

GEO. ASHDOWN

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

Tinware, Graniteware, Silverware, Sherwin - Williams Paint, Oils, Varnishes, Stoves, Ranges & Furnaces, Threshers' Supplies.

Full and Complete Stock in every Line.

PRICES RIGHT

MORDEN, - MAN.

MORDEN TANNERY

Manufacturers of

Fur-lined Coats

and all kinds of Fur Goods.

Dealers in

ALL KINDS of HIDES and SKINS.

ALEX. MAGEL, MORDEN.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office: Hamilton.

CAPITAL Paid Up	$ 2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND,	1,700,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS -	21,959,596.54

MORDEN AGENCY

A General Banking Business Transacted. Money Loaned to Farmers and Business Men at Reasonable Rates of Interest.
Drafts Bought and Sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received, and Current Rates of Interest allowed thereon.

H. A. GRAY,

Morden. Agent.

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

LARGE LIST OF

FARM LANDS and TOWN LOTS FOR SALE:

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES
Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.
Dominion Permanent Loan Company.
Toronto General Trusts Corporation.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.
Manchester Assurance Company.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO KILLARNEY.
Private Loans and Company Loans Made at LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST and at Less Cost.

A. G. HAY, KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

Farm Lands For Sale

IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED
AT FAIR and REASONABLE PRICES.

Killarney District is amongst the foremost in this province; Good Markets, Good Town, and a first-class district for intending settlers to invest their money in.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Geo. Lawrence & Co.,

KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

A Few Facts: The Best Shop, The Largest Stock to choose from, Reliable Goods, First-class Workmanship, Promptness, at

Fred. E. Stevenson's

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

P.S.—Souvenirs. Killarney, Man.

Winram & Irvin

DEALERS IN
Sylvester and McCormick Implements.
Cockshutt, Emerson and Moline Plows.
McLaughlin Buggies. Plymouth Twine.
J. I. Case Threshers.
Dominion Organs and Pianos.
FULL STOCK IN EVERY LINE.

KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

FIRST PLACE
in
Drugs, Stationery, Fancy Goods.
PRESCRIPTIONS CORRECTLY FILLED.
Musical Instruments.

Agents for Columbia Graphophone. Everything at Lowest Possible Price. Call on us.

OLVER & CARSON, Killarney.

Land Seekers DON'T FAIL to call on The PIONEER LAND and LOAN AGENT.

Good list of **Improved Lands** for sale in the Killarney, Holmefield and Ninga Districts, the great **WHEAT BELT.**

Call or write **H. A. Wallis,** Killarney, Man.

W. J. COWAN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

Special Attention given to Commercial Trade.
Everything First-class and Up-to-date.

KILLARNEY, - - MANITOBA.

Killarney Drug and Stationery Co.

CORNER DRUG STORE.

We carry full line of
DRUGS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, WALL PAPER.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses Fitted by Competent Optician.

1882. 1903.
British and American Warehouse.
BRITISH IN PRINCIPLE, AMERICAN IN PUSH.

KILLARNEY'S OLDEST BUSINESS HOUSE is to the front, as usual, with a large stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, well bought, shown up in good form and handled by capable salesmen.

Dry Goods,

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S **READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL** for HEAD, FOOT or TRUNK.
ENGLISH, CANADIAN, AMERICAN and FOREIGN.

Groceries, Provisions and Fruits, China, Glass and Crockery Ware

Gathered from the Ends of the Earth, and as various as the Sands of the Sea.

T. J. Lawlor, Proprietor.

KILLARNEY FLOUR MILLS

Capacity 100 Bbls. per day Elevator Capacity 25,000 bushels.
BRANDS OF FLOUR:
"Peerless," "Comfort," "Strong Baker's."
Highest market Price Paid for Wheat and Other Grains.

YOUNG & BUCK.

T. LIDDLE, THE LEADING HARDWARE

EVERYTHING IN
HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE.
Nowhere in Manitoba can you get more for your $1.00 than at the BIG HARDWARE.
Furnace Work and Tinsmithing in all its Branches. KILLARNEY.

Lumber

Boards Siding Flooring
Shingles Lath Ceiling
Shiplap Moldings
Windows Doors
Building Paper Screens
Dimensions and Timber in all Sizes

BEST GRADES PRICES RIGHT

W. F. RAMSAY,

Office and Yard opp. C. P. R. Depot, Killarney.

TRADE NOTE.

THE "HIGH LOW" SULKY PLOW is the name by which the plow manufactured by the Rock Island Co., Rock Island, Illinois, is known. This plow makes first-class work, is light in draft and the mechanism is so simple that it is next to impossible to put it out of order. The plow has three wheels, to the axles of which the plow is attached, and with which the mechanism controlled by the lever is connected. There is no frame to break or go out of repair, and its absence is a great saving, both in draft and transportation. The plow, as its name indicates, has a high lift and requires but a small amount of force to control it. As the making of the plow takes considerably less material than a frame sulky, the company are able to sell it at a reduced price.

Music

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books

And everything known in music. We have the largest and best selected stock of these lines in Canada to select from. If interested, write for Catalogues. Mention Goods required.

Whaley, Royce & Co.
LIMITED.
356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Frazer Axle Grease. Frazer Stock Food.
Frazer Harness Soap. Frazer Harness Oil.
Frazer Hoof Oil.

"THE FRAZER."

Always Uniform.
Often Imitated. Never Equalled.

WOODSTOCK
STEEL WINDMILLS

Galvanised or Painted. For Power or Pumping.

DANDY Windmill

with Graphite Bearings, runs easy and controls itself in the storm.

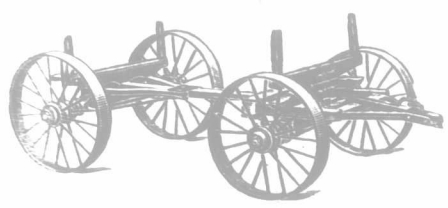
GRINDERS, PUMPS, WATER TANKS, DRINKING BASINS AND SAW BENCHES.

WOODSTOCK WIND-MOTOR CO.,
WOODSTOCK, ONT. (Ltd).

Wide-Tire **Metal Wheels** FOR WAGONS

Made to fit any axle, of any desired height or width of tire. Are stronger, lighter and cheaper than wooden wheels. Just the thing for the farm. Our

QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON.



With metal wheels, is low and convenient for farm and general work. Made by skilled workmen, and of the best material. Guaranteed to carry four to five thousand pounds. Write for catalogue with full description of both Wheels and Wagons. -om

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., LTD.,
ORILLIA, ONT.

Killarney.

Twenty-two years ago, when Mr S. Hossack first struck "Killarney's lovely lakes and woods," though the country's natural features were strikingly beautiful, it was a scene of comparative desolation of the Killarney of to-day. Rich, fertile soil has produced abundant crops of the staple wheat, and Killarney has become rich, possessing many beautiful and comfortable homes. The town of Killarney is ever increasing in size and progressing in business. There are now three elevators and a fourth is in course of construction. The surrounding country is well settled, and land in the district is booming. The town possesses good openings for business men, and town sites have doubled in value within the last two years. Mr. John Williams, who arrived here shortly after Mr. Hossack, owns the greater part of the town site. There is a good railway connection and a convenient train service.

The town is situated on the shore of the lovely Killarney Lake, which claims to be the prettiest lake in Manitoba. It is really a spot or enchanting beauty. There is a wooded island, and the shores of the lake abound in groves and bluffs of poplar, oak and willow, through which lanes and avenues wind, where "love's young dream" may be ideally realized. Several schemes are being projected to utilize the amenities of the district as a pleasure resort, and a committee has been formed for that purpose, composed of Messrs. Montieth, Ramsay, Williams and Hiffert, who have undertaken to develop the resources of the lake. They have put on two gasoline launches and a fleet of about forty rowboats, while canoes are as plentiful as ever they were on the lake when the "noble red man" reigned supreme and roasted ducks and geese on a tripod by the shore, or on the security of the island. The lake abounds in fish of three varieties: pike, pickerel and whitefish. The lake is four and a half miles long and about one and a half miles broad. Lake Park is situated on the southern shore. The park management committee are fitting it up with attractions, and soon it may be anticipated it will present the conditions of a perpetual fair, for the suitability of the district as a pleasure and health resort only requires to be known to be appreciated. The water of the lake is pure and clear, and the bottom is clean sand and gravel.

KILLARNEY FAIR.

The Southern Manitoba Agricultural Association was incorporated last February, and if we may judge from the scale on which proceedings are being taken, and the thoroughly attractive programme in every detail put forward, only Winnipeg and Brandon will excel Killarney Show in the near future. A Government grant of $2,000 has been secured, and $10,000 is offered in prizes. The Race Club have incorporated their race meeting with the show, and the grounds formerly held by them are now bought up by the Agricultural Association. Buildings are being erected at a great rate. The main building is 60 x 80 ft.; horse barn, 56 x 100 ft.; cattle barn, 30 x 80 ft., and the old buildings of the Turf Club, about 30 x 80 ft., are included in the property of the Association. A board fence runs right round the grounds, almost three miles in length and about seven feet in height. A grand-stand is erected at a cost of $1,500.

In every respect, the arrangements for the forthcoming show are complete. The C. P. R. will run trains to Killarney at reduced rates on the days of the show. An attractive prize list is published, and the event is in every way well advertised. Such enterprise deserves the support of public patronage, and as Manitoba has ever given such to deserving institutions, so Killarney will receive its due share.

When Buying, Why Not Get The Best?

Only One Quality, And That Is

"The Best"

G. F. Stephens & Co.,
LIMITED.
170 to 176 Market Street,
Winnipeg, - - Canada.

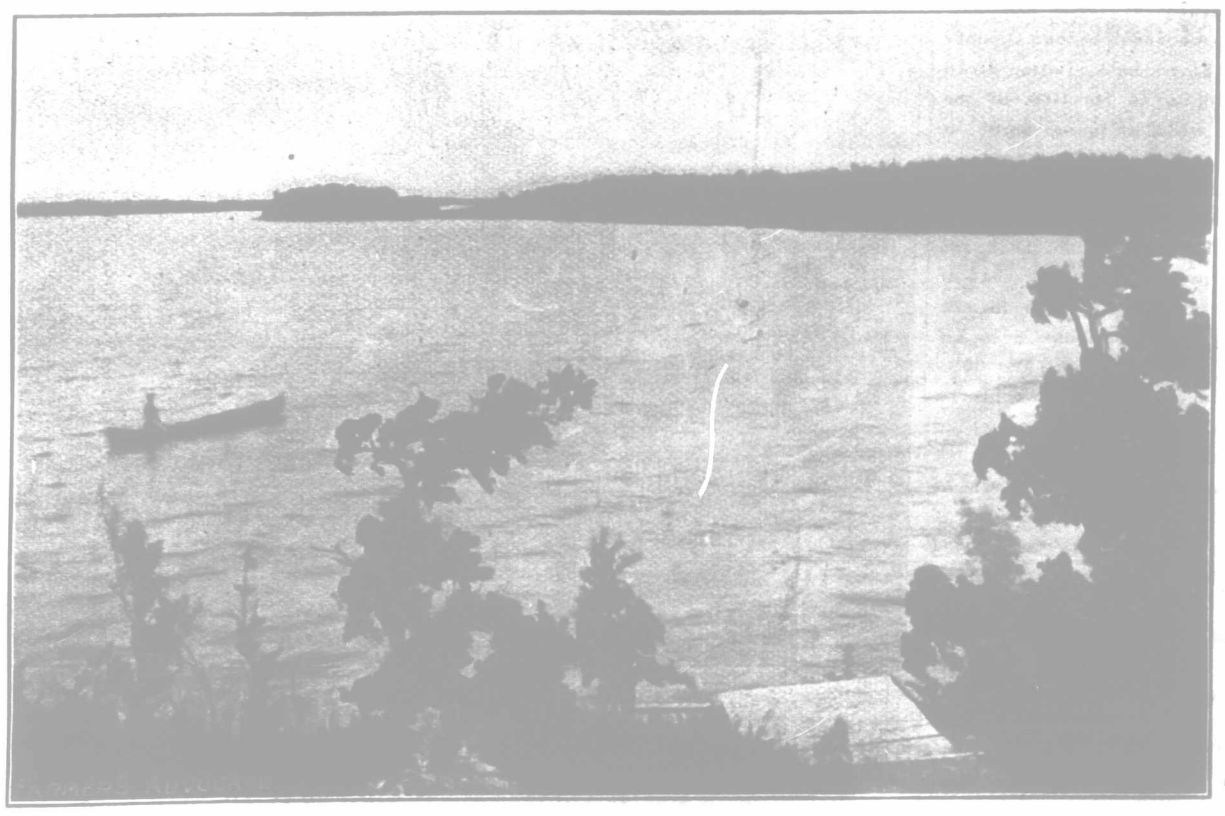
Agricultural College.

(1) Two Years' Course—Associate Diploma—Sept. 14, '03.
(2) Three Years' Course—Associate Diploma and Specialist Certificate in Agriculture or Horticulture—Sept. 14, '03.
(3) Four Years' Course—B. S. A. Degree—Sept. 14, '03.
(4) Courses in Nature Study and Domestic Science—Sept. 14, '03.
(5) Three Weeks' Creamery Course—Dec. 1st, '03.
(6) Three Months' Dairy Course—Jan. 4, '04.

LADIES ADMITTED TO DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND DAIRY COURSES.

Send for General or Special Circulars.

Guelph, July, 1903. -om JAMES MILLS, M.A., PRESIDENT.



LAKE KILLARNEY, MANITOBA.

Like the famous Irish lake this beautiful body of water, upon which is situated the town of Killarney, is destined yet to become famous.

American Marble

AND ALL KINDS OF

Foreign and Canadian Granite.

Remember that the

MORDEN MARBLE WORKS

and the

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS

carry the largest and most select stock in the Province. We deal direct with the quarries. Full line of designs, showing all the latest ideas in monumental construction, will be at your command. Our prices and workmanship will convince you that we give the best value. You will make a mistake if you place your order before getting our prices. Address either

MORDEN MARBLE WORKS

OR

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MARBLE & GRANITE CO.

Thresher Supplies

FOR ALL.

When at the Winnipeg Fair see our line of supplies. We Manufacture the

CLOSZ ADJUSTABLE SIEVE AND CHAFFER

IN WINNIPEG, AT OUR OWN FACTORY.

We are headquarters in our line. Be sure and see us when in the city.

Canadian Thresher Supply Co.,

P. O. Box 267. Winnipeg, Canada.

LAND **LAND** LAND

As good as the sun shines on.
In the famous Indian Head and Arcola Districts.

Gold Bros. Land and Investment Co.

CAPITAL, - - - $150,000,

MAIN OFFICE: Big Stone City, South Dakota.

BRANCHES: Indian Head, Assa. Albee, S. D. Marietta, Minn.

WRITE to any of our offices, or, better still, CALL and be personally conducted over the lands. We locate those desiring homesteads.

Indian Head.

TOWN AND DISTRICT.

"Indian Head is the banner wheat-producing district of the world." The above is a strong statement, but facts are stubborn things, and the Indian Headite can lay before you many facts to prove the truth of the above statement. However that may be, the surrounding country has earned an enviable reputation for the production of the largest quantity of the finest quality of the world-famous No. 1 hard. The district is a comparatively young one, the early settlers arriving slightly in advance of the railway in 1882, and yet, to-day, with scarcely more than twenty years of history at its back, Indian Head can lay proud claim to its title of the largest primary wheat-shipping point in the world.

Wheat is the main product of the district. Let others boast of varied industries, Indian Head has one; that one is reliable. If you tell a farmer that it is not wise to put all his eggs in one basket, he simply smiles, looks over his broad acres of waving wheat, and tells you to not have too many irons in the fire. Here can be seen the finest wheat fields of the world, extending for miles in every direction; one month a sea of waving green, the next a blaze of royal yellow. Throughout the fall months the smoke of the steam thresher can be seen on every hand, and during the past autumn no less than twelve modern outfits could be counted in one district. This is doing business on a large scale, but wholesale methods are needed for the handling of such an enormous product.

Indian Head district has been the center for some of the largest farms that ambitious capitalists ever tried to operate throughout the West. The Bell Syndicate formerly owned a large farm of some 64,000 acres, and the product in one year, amounting to 60,000 bushels, from less than 2,000 acres, was disposed of at $1.00 a bushel. The era of the bonanza farm is past, and to-day the farmer, from a smaller holding and better management, reaps a much more substantial reward.

To the north of the railway line, and about one mile from the town, is situated the Dominion Experimental Farm, which, under the able management of Mr. Angus Mackay, has rendered valuable service to the farmers of the district. Experiments are carefully conducted on new varieties of grain, grasses and fodders, and every year large numbers of shrubs, trees and seeds are sent out to the farmers free of charge. In speaking of the crops throughout the West, in his annual report for 1902, Mr. Mackay says: "The past season, like '01, has been a most successful one throughout the West, and although in some districts the yield of the present year was surpassed by that of '01, the ease and dispatch, rendered possible by the magnificent weather, with which the crop was handled has compensated in a large degree for any decrease that may have occurred in the yield. The weather for harvesting, threshing, teaming and all out-of-door work was all that could be desired." It is impossible to tell what the future may reveal, but from all present indications the yield of the two splendid past seasons will be greatly surpassed by the harvest of '03.

WHEAT BLOCKADE, INDIAN HEAD, N.-W. T.

It is no uncommon thing for the railway to fail to handle all the grain that is offered from this point, but "everything comes to him who waits."

INDIAN HEAD'S EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

The town of Indian Head, the center of all this magic land of wheat, is situated just 314 miles west of Winnipeg, and 43 miles east of Regina, the capital of the Northwest Territories. It has a 200-barrel flour mill, planing mill, sash and door factory and fanning-mill factory, together with first-class schools, churches, stores, banks, etc. Eight elevators supply, or, rather, attempt to supply, the requirements of the farmer in that direction, but eight is far too few for Indian Head, and a new one is under construction, with several more projected. The town is situated on a gentle slope, which affords ample scope for free natural drainage toward a deep ravine. The town is growing rapidly, and being the center of such a splendid district is bound to become a thriving commercial and industrial center.

Twelve miles to the north is Katepwa, the summer resort of the citizens of Indian Head. Boathouses have been established, and these charming lakes form an ideal spot for a day's sport. Perch, pike, pickerel and whitefish are to be found in abundance, and serve to make Katepwa the holiday and picnicking grounds of the district.

In such a country, especially in the neighborhood of towns, land is worth a fair price, but in some of the outlying districts land of the same quality as the Indian Head lands can still be secured at reasonable prices. For Indian Head a bright future is in store. So long as wheat remains the staple cereal food of the people, so long must the sun of prosperity continue to shine with undimmed luster upon this great center of the world's wheat production.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER

Make your investment now and save yourself **unavailing regrets, as the present offering of stock will soon be withdrawn from the market.**

Call or write for Booklet, By-laws, etc., **containing full information regarding the management and advantages of investing in the**

GREAT WEST RANCHING COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: INDIAN HEAD, ASSA. RANCH LOCATED AT MEDICINE HAT, ASSA. LIMITED.

We place this before you as a sound investment, practically devoid of speculation, bound to enhance in value, while returning large dividends, and the investment is as safe as first-class railway bonds, for the reason that the Company's lands and cattle, which are continually increasing, are always a security for its shares. You may never have such an opportunity again, therefore we strongly urge you to investigate, and if you contemplate an investment we will be pleased to have your subscription at an early date. Correspondence solicited with parties wishing to put out cattle on shares for half the increase. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

The GREAT WEST RANCHING COMPANY, Limited, INDIAN HEAD, ASSA.

For Sale.

30,000 acres of the finest wheat land in the country, situated in the Wascana District on the new Arcola-Regina Railway extension.

40,000 acres with homesteads adjoining in the famous Loon Creek District.

Price $7.00 to $10.00 per Acre, on Easy Terms.

Prospective purchasers personally conducted over any of our lands.

The Anglo-American Land and Investment Co.,

Indian Head, Assa., N.-W.T.

Indian Head Wine & Liquor Co.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

INDIAN HEAD, ASSA. SASKATOON, SASK.

Agents for John Labatt, London.
Agents for Calgary Brewing Co., Calgary.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LUMBER.

Building Material of Every Description.

Sash, Doors, Building Paper, Fence Posts, Lime.

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance.

A. W. Sherwood,

Indian Head.

Gordon Hotel,

G. M. GORDON & SON, Props.

Cuisine Unexcelled.

Fine Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in Connection.

RATES, $1.00 and $2.00 Per Day.

Bus Meets All Trains.

Cor. of Water St. and Grand Ave.

INDIAN HEAD, - - N.-W.T.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Head Office—Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Authorized.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve.	Total Assets.
$2,000,000.	$2,000,000.	$1,700,000.	$21,959,596.54.

BRANCHES IN THE TERRITORIES:

Indian Head, - - - R. R. MACLEOD, Agent.
Brandon, Carman, Hamiota, Manitou, Morden, Moose Jaw, Pilot Mound, Plum Coulee, Stonewall, Winkler, Winnipeg, Miami, Minnedosa, Saskatoon, Gladstone, Roland.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. General Banking Business Transacted.

Collections carefully and promptly effected at all points in Canada. Savings Banks at all offices. Correspondence solicited.

WILD and IMPROVED LANDS

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, in the famous Indian Head District, and along the Arcola Extension. Prices:

Wild Lands, from $5 to $15.
Improved Lands, from $10 to $40.

If interested, we will be pleased to hear from you, or better, to have you call at the office.

H. H. CAMPKIN,

Insurance, Loan and Real Estate. INDIAN HEAD, N.-W.T.

A. R. HUTCHISON,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Prompt Attention Given to Repairing.

Indian Head, N.-W.T.

John Murray,

General Blacksmith AND Practical Horseshoer.

Dealer In

Agricultural Implements,

Champion Harvesting Machinery, and Rock Island Plows.

INDIAN HEAD, - N.-W.T.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMERS ADVOCATE.

Typical Shorthorns

OF TOPSMAN BLOOD
ALWAYS ON SALE AT

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED WINNING HERD.
CALL ON OR WRITE TO

JOHN G. BARRON,
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

The Blood of Topsman and Royal Sailor Combined.

JOHN GRAHAM
IS OFFERING

For Sale, Three Shorthorn Yearling Bulls

and a Few Females, Sired by Captain Jack 33936, and out of Topsman cows. Two yearlings will be at Winnipeg Industrial, and are for sale there, viz.: Sutherland 44843; Monarch (roan) 44842. These two bulls are fit to head a pure-bred herd.

WRITE OR CALL AT

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm,
2½ MILES SOUTH OF CARBERRY.

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

GOSSIP.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

Not the least important transaction in live-stock circles is the sale reported by Mr. J. H. Truman of the pure-bred Suffolk stallion, His Grace. In a letter he says: "I have to report to you with much pleasure and satisfaction the private sale last week of the Suffolk stallion, His Grace 2737, to the Gazelle Live Stock Company at Innisfail, N.-W. T. Knowing the persistence with which the 'Farmer's Advocate' upholds the first outlay, that of buying the best sires of all breeds, I feel sure a few words from me on this sale will not be out of place. When we first ventured to Brandon, it was our intention to gain confidence from our patrons and establish our names as soundly as we had done in the States, hence our sending for sale and exhibition two such horses as His Grace and Prince Shapely, two gold mines should they live. Evidently the 'Advocate' finds its way into most remote corners, one might say, for I had no idea when I reached Innisfail that the two horses would ever go there. They had commenced a stand recommended to me at Alexander, Man., but the people would not patronize them at the very low price I put on them, viz., $15.00 cash for the season. My instructions were explicit: never mind, no less. However, Mr. Malcolm, of Innisfail, reads the 'Advocate,' apparently, and hearing I was in town, came and introduced himself. In conversation, he said, 'What have you done with the Punch horse?' And telling him I had him yet, a deal was soon made at the price given to your readers in the issue of May 5th. I will not trouble you further, but enclose you the Innisfail Free Lance and their remarks thereon. Allow me to say, however, I find the 'Advocate' is taken all over where progressive men are, and many know the name of Truman through it."

The Free Lance says: "These two horses arrived at mid-day, so that the farmers and ranchers had ample time to see them. There is still a continued stream of men from miles around coming in to look at the horses, and their engagements already have been such as to warrant the first step taken by Manager Frank Malcolm, of the Gazelle Live Stock Co., Ltd., of Innisfail, to secure for this district draft stallions of the very best breeding with show-ring honors."

STALLION SALESMAN IN STATE PRISON.

Mr. Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Indiana, breeder and dealer in Percheron, Shire and Hackney stallions, whose advertisement appears in this paper, writes, exposing the alleged fraudulent conduct of one John A. Downer, a pretended stallion salesman, who has been travelling over several States for the past few years, getting the confidence of importers and seeking employment for the purpose of selling stallions on the company plan, representing himself to be an expert in this line temporarily out of employment, and claiming he had a location where a stallion could be sold in a very few days to a company of four or five men for a certain price. Downer's story seemed to Mr. Cochran so favorable that he was fitted out with a good three-year-old black Percheron stallion weighing a ton, and set out for business with all necessary papers and money to pay all expenses. Favorable letters came back each week that his prospects were fine, that the deal would be closed in a very few days, but requesting $50 or $100 more sent to close the deal. This story continued until Cochran lost hopes and ordered the horse shipped home, when another $100 was asked for to pay up balance of expenses. This amount was sent. Then another call followed, that the horse was sick, and to wire $16.00 more to pay vet. This being done, and no horse shipped, Cochran left at once for Ohio, where the alleged deal was on, and, to his surprise, found that as soon as Downer had received the $16.00 he had left for parts unknown, and the horse, which had not been sick, had been attached for expenses run by Downer. On [illegible] on learning that he was not the only horseman who had been so victimized at once swore out a warrant and a reward offered for Downer's arrest, which, after considerable delay, owing to the rapid movements of the culprit, was finally effected in January, 1903, and Downer taken to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he has been in jail until the present term of court, when his trial came off and he was convicted on June 22nd and sentenced to one to seven years in the State prison at Michigan City, Ind.

Dr. M. C. O'Brien, M. D., Louisa Ave., Dominion City, Man., writes us as follows:

"Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg:

Sirs,—I would be pleased if you would take my advertisement for deerhound pups out of the paper, as owing to the great demand due to the ad. I have no more for sale at present, and I do not want to disappoint applicants. I have through the agency of your paper, sold all my pups, and whenever I have anything again for sale I shall most certainly use your paper as a medium to advertise. I am, Yours truly,

MURROCK C. O'BRIEN

LAND FOR SALE

IN THE

Renowned Carberry Plain.

Improved Farms
A Specialty.
TO RENT OR SELL.

UNIMPROVED FARMS IN MANITOBA and the Northwest at Reasonable Prices.

LANDS BOUGHT, SOLD and VALUED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for Lists and Particulars.

Walker & Stickle,
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

Carberry, Manitoba.

Carberry is situated on the Main Line of the C. P. R., 100 miles west of Winnipeg, and is the market and banking center for the Big Plain District, well known as one of the greatest grain and stock producing districts in Manitoba. It contains seven elevators, a large roller mill, two banks, two newspapers, foundry, and excellent school. It has a population of about 1,500. The district exported about 1,500,000 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1902. This district is the banner district for pure-bred cattle, hogs and horses. The first settlers came in in 1877, and every part has excellent roads, schools and churches. There is also a plentiful supply of wood for fuel, and good water in abundance. NEWS PRINT, Carberry.

If You Want an Improved or Unimproved Farm

IN THIS DISTRICT, APPLY FOR LIST AND PARTICULARS TO

JOHN D. HUNT,
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

When in Carberry
Stay at the

Western Hotel

Choice
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
First-class Sample Rooms.
LIVERY IN CONNECTION.

FRANK T. HALLETT,
PROPRIETOR,
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

J. H. BARTLETT,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER.

Graduate Optician.

ISSUER of MARRIAGE LICENSES

DEALER IN
WATCHES, SILVERWARE,
CLOCKS, and
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES.

MAIL ORDERS Receive Prompt Attention.

Workmanship and Quality of Goods Are Guaranteed.

SOURIS, MANITOBA.

Farms For Sale!

IN THE FAMOUS

Souris District

One of the best wheat districts in Manitoba. A choice list to select from. SEND FOR LIST, TO

W. G. HETHERINGTON
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
SOURIS, MANITOBA.

LELAND HOUSE,

NAPINKA, MANITOBA.

RATES:
$1 to $1.50
PER DAY.

CHAS. R. FOWLER,
PROPRIETOR, NAPINKA.

A. CATES,

NAPINKA, MAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate

GRAIN BOUGHT
IN CAR LOTS, AT
BEST PRICES

The Coldest Corner

is not too cold to be quickly heated with a "Sunshine" Furnace.

No other heater will extract so much heat from the same amount of fuel, and few others have dampers to which the fire is so obedient.

The "Sunshine" Furnace

is simple to operate, easy to clean, needs very little attention, has self-acting gas dampers, and is in every way a modern heater.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for catalogue.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

GAUDIN DeWITT
AND COMPANY,
NAPINKA, MAN.

Lumber, Hardware and Coal.

Complete Stocks of A1 MATERIAL.

BRANCH YARDS:
MELITA AND MEDORA.

Hamelin Bros.
AND COMPANY,
NAPINKA, MANITOBA.

DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Gents' Furnishings, Groceries, Green Fruit,
Crockery, etc.

Each and every department filled from end to end with first-class and up-to-date goods, and the prices at which we handle them makes easy selling.

Napinka.

Napinka is situated in the Souris Valley, about half a mile from Souris River and fifty-nine miles from Brandon, on the south-west junction of the Estevan and Pembina branches of the C. P. R. The town is growing fast, and gives every indication of its ability to hold its position in the progress of the West. There are in the town three general stores and two hardware stores. There is a lumber yard, owned by Messrs. De Witt & Co., and three hotels. In public utilities, the town is well equipped. There are three elevators in operation and one undergoing construction. The educational and religious needs of the community are well provided for in the two churches and the commodious stone schoolhouse of three rooms. The news of the district and Province is disseminated by the New Century, a weekly paper, edited by Mr. A. Cates. The land around the town is all taken up and well settled with a good class of farmers. The soil is a black sandy loam, keenly fertile and moderately productive. Last year, the output of grain from Napinka was 400,000, and this year there will be a considerable increase, as much more land in the district has been sown. The country has many beautiful features, and about half a mile away there is a fine picnic ground which is much used as a pleasure resort. Several good farms are on the market at present, and the immigrant who does not desire the rough life of pioneering can easily secure land near Napinka, where he can live a more cosmopolitan life.

LANDS FOR SALE. For bargains, for the most complete list, for reliable information, the result of long experience and residence in Manitoba, go to the Leading Real Estate Agent in PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,

W. SCOTT CARRIOCH.

GOSSIP.

The Canadian-bred gelding, Charlie B., sire Octoroon, won the trotting race at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show in London, England, June 29th. Time, 2 minutes 12 seconds

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEINS.

A member of the "Advocate" staff recently had the pleasure of a visit at Maple Hill Stock Farm, the home of Mr. G. W. Clemons, at St. George, Ontario, secretary of the Canadian Holstein Association, where bountiful crops of alfalfa, clover and corn are grown and where is maintained a high-class herd of about forty of his favorites, at the head of which stands the noted sire, Count Mink Mercedes, winner four times of the championship as the best bull of any age at Toronto, Canada's chiefest exhibition. He is a model of the approved modern type of Holstein, low-set, level, long quartered, and having the best handling qualities of skin and hair, characteristics which are reproduced with pleasing uniformity in his progeny, which have taken prominent places in the prize list at leading Canadian shows. He is seconded in the herd by his sturdy son, Count of Maple Hill, first at Toronto last year as a yearling, a chip of the old block, promising to discount even his illustrious sire and make it interesting to all comers, as he combines in high degree the virtues of the best of breed type with quality, vigor and correct dairy conformation. Prominent among the milking matrons of the herd is the six-year-old Flosetta Teake, winner of sweepstakes at the Winnipeg exhibition last year, a cow of faultless dairy form and function, long, low and level, with fine feminine features, carrying a large and well-balanced udder with well-placed teats, and having a record of 75 lbs. milk daily for three weeks She is the daughter of Ykema Mink Mercedes King 41 and of Daisy Teake's Queen 126, twice champion at Winnipeg, whose yield of 84 lbs. milk and 3 lbs. butter in a day in a fair-ground test stands as one of the most phenomenal dairy performances on record. Flosetta Teake has further distinguished herself by giving birth this spring to twin heifer calves, which give good promise of maintaining the excellent character of the family and of the herd, which contains many deep-milking and high-testing cows, some of them giving over 50 lbs. daily six months after calving, conforming well to the approved type in form and quality and amply confirming the claim that beauty and high-class usefulness in the dairy can well be combined in a Holstein cow, together with good feeding and assimilating qualities. The young things show much uniformity of the type kept in view by the owner and to which the herd is fast being moulded, a type which takes with the people, selling readily and giving good satisfaction in practical use.

Manitoba Hotel.

GEO. A. BOWES,
PROPRIETOR.

Good Sample Rooms.
'Bus Meets all Trains.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

SPARLING'S
STUDIO
Portage la Prairie
IS THE PLACE TO GO
For NATURAL
AND WELL-FINISHED
PICTURES!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Copying and Enlarging done as well. A large stock of
Picture Frames at Close Prices!

LAME AND ACHING IN BACK AND LEGS

In Quick Time Mr. Oughtred and His Neighbor Were Cured by Using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Constipation, clogged kidneys and sluggish, torpid liver are derangements which usually accompany one another. Because of their direct and combined action on the kidneys, liver and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most prompt and thoroughly effective treatment for these ailments that money will buy. This statement is fully borne out by letters of recommendation which are daily received at these offices. Here is one.

Mr. J. W. Oughtred, farmer, Marbleton, Wolfe Co., Que., writes: "Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills deserve to be recommended. I was lame all through my back, legs and arms, and had a continual dull pain in my bowels. Every little thing I did required great effort, I was so sore and lame. I took lots of other pills, but they only made me sick. When haying time came on I had sixty tons of hay to pitch, and felt that I could not possibly do it.

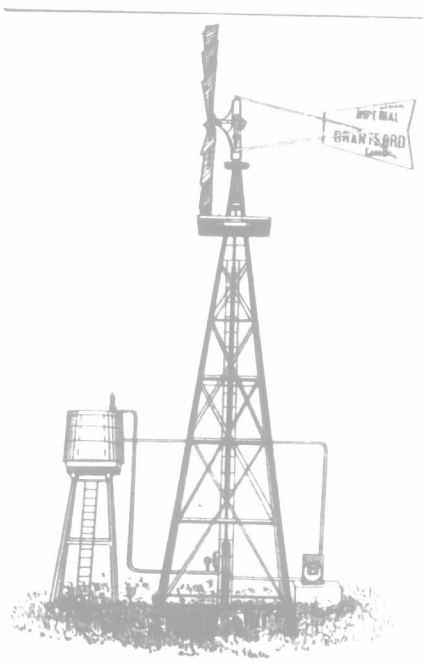
"Just at this time Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills came to my notice, and did me so much good that I worked at the haying and did lots of other hard work with ease. I sent and got five boxes, and gave away one box to a neighbor, who was suffering so badly with backache that he could not do any work. He afterwards told me that they were the best pills he ever used, and is now real well. I found that by taking two a week they kept me feeling well. Other pills give me sick headache, but Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure sick headache and suit me better than any others."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box of his remedies. om

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, CANADA. For the treatment of all forms of SPEECH DEFECTS. Dr. W. J. Arnott, Superintendent. We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech.
Write for particulars. om



CUT OF

"IMPERIAL" PUMPING WINDMILL

Outfit which won the CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD against 21 American, British and Canadian manufacturers, after a two months' thorough trial. Made by

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., Limited
Brantford, Canada.

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

Crossfield, Alta.

This is one of the towns which appears to the periodical traveller to have undergone creation since his last tour, instead of being built in the ordinary prosaic manner by the hands of skilled workman. In August of 1902, the first house was completed, and now, in July of 1903, quite a village stands there, bespeaking progressive growth and trade, and a bright destiny. The town, for such in anticipation one feels bound to call it, is situated on the railway from Calgary to Edmonton, and is surrounded on every side with splendid grazing land.

Crossfield to-day possesses two general stores, one hardware store, two lumber yards, one furniture store, one baker's shop, one blacksmith's shop and a livery and boarding stable. There is a hotel in course of erection, which, when finished, will accommodate between fifty and sixty guests. Truly that is a good record for an existence of ten months, but it does not end there, for there are three sects of religion pretty strong in numbers in the district, and they each contemplate building a church. In the meantime, it is arranged that they can each hold a service at different hours in the schoolhouse, an arrangement which shows broad-mindedness and toleration on the part of each of the sects. The school is capable of seating about fifty pupils, and is sufficient for the present educational needs of the district. One of the most energetic firms in the town is Messrs. Edward & Ruddy, large dealers in real estate, farm implements and live stock.

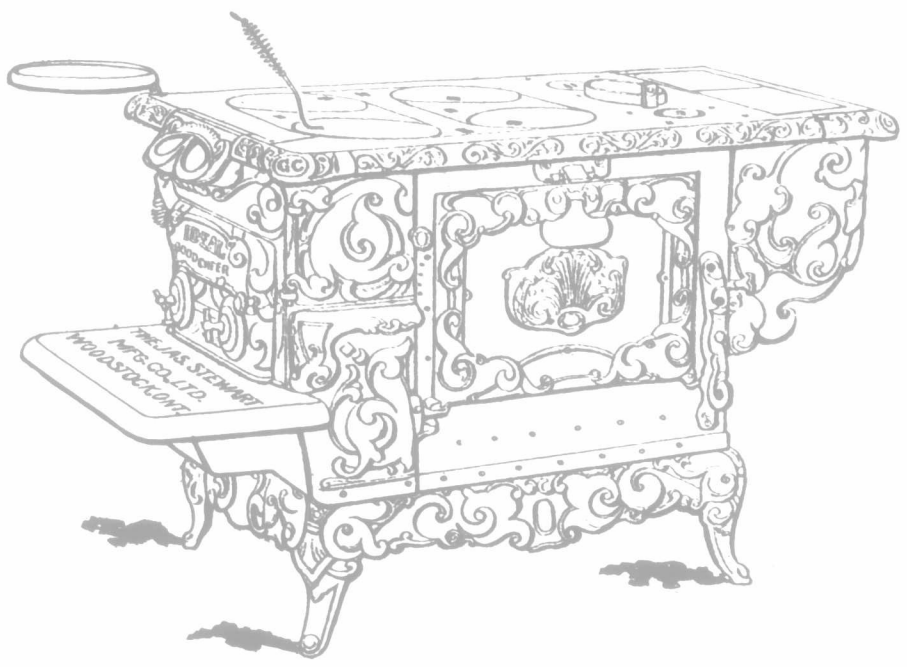
The surrounding country is somewhat undulating. The soil is well adapted for oats and barley, and good crops of such grain are always assured. Flax has also been cultivated to some extent, and with encouraging success. Vegetables grow and mature in prolific abundance, and all the district wants is more settlers to develop its agricultural resources and utilize its amenities.

TRADE NOTES.

THE PERFECTION SACK-HOLDER, as advertised on another page, is fast becoming popular among farmers in the West. This device saves one man's labor in bagging up grain, either for market or seeding purposes, and as the price is within the reach of everyone, no farmer should be without a Perfection sack-holder. Vermilyea Bros. & Merrill, of 218 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg, are Western agents, and are desirous of securing a local agent in each district. The bagger is so constructed that it automatically adjusts to any length of bag, thus furnishing an improvement on any sack-holder heretofore introduced in Western Canada.

THE BRANDON HARDWARE CO., whose ad. appears in this issue, is one of the oldest established business enterprises of the city of Brandon, having been originally established in 1881. The present company acquired the business (carried on for years under the style of James Robertson & Co.) in November, 1901. Since that time, the business has shown a steady increase, and the company are now making preparations to build a new store on the property adjoining the present premises, which, when completed, will be second to none in the West. With increased facilities for storage and store accommodation the company will be in a position to carry and display a larger and better assorted stock of builders' and general hardware than heretofore. It will be the aim of the company to keep in stock everything required in their line by a farmer who contemplates building a house or barn or fencing. Special attention is given to furnace work, galvanized iron cisterns and eavestroughing, and anyone building or making improvements will do well to call on them or write for prices.

This little maid's lecture
is quite to the point:
To her precepts 'twill
be wise to adhere:
'Tis that when to your
dealer you go for a
stove,
Be sure that you get
a "GOOD CHEER"



The Ideal Good Cheer Steel Cook
FINEST IN THE LAND.
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.
The JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.
WESTERN WAREHOUSE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

Salt Sense.

The fame of Windsor Salt grows steadily. It is the highest grade of pure salt. No salt can possibly be purer, whiter, drier or flakier than Windsor Salt.

Windsor Salt.

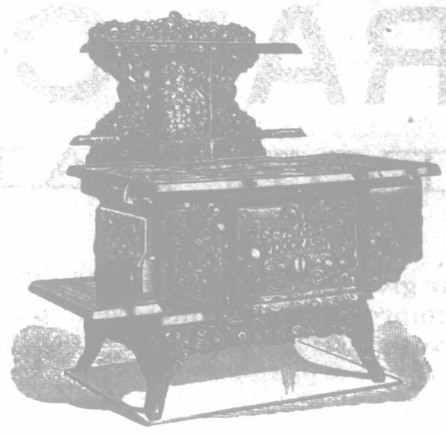
CIDER MAKERS' MACHINERY
Best and cheapest. Send for catalogue.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,
368 West Water St., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GIANT CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—Messrs. Beeman & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., will have on exhibition at the Winnipeg Fair their Giant Chemical Fire Extinguisher for use in connection with threshing outfits. The extinguisher has always given a good account of itself at tests, and were it used on every threshing rig we have no doubt but it would put an end to most of the disastrous fires which occur every season in connection with threshing. The working of the extinguisher is simple, and the cost to recharge the cylinder is only one dollar. The compound chemical is non-freezable, and it will withstand the most severe weather without injury. These extinguishers are endorsed by fire insurance companies.

GOSSIP.

Mr. A. E. Hoskin, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Cobourg, Ont., writes: "I have three Shorthorn heifers by Count Amaranth 2nd, all roans; also one red bull calf, from the imported cow, Nonpareil 32nd (imp.), sired by W. D. Flatt's Imp Republican, all for sale and all good ones. I sold one young Clydesdale stallion for shipment to the N.-W. T.; also some young Yorkshires and sows in pig. Those stay in Ontario. Am breeding seven sows for the fall trade."

Decarbon Steel



Stoves AND Ranges

Are becoming more popular every day as the people find out their many superior points—

Handsome Finish, Good Bakers, Fuel Savers,
Do not warp or crack with the heat.
They heat faster and hold the heat longer than any other stove.

These features are only gained by making all our stoves from Decarbon Steel, the greatest stove metal known, discovered and controlled by the Doherty Manufacturing Company, makers of Decarbon Steel Stoves and Ranges.

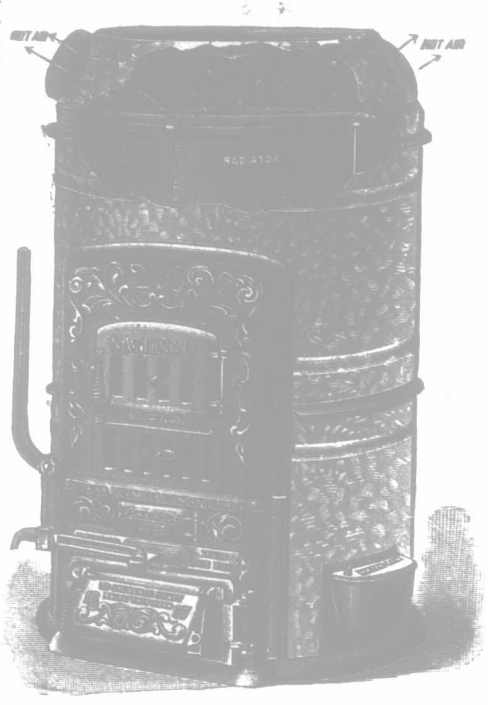
Handled by Hardware Dealers in every town.

MACKENZIE BROS., Western Agents, WINNIPEG

"National" Coal Furnace

FOR HARD COAL.

5 sizes; Heavy Cast Iron Combustion Chamber, Double Steel Radiator. Easily Cleaned. The Best and Most Convenient Shaker Back in existence. Grate can be removed complete, by taking out only two Bolts.



NATIONAL WOOD FURNACE

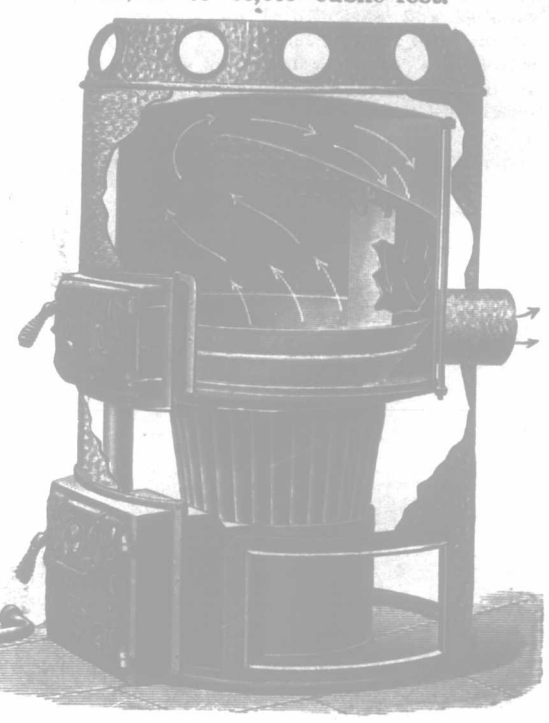
Latest Design, 3 Sizes, Large Feed Door, Handsome Front, Easily Cleaned.

If your dealer cannot give you particulars, write us for them, and we will give you estimates for heating your building.

"Surprise" Furnace

BURNS WOOD, SOURIS COAL, or anything else that is combustible.

Simple in Construction. Easy to Operate. A Grand Heater, at a Reasonable Price. Made in 4 sizes, with Heating Capacities from 12,000 to 80,000 cubic feet.



Telephone 664.

HORACE WILSON,

Box 1406.
180 Market St.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

See our STEEL HOG TROUGHS at the Exhibition Grounds or at Warehouse.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS
FOR SALE.

WE ARE IN A POSITION to give you valuable information in regard to FARMS, RANCH LANDS, in large and small tracts, improved and unimproved, in Alberta. We can locate a homestead for you or can guide you to any section you wish to inspect. Our prices are moderate and our terms reasonable. We also deal in Farm Implements and Live Stock.

EDWARDS & RUDDY, CROSSFIELD ALBERTA

Wheat Farms IN THE GREAT WHEAT BELT OF ALBERTA

Ranch Lands IMPROVED and UNIMPROVED

$5.00
AN ACRE AND UPWARDS.

No trouble to give information, or showing intending settlers around.
Moderate prices and easy terms to new settlers.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GEO. E. KENNEDY, Real Estate Agent CARSTAIRS.

Yorkton District.

No town in the West at present is more alive or feels more the agitation of rapid growth and extension than that of Yorkton. The last census given of the town puts the population as seven hundred. Since that figure conveyed a true statement, it has made rapid strides in business development, and, above all, the surrounding district has become thickly peopled with agricultural settlers. These agriculturists have made the town of Yorkton a business center, and to keep the farmers going with necessary supplies and agricultural machinery, additions had to be built to stores and warehouses, and new buildings sprang up as if created in the space of a night. Last year four elevators were erected in Yorkton, and this year two more are undergoing construction. Mr. Levi Beck runs a flour and chop mill, at which a continual stream of trade is handled in that line. He also deals in live stock and grain and agricultural implements, besides running a lively business in a general store, furniture store and a harness shop. The Hudson's Bay Company have here one of their oldest stores, where the general business of that historical and respected company is carried on energetically and with the success characteristic of their high-class and widespread business. Mr. Chas. Beck carries on successfully and with business enterprise, a furniture store, where everything of comfort and luxury in the way of house or office furniture may be procured at reasonable prices. Messrs. M. A. Eby & Co. carry on a lively business in their modern and up-to-date drug store. Real estate and farm lands is represented by Messrs. Magee & Gregory. Their list of farm lands for sale should be procured by all who think of settling in the district. Mr. W. Simpson, of Yorkton, is also one of the district's highly-respected and well-patronized real estate agents.

The country around Yorkton is one of the best in Assiniboia. The soil is a deep black clay loam, which is not subject to droughts. The land is rolling, and, in parts, beautifully wooded. Bluffs occur here and there all over the country, and at this season, when trees are in full foliage and flowers in full bloom, the eye could not rest on a finer view than the country around Yorkton. Water abounds everywhere, and there is almost an entire absence of alkali. The day of the rancher in the Yorkton country is past, and northward he has been forging his way, and still farther northward he must go, for the tiller of the soil has here found a land as nearly akin to paradise as there is to be found compatible with the sordid occupation of accumulating wealth. Two thousand five hundred homestead entries were made in Yorkton in the month of April, and thousands of acres of the virgin prairie is being transformed by the plow of the settler from flowering plains to fields of wheat in bountiful crops. So great has been the rush to this country that it is now impossible to get a homestead within forty miles of Yorkton.

Carstairs, Alta.

Carstairs is a thriving town with a population of about 150 people, and only three years old. It is situated on the C. & E. line, about forty miles north of Calgary.

The contiguous inhabitants are engaged in raising cattle, and dairying is carried on to some extent, the cream being shipped to Calgary creamery. It is a good and prosperous grain-raising district, and six firms handle farm implements. Buildings, both in the town and out, are rapidly going up, and two lumber yards are kept busy. There are three general stores, one harness shop, a blacksmith shop and butcher shop. The new schoolhouse will accommodate about fifty pupils, and the present attendance is about thirty. Religious services are held every Sunday by the Presbyterians and Methodists, alternately, in the Presbyterian Church building. There is also a good hotel to accommodate forty to fifty guests, and one livery stable. A large yard for the accommodation of stock shippers is also there.

Oats, barley and fall wheat are profitably raised, and it is the center of a very prosperous mixed-farming district. Many farmers in the surrounding country are raising vegetables, and experimenting somewhat on small fruits.

Mr. Sam'l Scarlet has a large and well-managed ranch about four miles east of the town, where he keeps pure-bred Shorthorns.

Mr. Geo. Kennedy has a drug and stationery store, and is in a position to accommodate farmers and ranchers.

Arrangements are under way for the erection of a creamery to use the milk of about 1,000 cows.

Alberta Hotel
CROSSFIELD, ALTA.
Geo. Becker, - Manager.

Everything Up-to-Date,
Everything Comfortable.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS AND ACCOMMODATION FOR LAND-SEEKERS AND COMMERCIAL MEN.

Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

APPI-TONE STOCK FOOD

And what people say of it:

"I used Appi-Tone Stock Food with my stallion this spring. I never saw him look so well."—F. B.
"To try Appi-Tone Stock Food, I gave it to a calf which I was feeding on skim milk. It is the best calf I ever saw."—M. S.

Many others say the same thing of Appi-Tone Stock Food. It is purely vegetable.

5 lbs. for 50 cents.

☞ Ask your dealer to procure it for you.

GEO. E. KENNEDY, Agent,
Carstairs, - - - - - Alberta.
50 LBS. SHIPPED PREPAID.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF YORKTON, N.-W. T.

The Alexandra Cream Separator

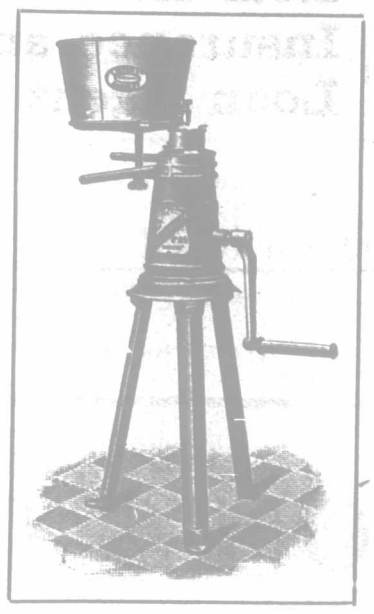
SIZES AND PRICES:

10 Gallons per hour - - $40
16 Gallons per hour - - $50
30 Gallons per hour - - - $75

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED
BY THE COMPANY.

Commission Agents Wanted.

WRITE for Particulars of Our 1903 Machine.



IT
Has Only a
One-piece Bowl.
Self-Balancing.
Easiest to Clean
in the World.

Simple, Durable, Efficient.

WE INVITE YOU TO

Visit Our Exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair, July 20 to 25.

ALL MACHINES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

R. A. LISTER & CO.,
LIMITED.

232 KING STREET, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

GOOD TIMBER AND BONE DRY.

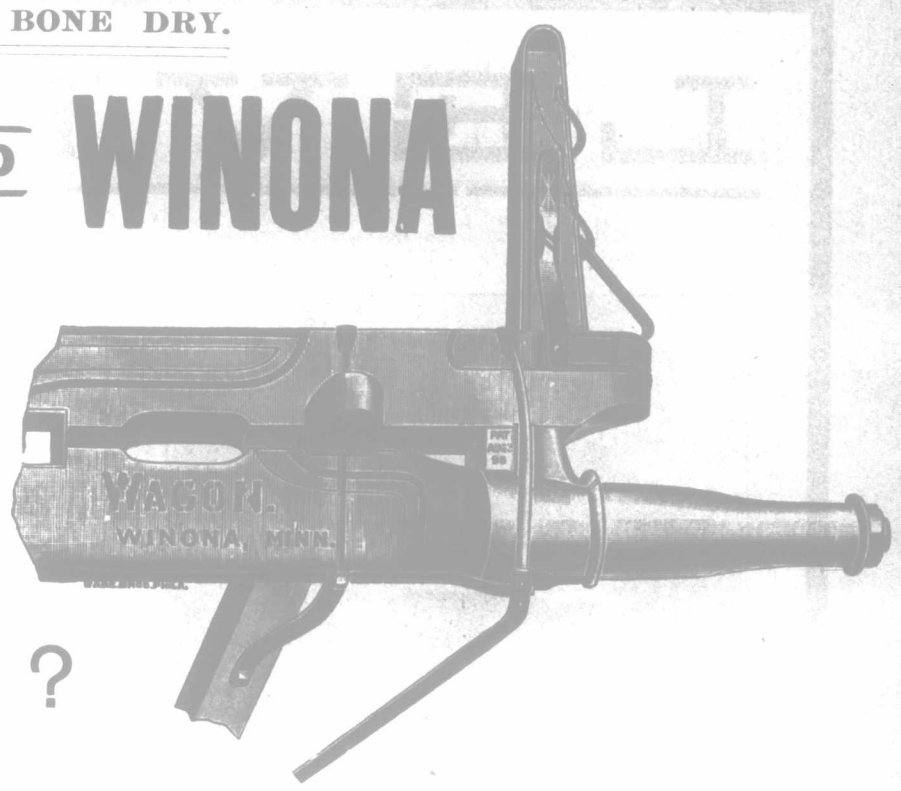
RUSHFORD AND WINONA WAGONS

are the Leaders in the

United States

WHY Should They not take the Same Place in the Great

New Canadian Northwest ?



Our Reasons are numerous why they are the BEST, but we give you only a few, that you may judge whether our statements are correct or not, viz.:

OUTER BEARING AXLES Nearly Double Strength.
IRON-CLAD HUBS Prevent Checking.
IRON GRAIN CLEATS between Upper and Lower Box Riveted on Securely.
DOUBLE BOX BOTTOMS Over Hind Bolster strengthens bottom.

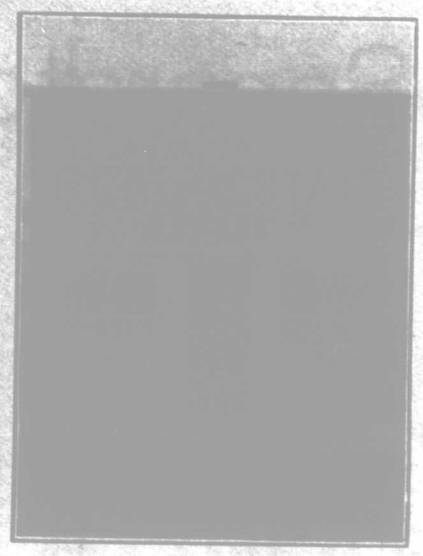
ANGLE STEEL BENT HOUNDS, with Wood-filled Fronts.
IRON STRAP UNDERNEATH POLES the Full length.
CLIPPED GEARS Avoids Holes in Axles.
RIVETED FELLOES each side of Spokes prevents splitting.

Address Your Inquiries to

R. McKENZIE, General Agent, - - Winnipeg, Man.

or WINONA WAGON CO., WINONA, MINN., U. S. A.

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



Wm. Simpson

Real Estate, Insurance and Loan Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

Wild and Cultivated Lands For Sale

IN ALL PARTS OF THE YORKTON DISTRICT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

YORKTON'S GREAT STORE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FURNITURE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, FLOUR AND FEED, GRAIN, CATTLE and PRODUCE.

The Largest and Most Up-to-date Stock in the Territories. The Ideal Place for the New Settler to Deal.

The Great West Trading Co., Ltd.

LEVI BECK,

GENERAL STORE.

General Merchant.
Agricultural Implements.
Furniture.
Harness Shop.
Meat Market.
Grain and Live Stock Dealer.

Proprietor

ELEVATOR AND FLOUR MILL.

YORKTON FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATOR.

Always Open For a Deal.

BRANCH AT
WILLOW BROOK, ASSA.

YORKTON.

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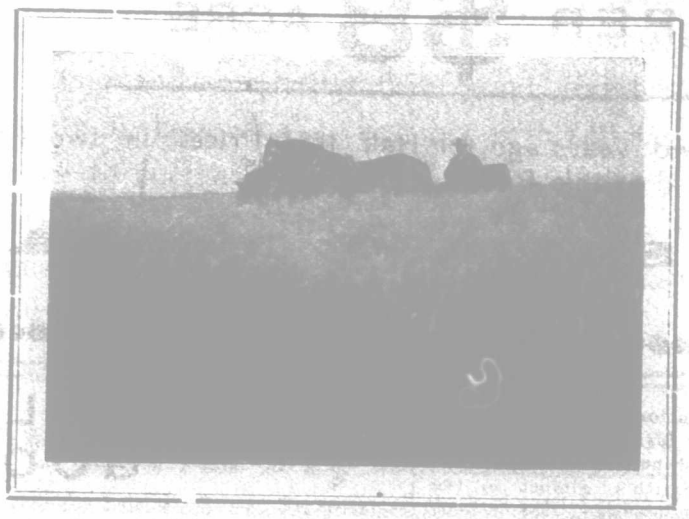
The Yorkton District.

"Where Peace and Plenty Reigns Supreme."

Land For Sale

IN ALL THE DISTRICTS

Surrounding Yorkton.



Improved Farms, FROM $8 TO $30.

Unimproved, FROM $5 TO $20 PER ACRE.

250,000 ACRES OF LAND

IN NORTH-EASTERN ASSINIBOIA and SASKATCHEWAN,

IN QUANTITY, IN TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

FOR SALE BY

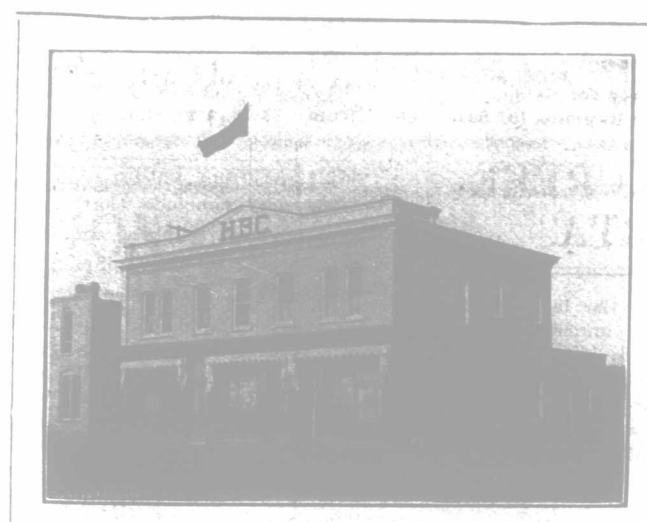
MAGEE & GREGORY, The Real Estate and Financial Agents,

Correspondence Invited. YORKTON, ASSINIBOIA, CANADA.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

INCORPORATED 1670.

The Great Stores of the Great West.



DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
BOOTS and SHOES
CLOTHING
LIQUORS
CROCKERY.

SETTLERS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Everything to Eat, Drink, and Wear.

YORKTON, ASSA.

CHAS. BECK.

A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF

SHELF and HEAVY HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS and TINWARE.

FURNITURE. Beds, Mattresses, Chairs, Sideboards, etc. Bedroom Suites to suit both rich and poor. We can furnish your home from cellar to garret, and do it in first-class style.

COR. BROADWAY AND 4TH AVE. YORKTON.

Yorkton CITY Drug Store

The Thoroughly Up-to-date Store of Eastern Assiniboia. Established 1889.

WHAT YOU ASK FOR

Is what you always get here. We have everything a good drug store should have. Our dispensing department is thoroughly equipped. Only the purest drugs are used and compounded by graduates of Pharmacy.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES, OFFICE SUPPLIES, SPORTING AND FANCY GOODS.

The farmers and ranchers of Assiniboia will find their mail-orders promptly attended to. We carry a large stock.

WHEN WANTING ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, GET IT AT

M. A. EBY & CO'S,

PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS,

CARSON BLOCK, YORKTON.

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

WHEAT

Bushels **40** Per Acre.

OATS

Bushels **100** Per Acre.

We can sell you Land that will grow the above Crops for

PER **$8** ACRE.

This Land could have been bought two years ago for Half this Price. In two years' time it will be Double this Price, so Buy Now.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS SUPPLIED BY

FRY, SMITH & McLEAN,

Merchants' Bank Block, WINNIPEG.

Yorkton.

Yorkton is situated on the Yorkton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 300 miles north-west of Winnipeg, in Assiniboia, forty miles west of the boundary. It is a sub-judicial center of East Assiniboia. Its population is over 1,200. It made little progress until 1896, then enjoying a steady increase, till to-day the lack of sufficient labor and material hinders its phenomenal growth. Yorkton to-day is simply alive with business — hotels crowded and five livery stables overtaxed. Business is phenomenal. The sales to settlers made on every side are sensational. Yorkton is surrounded on all sides by the finest of farming country, described in the original survey as park lands. Some of the most successful farmers of the Canadian Northwest are found here. Newcomers are largely benefiting by their experience. On account of the vastness of the district, much available land yet remains. Within reasonable distance, first-class land can be had. Homesteads are yet available in the outlying districts. Fifty-three entries made in one day is one record. Two thousand taken out last year, and more this year. There is no district which offers better advantages to a young man full of push and energy. Yorkton ships more cattle than any other point, Calgary excepted, in the N.-W. T. In quality, they are excellent, the Shorthorn grades predominating. Many Holsteins and Jerseys are being imported for their milking qualities. The Government has established a first-class creamery at Yorkton. To the north is magnificent country adapted for mixed farming. To the south is the Hungarian colony, who came here in 1895 a poor people; to-day they are most successful farmers, with splendid horses, comfortable houses and every equipment.

The Canadian Northern Railway to Prince Albert runs thirty-five miles north of the town, and it is expected that Yorkton will shortly be connected, giving this district the advantage of railway competition. The C.P.R. has been here since 1890. The Dominion Lands office furnishes guides free of charge to any landseeker who intends making his residence in the district. The town contains five large elevators, grist mill, two banks and stores of every variety, some of which will be described later. The Agricultural Society is preparing to hold its third summer fair, with $4,000 in prizes, in its new grounds. It has a first-class race track, abd grand stand with seating capacity of 1,500. The town is patrolled by the Northwest Mounted Police, with an officer and three privates. They patrol a district 200 miles in breadth and length, and are available to any settler. They generally supervise the district, handle all criminal matters, act as fire guardians, and are greatly respected by all settlers and newcomers, who are aware justice will be fully carried out by these men.

In the last two years, some enormous wheat yields have been reported, among which can be mentioned one piece on scrub land on the farm of Henry Irving, which averaged 63 bushels per acre; 20 acres of J. J. Smith's, almost in the town limits, which averaged 52½ bushels per acre. Also enormous yields of oats are on record. One hundred and fifty acres on the farm of Jno. Snell averaged 100 bushels. This yield is measured by weight, a bushel weighing between 42 and 46 pounds. The average yield of wheat is from 24 to 28 bushels, oats 60 to 80 bushels. Oat straw of this district forms an ideal fodder for cattle. Every pound is utilized for this purpose.

The municipal telephone system is noteworthy from the fact that there are seven lines radiating out of Yorkton in all directions to the farmers, who all have the advantage of communication with each other and the town for a distance of eighteen or twenty miles around. The value of this is inestimable. Yorkton has a very fine school, with 150 scholars, four teachers and a principal. Secret societies are represented by Masons, Oddfellows, A. O. U. W. and Foresters. A Government immigration building; churches: English, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist; and a town council. Among the leading businesses may be mentioned The Great West Trading Co., with Mr. J. B. Gibson as president and manager, which has a large, centrally-located store, with a tremendous stock, which gives evidence of the business this firm conducts; downstairs is the grocery, boot and shoe, dry goods and clothing departments, and upstairs is a large stock and excellent assortment of furniture. Mr. Gibson is most attentive to the wants of his customers, and his popularity is easily seen by any visitor to their establishment. Levi Beck took up a homestead in '85; in '96 he commenced business; to-day he owns and personally oversees an elevator, grist mill, a large departmental store (an illustration of which appears), with a large stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, groceries and furniture; a flour and feed store, a harness shop, butcher shop, implement warehouse and lumber yard. He also has a farm of 2,500 acres, with over 1,500 acres under cultivation, and large bands of cattle and horses. This is an evidence of what, by push and energy, coupled with judgment, may be done and done successfully by one man starting without a dollar. Mr. Beck is a most generous man, and is respected by everyone. His versatile nature is evidenced by his characteristic proposition of "always open for a deal."

Chas. Beck conducts the leading hardware store of Yorkton. He carries a nicely-assorted stock, and the fact that he is always busy is evidenced by the satisfaction he gives his customers. Fair treatment and good goods have made him very popular.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have a large branch here, under the very able management of Mr. J. S. Smith. The Yorkton branch is a typical branch of the great stores of the great West, containing the best of everything to be had in their respective lines. They have everything, and the best, a settler may require.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD FARM

In a district which has never known a failure? We can sell you one in the best fall-wheat and mixed-farming district in Canada. Pincher Creek is the most prosperous and least taxed section in the Northwest.

STOCK
DAIRY
GRAIN
MIXED

FARMS

TERMS:—CASH OR INSTALMENTS.
A Cash Market for all Produce.

COX & KEMMIS,
PINCHER CREEK.

O. W. PLAYLE

Notary Public, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Financial Agent.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property.

Town Property for Sale.
Write for my list of Ranches for Sale.

PINCHER CREEK, ALBERTA.

Magee & Gregory are the largest real estate men, and also lumber dealers. Mr. Magee, who conducts the real estate office, is a man with much experience in the West, and from his experience, both as a practical farmer and business man, his advice is the greatest assistance to any intending settler. He has large blocks of land, and a number of choice locations for an intending settler, who will do well to consult him.

Wm. Simpson, real estate broker, is one of Yorkton's pioneers—a man who has watched the country grow and is known as a man of good sound judgment, whose knowledge of the country is absolutely reliable. He holds a number of municipal positions, and is secretary-treasurer of the Agricultural Society.

M. A. Eby & Co., Druggists.—Mr. Eby is an Ontario honor graduate of 1882. A peculiar fact is his father and grandfather were also druggists. He makes all his own preparations used in his store, and is assisted by a graduate clerk, Mr. W. R. Brown. Mr. Eby is also a member of the School Board, and is doing a large business, his many years of experience and his affability gaining him the confidence and respect of his many patrons.

TRADE NOTE.

J. MAW & CO.—A ramble through the showrooms of this enterprising company is like paying a visit to a national museum of agriculture, so varied and of such an advanced nature are the implements and carriages on exhibition. Everything in the way of disk plows is to be seen here. There are quite a few varieties of the Maw-Hancock disk plow, and from the large number of testimonials received by the company, and the highly favorable nature of their contents, one may conclude that the Maw-Hancock plow is rapidly and steadily gaining in favor. The company handle the well-known Brantford carriages, comprising everything in the line of horse carriages, carts, buggies and wagons that is to be found on the continent. The company turn out the Empire wood pump, a powerful pump with porcelain-lined cylinder. They also supply a very handy feed mill, which can be ordered for any horse-power required. In the gasoline engine department, Mr. Maw is particularly interested, and "The Stickney Junior" three-horse-power engine handled by the firm is in every way a model of what a gasoline engine should be. Mr. Maw informed our representative that he intends in the near future to put on the market a specially-constructed automobile to operate the Maw-Hancock disk plow, believing that it has been already demonstrated to the satisfaction of leading farmers that the accomplishment of the operation is practicable. Such enterprise deserves patronage, and we have no doubt this well-known company will receive a large share of it.

GOSSIP.

The price list of the International Live Stock Show is now in press, and applications for it should be addressed to W. E. Skinner, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

There is a Factory at Toronto

Gang Ploughs,
Riding Ploughs,
Ditching Ploughs,
Pick Ploughs,
Railway Ploughs,
Road Planers,
Land Rollers,
Drag Harrows,
Disc Harrows,
Disc Ploughs,
Turnip Drills,
Beet Pullers,
Scufflers,
Wheelbarrows,
Rooter Ploughs.

UPON which he who passes may read the proud sign of THE WILKINSON PLOUGH CO., LTD. Here men work faithfully day by day to the end that the Canadian farmer may have perfect implements with which to till his acres. They do not claim to be philanthropists, just sound business folk, with genius enough to know better from good, and best from better. Already in the lead, they rest not with satisfaction, but ever strive to increase their advantages over the nearest rival. Hereinbeside we mention a little list of lines—if you find a suggestion, just write about it frankly to these leaders in their own particular field of thought and action.

The Wilkinson Plough Co., Toronto, Can.
LIMITED.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY. PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

MADE IN CANADA

By Canadians and for Canadians.

NOT A CENT. OF CUSTOM DUTY TO PAY ON IT.

CARNEFAC has no known equal as a food for calves and young pigs, a tonic for weak or sickly animals, and a never-failing preparation in the proper fitting-out of exhibition stock. It enables animals to get full benefit from the food they consume, thus guaranteeing increased flesh and a glossy coat.

The experience and testimony of successful exhibitors at leading fairs in recent years amply confirm this statement, while the observation of experts attests that condition and quality of flesh and hair and handling counts for much in the show-ring. Dry hair and harsh handling has condemned many an otherwise promising candidate for first-class honors.

Carnefac Stock Food
Stimulates the Skin Secretions,

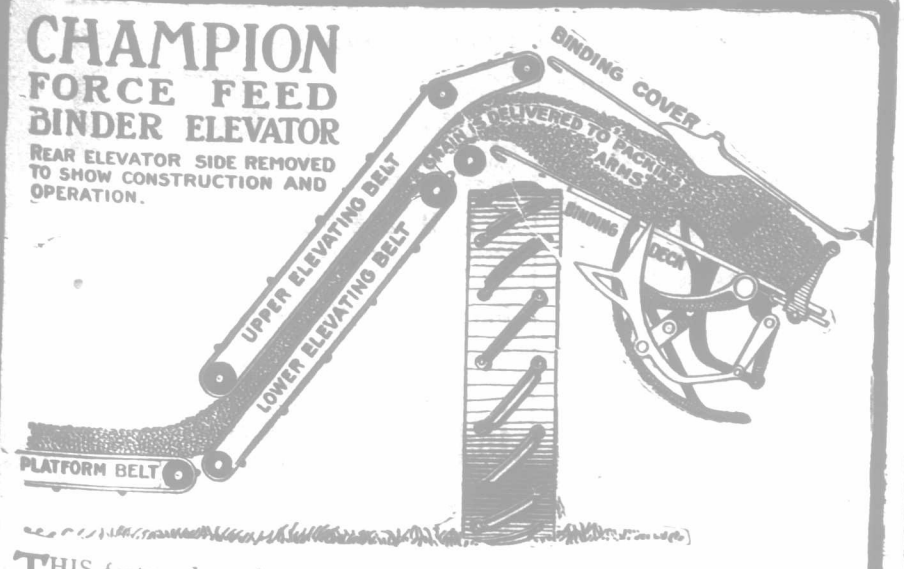
softening the hair and imparting freshness and bloom. For particulars, write:

The CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO.,
65 Front St. East,
TORONTO.

☞ Try our Carnefac Poultry Food for drooping fowls and birds for early market.

CHAMPION FORCE FEED BINDER ELEVATOR

REAR ELEVATOR SIDE REMOVED TO SHOW CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.



THIS feature has given the Champion binder a world-wide trade. The grain is delivered positively to the packing arms, where it is made into bundles, preventing choking and waste in the elevator. Catalog sent free. Address, CHAMPION DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or Regina, Assinobia.

Messrs. G... F. Weston and Reuben Gentry, ag... of Biltmore Farms, North Carolina, h... ...en in Great Britain the last two mo... selecting Berkshire hogs for importa... and have sailed with 76. The lot is said to be described by old breeders like Mr. Harter and others, as even better and more uniform in type than the former consignments for Biltmore Farms.

GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

The Donaldson liner, Marina, recently sailed from Glasgow, having on board a valuable shipment of Clydesdale horses and fillies for different owners, says the Scottish Farmer. Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., had, from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, two stallions and two fillies, and from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dargavel, Dumfries, six fillies and three colts. Amongst the fillies are several got by Count Cedric of Glasnick (11018), the Rhins of Galloway premium horse, Ornament (10603), a son of the champion Baron's Pride; The Dean (10937), a well-bred son of the Cawdor Cup champion horse, Royal Gartly (9844); the Baron's Pride big horse, Carabineer (10522); that splendid breeding horse, King o' Kyle (10213); and the celebrated Glasgow premium horse, Royal Carrick (10270), whose stock have, in some cases, proved invincible in the strongest competition. The stallions purchased were Locomotion (11091), a choicely-bred horse got by the famous Prince Pleasing (10259*), out of the Blacon Point prize mare, Jean Macgregor (13278), whose dam was a Dalbeattie first-prize mare by Prince of Wales (673); the well-known breeding horse, Ruler (10895), by Baron's Pride; and colts by the celebrated prize horse, Montrave Sentinel (10094), the H. & A. S. big champion horse, Prince Thomas (10262), and Lord Roberts (11103), a horse owned by Mr. O'Malley, Dublin, in whose hands he bred good stock. The quality of the animals exported by Smith & Richardson is quite in keeping with their breeding, as indicated above. Their dams are in most cases as well bred as their sires, one of them being after the great Cawdor Cup champion unbeaten horse, Prince of Carruchan (8151), and another by the prize horse, Duke of Rothesay (9191).

Mr. H. A. Hoffman, from the N.-W. T., shipped sixteen fillies, bought from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery. These are a well-bred lot of animals, got by some of the best breeding horses of the day, like the Lanark premium horse, Acme; the Stranraer premium horse, Ornament; the well-bred horse, Cedric of Glasnick; the noted breeding horse, Woodend Gartly; the Netherhall stud horse, Graphic; the Gatehouse and Renwick premium horse, Prince Attractive; the Dumfries premium horse, Harbinger; the H. & A. S. champion horse, King of the Roses; the Lockerbie premium horse, Blacon Macgregor; the Cawdor Cup triple champion horse, Hiawatha, and the well-known Glenkens horse, Lord Lockinvar. The exportation of fillies is a sign that Clydesdale breeding has caught on in the Northwest, and a growing trade is being done there in Clydesdales.

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

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS
Headquarters for pure-bred poultry. Barred Plymouth Rocks, single and rose-comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans and Blue Andalusians. My stock holds the highest prize record in Western Canada. Eggs for hatching, $3.00 per 13. Address: GEORGE WOOD, Louise Bridge P. O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS.
MENLOVE & THICKINS, Props.
(Successors to J. F. C. Menlove.)
Pekin ducks for sale. Orders for eggs booked now. $1.50 per setting. $8 per 100.
VIRDEN, MANITOBA.
Agents for Cyphers Incubators, Brooders, Supplies.

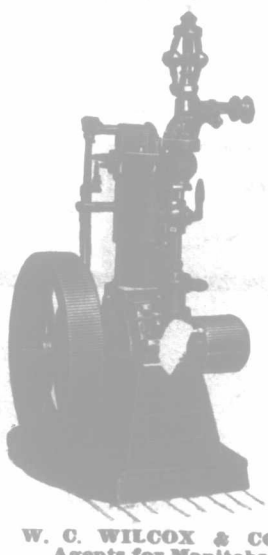
IT'S AN ACTUAL FACT
Chambers' Barred Rocks are better than ever. Do you remember their great sweep at Brandon's big fair? 1st and 2nd cock, 1st and 2nd hen, 1st and 2nd pens, special for best pair, and silver cup for best pen, any breed. At Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, 1903, I won the lion's share of prizes. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 13; also Buff Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Manitoba.

EGGS FOR HATCHING
From Indian Games and Golden Wyandottes, for balance of season, $1.50 for 15, $2.50 for 30. One trio of Games and one trio of Golden Wyandottes for sale. Also fancy pigeons. Write S. LING, Winnipeg, Man.

Eggs for Hatching
From Choice Barred Rocks.
$1 for 13, or three Settings for $2.50.
W. W. EDMANSON, - MELITA, MAN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS
Mild climate, the best dairying country in North America. No blizzards, No cyclones, No droughts. No hot winds. No summer frosts. No cloudbursts. The heaviest crops per acre in Canada. We make this statement without fear of contradiction. Cool nights and good water. The best price for all kinds of farm produce. THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA, with land at one-tenth the price. Write for farm pamphlet to
THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION,
BOX 540 VANCOUVER, B. C.
☞ Please refer to this paper. -om

McLachlan Gasoline Engine
IS MOUNTED IN 5, 10, 15, 20 OR 25 HORSE POWER.



WRITE
THE McLACHLAN GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
LIMITED,
201 Queen St. E., TORONTO,
for catalogue and prices. om

W. C. WILCOX & CO., WINNIPEG,
Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.

SUMMERHILL HERD OF

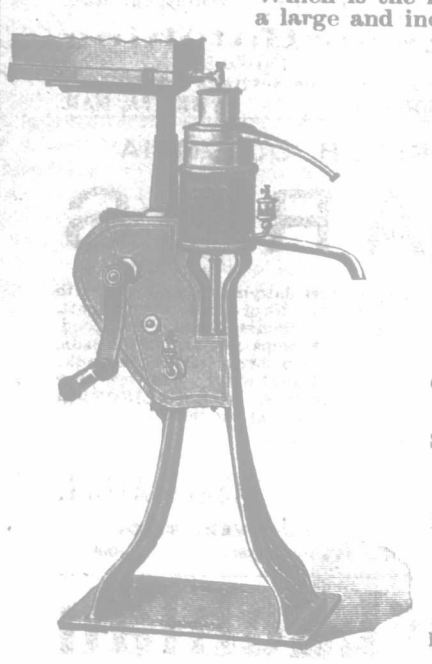
Large English Yorkshires

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 Summerhill Yorkshires. When in need of the best write D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. om Telephone: Millgrove, Ont.

Farmers Know a Good Thing When They See It

Which is the reason there is such a large and increasing demand for



U.S. Cream Separators

They have many points of superiority, but the three following are sufficient to make them

The Most Desirable to Own:

CLEAN SKIMMING—
Hold the world's record.

SAFETY—
All gears entirely enclosed in iron case.

DURABILITY—
Most thoroughly and substantially made.

Read the testimony of one. We have hundreds of similar ones:

THE U. S. SKIMS CLEAN AND IS DURABLE.

PLUMAS, MAN., MAY 27, 1903.

I have had a No. 7 U. S. Separator about a year and one-half, and during that time have paid out nothing for repairs, aside from a couple of bowl rings, and it runs as well to-day as ever. There is nothing worn about it. Some of my neighbors who have purchased other makes of machines, ask me every now and then if I am not troubled with boxes getting hot and cutting, thereby implying that they have trouble. We have never been troubled with anything of the kind. The U.S skims clean, is durable and gives the best of satisfaction. The enclosed gear is much better than open gears.

J. H. HAYWOOD

For further information write for illustrated catalogues.

For Manitoba and the West we transfer our separators from Chicago and Minneapolis, and for the Eastern Provinces from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal and Hamilton. Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. om

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,

BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.

HORSE BOOK FREE.—Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.'s book, "A treatise on the horse and his diseases," is written from a scientific standpoint, yet in practical [illegible] so that anyone can apply its [illegible] The horse and his handling [illegible] and there is hardly a [illegible] the horse which is [illegible] and cause suggested and treatment suggested. It is published by the proprietors of Kendall's Spavin Cure, that world-known remedy for horseflesh ills, and contains the gist of their many years' experience. They send this practical book free of charge, and our readers should address the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Enosburg Falls, Vt., for a copy, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

GOSSIP.

Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., has recently sold to the Messrs. Challand, Carlton, Ill., three very fine Shorthorn cattle of the very finest Scotch breeding, including an imported four-year-old cow of the Kilblean Beauty tribe, now so very popular in Scotland and England, where they have within recent years won the highest honor in the national shows and made very high figures in the sale-ring. The next in importance is a yearling heifer of the Marr Princess Royal family, a most excellent heifer and like winning in good company. She is a daughter of Imp. Princess Royal, for which Mr. Johnston says he was offered more money than he ever sold a Shorthorn for. The third is also a yearling of splendid proportions, excellent quality and first-class Scotch breeding.

The recent death, from milk fever, is reported of the noted show cow, Imp. Missie 165th, owned by Mr. E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Indiana. She was the second-prize cow at the International Show at Chicago in December last, and was generally considered the best Shorthorn cow in America. She was a roan cow, born in March, 1899, bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, and imported in October of the same year by Mr. C. L. Gerlaugh, Osborn, Ohio. Her sire was Captain Inglewood, by the Duthie-bred Captain of the Guard, and her dam was Missie 156th, by Golden Ray. She had produced two living calves, a bull, now a yearling, and a heifer a few days old at the time of the cow's death, sired by Imp. Lord Banff.

The Ohio State College of Agriculture, under the direction of Prof. C. S. Plumb, Professor of Animal Husbandry, in laying the foundation of an up-to-hate herd of Shorthorn cattle, has recently made some notable purchases at public sales, and has secured the services as herdsman of Alex. Argo, a Scotchman, once on the herdsmen staff of the sage of Sittyton, Mr. Amos Cruickshank. Among the purchases at the sale of Mr. Wood, of Williamsport, Ohio, was the bull, Imp. Bapton Lovat, a rich roan of unusual quality, bred by Robt. Taylor, of Pitlivie, Scotland, sired by Bapton Ensign, selected by Mr. Taylor from J. D. Willis' crop of 1899 calves, as the first choice of the lot, and later bought and imported by N. P. Clarke, of Minnesota. The dam of Bapton Lovat is Caroline, and she was sired by Ringleader, of the Broadhooks family, a bull sold at a long price to go to South America. At Mr. Gerlaugh's sale, the imported heifer, Queen Quality, was purchased. She is a two-year-old, sired by Brilliant Star, a son of Star of Morning, Mr. Duthie's famous bull. This heifer had for dam Queen Victoria, a daughter of Village Archer, by Scottish Archer. Queen Quality was bred by Philo L. Mills, of Nottingham, England, and her breeding is of the richest Scotch character, while as an individual she has high merit. One of the favorites of Mr. Gerlaugh's sale, Beckie's Favorite, was bought by the University. Her sire is Royal Favorite, bred by W. S. Marr, sired by Wanderer, a son of William of Orange. On the dam's side she is a Beck Taylor for five generations, tracing to Young Mary.

BUTTER TEST AT ROYAL COUNTIES SHOW.

In the two-day butter test of the above named English show, held last month, seventeen Jerseys competed for the medals and prizes given by the English Jersey Cattle Society. The first-prize gold medal or £10 went to Dr. H. Watney's [illegible]-year-old cow, Bluebell, whose milk yield for the day, 137 days after calving, was 37 lbs. 8 ozs. and her butter yield 2 lbs. 4½ ozs.; ratio, viz., pounds of milk to pounds of butter, 16.32. The second-prize cow, Mrs. McIntosh's seven-year-old cow, Fairy, gave, 134 days after calving, 38 lbs. 10 ozs. milk, 2 lbs. 2¼ ozs. butter; ratio 18.04.

In the Guernsey test the first-prize cow gave, 61 days after calving, 42 lbs. [illegible] milk and 2 lbs. 4 ozs. butter [illegible] The second-prize cow gave, [illegible] days after calving, 36 lbs. [illegible] milk and [illegible] ozs. butter; ratio [illegible]

CELLULOID

STARCH

Never Sticks
Requires no boiling

The Brantford Starch Works, Limited, Brantford, Canada.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST
CUTS BY ALL PROCESSES
LIVE STOCK A SPECIALITY

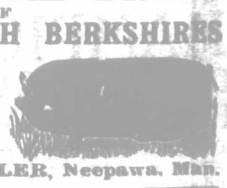
ELKHORN STOCK FARM.

O. I. C. swine, Hereford cattle, B. P. Rocks and L. Brahmas. No cattle for sale. 25 April pigs for sale; quality unsurpassed. B. P. Rock eggs for sale, $1.50 setting, 2 for $2.50.
A. E. THOMPSON, Wakopa, Man.
Ninga, C. P. R., shipping station.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

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

HOME BANK FARM
OF
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



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

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

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

Improved Yorkshire Swine

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

YORKSHIRES!

The Best Bacon Breed.

If in need of any, write us (stamps accepted). We will send full particulars re breeding, price, etc. Pigs ready to ship now. Address:
KING BROS., Wawanesa, Manitoba.

BERKSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES.
For Sale—Boars fit for service; sows in farrow and ready to breed, and younger stock, all of the ideal bacon type. Pairs not akin. JOHN BOYES, Jr.,
Rosebank Farm. om Churchill, Ont.

Dirty woodwork or any other part of the house that requires cleaning can best be cleaned by using

SUNLIGHT SOAP

It will remove every particle of dirt and make the whole house bright and cheery. Absolutely pure, and every bar possesses remarkable cleansing power.

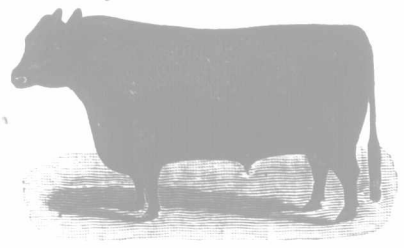
ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 13a

HIGHLAND STOCK FARM.

Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle. Clydesdale Horses.



SIRES IN SERVICE.—Beauty's Eclipser 26474, sire of the steer Advance, that sold for $2,145; Allenhurst King 2nd 38420, a son of Valiant Knight 2nd, that won three first prizes at the Chicago Internationals; and Eric M 50989, a son of Gay Lad and half-brother to the undefeated Rosegay.

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

WRITE

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
UTICA, MINNESOTA.

Everything Guaranteed.

Clip Your Sheep

and ship your

WOOL

direct to

US.

We pay top price for consignments, whether large or small. Shipping tags and sacks furnished on application.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

Carruthers & Co.,

Tanners and Dealers in Hides, Wool, Sheepskins Etc.

Brandon, - - - Man

GALLOWAYS:

Bulls and heifers for sale.

APPLY TO

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS AND BERKSHIRES.

One deep, blocky April bull calf for sale. Orders booked for spring pigs, sired by Nora's Duke —7999—, bred by J. A. McGill and King Edward —10852—.
F. J. COLLYER, Houghton Farm, Welwyn, Assa.

D. FRASER & SONS,
EMERSON, MAN.,

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

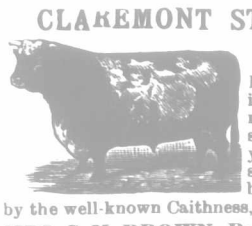
CLYDE Stallions, Fillies and Mares

SHORTHORN Heifers and Bulls.

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

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

CLAREMONT STOCK FARM.



Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

For sale, stock bull, President, a Winnipeg winner; a thick, low-set, smooth animal. Also young stock of both sexes, mostly of the Isabella family. Some sired by the well-known Caithness, balance by President.

MRS. C. H. BROWN, Prop., Manitou, Man.
F. A. Brown, Manager. Box 1.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

Stock bull, Manitoba Duke (34138), 4 years old, bred by Jas. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, Ont. A thick-fleshed, level bull; price, $150. Also several younger ones, well bred and individually strong.

A. E. HOLE, Minnedosa, Man.

SHORTHORNS

PERCHERONS, FRENCH COACHERS.

Cattle all ages, both sexes, good quality, choice breeding stock, at prices you can afford to pay. Write for our prices, they'll interest you.

D. HYSOP & SON,
Landazar Stock Farm. Box 103, Killarney.

TRADE NOTES.

PLOWING BY GASOLINE POWER.—At the Minnesota State Fair held at St. Paul last year, a gasoline traction engine was exhibited in actual operation at the work of plowing, an illustration of which we publish on another page. The engine is one of the Waterous Company's 25-horse-power engines, manufactured at the company's works, St. Paul, Minnesota. This machine, it is said, furnished sufficient power to draw eight plows of 14-inch furrow without the slightest hitch or difficulty. The plows consisted of two Moline gangs of four plows each, and the machine travelled at a speed of three miles an hour. The engine is well under control, and by means of a unique and very simple reversing gear it can be moved backward or forward as quickly as a steamer. Steel gearing transmits the power from the engine to the driving wheels. Both the working and the work accomplished was in every way a success. We are indebted to the Waterous company for our illustration, which is taken from a photograph of the actual working of the engine and plows on the field.

SUNLIGHT LAMP.—Evolution has proceeded in the matter of artificial light to such a degree that long ago it was though the climax of excellence had been attained. The angle lamp for sale by Messrs. Hilton, Gibson & Co., 280 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, is certainly an advance in the science of lighting. It gives a bright light and throws no undershadow. . It is not much more expensive than a common kerosene lamp, and the extra brilliancy of light more than compensates for the extra cost. The lamp is giving great satisfaction, not one of the many sold having been returned, though this opportunity is given to dissatisfied customers. The lamps are highly suitable for churches and public buildings. Angle lamps have been set up with much satisfaction in Treherne Methodist Church, in Yorkton Methodist Church, and in the Baptist Mission Hall, Winnipeg. Everywhere the angle lamp has gone it has been received as a boon.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.—In all countries where the plow has made an impression, the name of Massey-Harris is well known. Particularly is this so in Western Canada, for on almost every farm one or more of this enterprising and successful company's implements is to be seen. A visit to the company's warehouses in Winnipeg gives one a complete index to farming methods in the West, for here one sees every implement that the heart of an up-to-date farmer could desire, for every one of them is built to serve a useful and profitable purpose. They are not all built like the patent medicines, each one to do all and every kind of work, but for every season and for every job to be done on a farm the Massey-Harris Co. can supply a machine or implemevt to execute the work or complete the job in a manner as near to perfection as it is possible to arrive. Apart from exclusive farming, they also supply buggies and luxurious rigs of every type and description. A large stock of mowers, binders and rakes has been distributed to the company's agents all over the West, where buyers can be supplied on the fair and easy terms of the company, with up-to-date articles for the hay crop and harvest of 1903. Beautifully illustrated catalogues will be given to all farmers who call upon the agents, and visitors are always treated with genial courtesy who call at the Winnipeg offices and showrooms.

Walter James & Sons,

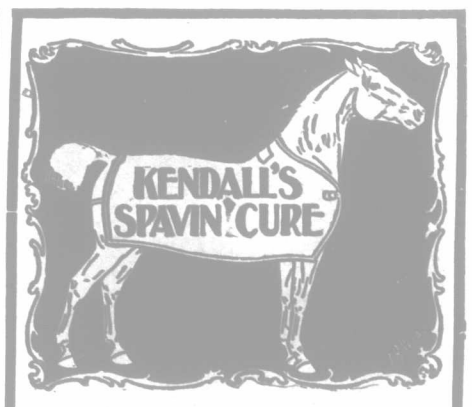
Maple Grove Stock Farm,
ROSSER, MANITOBA.

BREEDERS OF

Shorthorn Cattle

AND

Yorkshire Swine.



USED FOURTEEN YEARS WITH GOOD RESULTS.

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

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

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

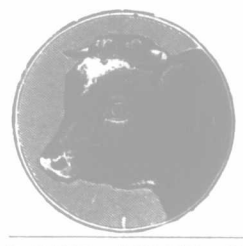
Respectfully yours, B. F. FRISBIE.

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

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

STRONZA STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS AND BERKS. FOR SALE: Young bulls of blocky, thick-fleshed type, sired by Riverside Stamp 2nd, one of Thos. Russell's Exeter, Ont.) best. Berks. of various ages and both sexes on hand. DAVID ALLISON, Roland.



Shorthorns and Tamworths

Cows, Heifers, Bulls

FOR SALE.

Mostly sired by Aberdeen 2nd and Banks o' Don (imp.). Young Tamworth sows and 2 spring litters.

Brome grass seed.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

LAKE VIEW STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

I am offering my whole herd for sale. In this offering there is that grand stock bull, Clan McKay (imp.); Empress of India (imp.), and her heifer calf, about 12 months; this is a show calf in any country; also some good cows and heifers; some of them have calves at foot by Clan McKay (imp.), and served again. There is no reserve. All cheap if sold now. It will pay any one wanting good cattle to see these before buying, and get some show and good breeding stock. No reserve.

THOMAS SPEERS, Proprietor,
OAK LAKE, MAN.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Ayrshires, Yorkshires and B. Minoreas.

For sale: Stock bull, Craigielea of Auchenbrain (imp.) (3302)=1661=, 1st at Toronto, and 3 choice young bulls of his get. Fall pigs on hand and spring orders booked.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Roland, Man.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—16 bulls, from one to two years old; 16 year old heifers; a few two-year-olds, bred to Sir Colin Campbell (imp.); also cows and calves. General=30399=, Lord Stanley 43rd=35731=, and Sir Colin Campbell (imp.) 28878, our present stock bulls.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS
HAMIOTA, MAN.

GLENROSS FARM.

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

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

THORNDALE STOCK FARM

138 Shorthorns in Herd.

FOR SALE: Royal Judge =29260=, one of the stock bulls, winner of 1st at Winnipeg and Brandon, and 19 young bulls; also, females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

Scotch Shorthorns.

Young Bulls of choicest Scotch breeding and extra quality for sale at moderate prices.

Winnipeg, 6 miles.

Bergen Station, 1½ miles.

Visitors welcome and met by appointment.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.

"The Stretched Forefinger of all Time" is on the dial of an

Elgin Watch

—the world's standard for pocket time-pieces. Perfect in construction; positive in performance. Sold by every jeweler in the land; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

TRADE NOTES.

MANITOBA PUMP.—After fifteen years in the pump-making and pump-erecting trade in Manitoba, Mr. H. Cater is enabled to put on the market a pump which embodies all the best features in pumps applicable to the requirements of Manitoba and the West. Mr. Cater has devoted a great deal of thought and applied a great deal of perseverance to the object of producing a perfect pump, and he has arrived as near to that climax with his present pump as anything the buyer can procure in that line. Mr. Cater manufactures a powerful deep-well pump, giving a large, free delivery. It has very wide bearings, and it won't choke with ice. It has a long leverage, throws a large stream of water, and can be fitted to any well, deep or shallow. The pumps are made for either hand or windmill power, and the mechanism is easily accessible by a simple process of taking off one cap. All working parts can be replaced and fitted perfectly at any time. Catalogues will be sent free on applying to Mr. H. Cater, Brandon Pump Works, Brandon, Man.

THE GRUNDY MUSIC CO.—Visitors to the Winnipeg Exhibition should make a note of their intention to visit the Grundy music store, No. 490 Main street, Winnipeg, where they can be supplied with anything they can possibly desire in the category of music from the modest jew's harp or mouth organ to the soul-stirring full-brass or silver band or classical cathedral organ. We would specially draw our readers' attention to the Thomas organ. This beautiful instrument has been many years before the public, and the different styles are well known as pre-eminently superior organs, in excellence of workmanship, beauty of design, quality of materials, or, still more and what is of more importance in a musical instrument, in purity and richness of tone. The Grundy Company have in their showrooms organs of five and six octave range, in piano case, made in walnut or quarter-cut oak, with swinging front and mouse-proof pedals. The pianos occupying the chief place in the company's warehouse and showrooms are the Gerhard Heintzman and the well-known rich-toned and highly-finished instruments manufactured by the Mendelssohn Piano Co., Toronto. The instruments turned out by both companies are all of a very high class, and an instrument of either of these makes once established in a house constitutes "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Phonographs of many varieties, led by the world-renowned Edison, with thousands of records to select from, are always on hand. All kinds of musical instruments, with instruction books, accessories, and the best new and old music, can always be purchased at the Grundy music store. The business turnover of the store has increased threefold within the last year, which is striking proof of the popularity of the company.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

FOR SALE—40 Shorthorns, young heifers and bulls, from Caithness. Good show animals. Some exceedingly good Clydesdale fillies and mares. All at reasonable prices.

Oak Grove Farm.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

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

JAS. BRAY,
LONGBURN, - - - MAN.

TRADE NOTES.

MANITOBA HEDGE AND WIRE FENCE COMPANY.—The company's nursery is situated on a beautiful slope about three miles from Brandon, where all trees indigenous to Manitoba are grown from cuttings or propagated from seed. Thousands of trees are grown of poplar, elms, birch, cotttonwood, oak, ash, and elm, buckthorn and all varieties of thorn; also, every variety of currants and raspberries and ornamental trees suitable to be grown for windbreaks. The nursery is beautifully laid out, and with its natural advantages it forms quite a landmark of beauty in the neighborhood. It is irrigated from a natural spring rising on the slope above the grounds, and water being always available, its possibilities as a nursery are great. The nurseries are under the highly-capable management of Mr. B. D. Wallace.

MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO.—Cream separators have long since become synonymous with successful dairying. The Empire cream separator, handled by the above company, is one of those high-grade articles which has had quite a large share in demonstrating to farmers and dairymen the labor-saving and money-making resources of the cream separator. The Empire cream separator has held its ground in the first rank of such machines during the last eight years, and within the last two years, under the new management of Mr. H. P. Hansen, the company's business has increased to more than double the former output. No better proof of the high qualities of the separator could be got than its inclusion in so many dairying outfits, and the fact also speaks in high praise of the popular business methods of Mr. H. P. Hansen, manager, and Mr. R. W. Robinson, the secretary and treasurer.

Built for Work in Western Canada.

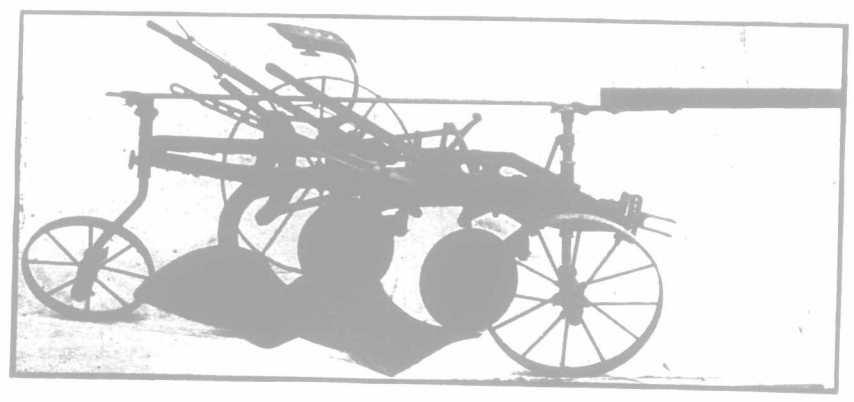
THE PARIS PLOW CO., LIMITED.

PARIS, CANADA.

WALKING AND RIDING

PLOWS!

IT'S A "PARIS"



A PLOW THAT WILL PLOW.

OUR DISC HARROWS

ARE POPULAR, BECAUSE THEY WEAR.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Stewart & Metcalfe,

Agents for Manitoba and N.-W. T.,

Corner Logan and Nena Sts. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON

Watches, Rings, or any kind of **Jewellery,**

Write us for quotations.

Solid Gold Rings from 75c. to $400.00.
Watches from $1.50 Upward.
Prize Cups, Trophies and Medals

A specialty.

J. F. HIGGINBOTHAM,

THE LEADING JEWELLER,
Brandon, Man.
Issuer of Marriages Licenses.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

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

FOREST HOME FARM

Shorthorns, Yorkshires, and Barred P. Rocks

FOR SALE: A number of choice young bulls. A fine lot of boars fit for service. Sows of different ages, bred and ready for breeding. Young pigs, both sexes.

An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels—large, healthy, well-bred fellows. All at reasonable prices.

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

MARCHMONT HERD

Scotch-bred Shorthorns

The 2 imported bulls, Prince Alpine and Barrister, head a herd of 90 imported and Canadian-bred, Scotch-topped cattle. A catalogue showing their breeding is now printed, and will be forwarded on application. 25 young bulls for sale, of modern breeding and good conformation, and at moderate prices. W. S. LISTER,
(7 miles n. of Winnipeg.) Middlechurch P. O.
Tel. 10046.

H. SMITH, EXETER, ONT.

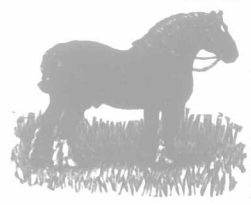
SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Bred for utility. More fat show champions produced than in any other herd. Some choice heifers to spare. Come and see them, or write. Farm joins Exeter, on G. T. R. om

WANTED

Experienced herdsman, Aug. 1st, to fit Shorthorns for show and sale; best of references required. Apply, stating wages expected, to -om

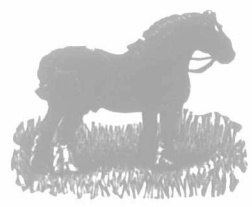
M. H. COCHRANE, HILLHURST, P. Q.



CLYDESDALES

Two stallions (imp.) almost 3 years old, carrying the blood of Darnley, Lord Erskine and Prince of Wales. Also 1 (imp.) mare, 5 yrs. old, a Scotch prizewinner of like breeding. m
JOHN MORROW,
Darlingford.

CLYDESDALES



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

Trayner Bros.
REGIA.

The Day's Work Done

Then comes the "cleaning up"—the removing of the grease and dirt.

It requires good soap to do it well—one that makes a copious lather, penetrates the pores and softens the skin.

Soaps containing strong alkalies and impurities aggravate or produce chaps and cracks and make the skin tough and hard.

Try **Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap**

It contains the purest Glycerine, Pine Tar, healing oils and antiseptic ingredients, that soften the hair, soothe the skin and cure or prevent disease.

It makes lather in any kind of water and removes grease, dirt and stains far more thoroughly than ordinary soap.

Its easing, curative properties make it unequaled for bathing the children.

It leaves no odor and is very lasting.

Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Montreal and Chicago.

Makers of GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

Reliable Goods in All Lines

TRADE MARK.

Fairbanks-Morse Gas and Gasoline Engines.
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Fairbanks-Morse Dynamos and Motors.
Fairbanks-Morse Power Hammers.
Railroad Supplies.
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ST. PAUL, MINN. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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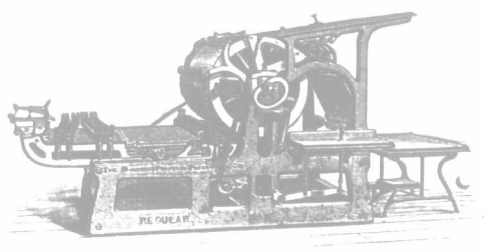
BOX 351. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Moose Jaw Signal and Soo Line Advocate PRESS.



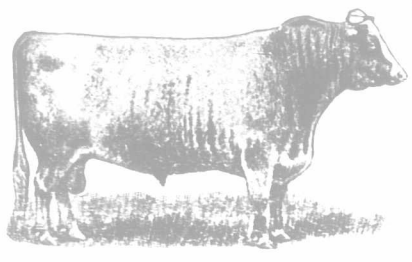
To get the news of the Moose Jaw District, you've got to read THE SIGNAL. It circulates largely among a wealthy and prosperous people in the most fertile wheat belt in the world. A first-class ADVERTISING MEDIUM for purchase or SALE OF LANDS, LOST or FOUND, STRAYED or STOLEN.

$1.00 per year in advance. Published every Thursday, by

THE SIGNAL PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

MOOSE JAW, N.-W. T.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM



CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, AYRSHIRES, SHROPSHIRES, BERKSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Sittyton Hero 7th and Moneyfuffel Banner. Ayrshires of the best quality; herd headed by Surprise of Burnside and Paul Kruger. Shropshires of all ages for sale. Summer Hill Monarch and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm 1 mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

THOMAS GREENWAY, PROPRIETOR.

Address all communications on farm business to Waldo Greenway, Crystal City, Man. Crystal City, Man.

TRADE NOTES.

WINONA WAGON CO.—Mr. R. Mackenzie, general agent of this company in Winnipeg, has in stock a large supply of really high-class wagons manufactured by the company. While the wagon is in every respect a first-class article, it possesses several improvements peculiar only to the Rushford and Winona wagon. In the axles and wheels, the wagon is strengthened by means of outer bearings and iron-clad hubs. There is also a double box bottom over hind bolster, with wood-filled fronts. The felloes are riveted on either side of the spokes, and the pole and all bearing parts are strengthened by iron plates and straps with a view to giving a uniform wear all over and saving in repairs. The timber used is bone dry and the general get-up of the wagon is excellent.

WARM-AIR FURNACES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the goods advertised on another page by Mr. Horace Wilson, of Winnipeg. Mr. Wilson handles an extensive and varied line of warm-air furnaces, including the celebrated National and Surprise furnaces, which have given splendid satisfaction to all who are using them. He has also recently added to his list of agencies that of the Guelph Foundry Company, makers of the New Idea line of stoves and the Kelly warm-air furnace. This furnace is particularly well adapted to the requirements of the Northwest, as it will burn any kind of fuel, such as wood, Souris or other soft coal. It has the largest feed-door in the market, being 14 x 14½ inches, thus taking in a large piece of coal or chunk of knotty wood that could not otherwise be used. Mr. Wilson has been closely connected with the furnace and stove trade of the Northwest for a number of years, and is eminently qualified to give information and advice to those who intend to instal a heating apparatus in their buildings.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO.—A visit to the new warehouse of this well-known company on Princess street constitutes quite an education in soil cultivation. The company, as the name indicates, make a specialty of plows and cultivating implements, although they also handle binders, mowers, rakes, and carriages of all kinds, all of which are quite abreast of the times. The popularity enjoyed by and the support given to the company is ample proof of the high grade of the articles manufactured and handled. The new warehouse into which the company has moved in Winnipeg is the largest building exclusively devoted to the storage and exhibition of agricultural implements now in Canada. The ground floor is used as a showroom, where, in the spacious and well-lighted hall, the implements and carriages are shown to the best advantage and with the greatest comfort and pleasure to the visitor. The general offices are on the first floor and are 35 x 75 feet, comprising general office, stenographers' room, general agents' room and manager's room. The remainder of the building is for general storage purposes. All the partitions dividing the offices are of clear plate glass, and give a palatial air to the building. The front of the showroom is also composed largely of plate glass. The building has a frontage of 80 feet, with a depth of 117 feet. Two spur tracks are laid in rear of building, giving loading facilities for four carloads of goods. The company own property in rear, running through from Pacific to Alexander avenue, affording ample accommodation should further enlargement be required.

GOSSIP.

There were despatched from Dalmeny Home Farm, by the Donaldson steamer, Marina, from Glasgow, June 13th, twelve yearling Shorthorn bulls to the order of Mr. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ontario. This was a very select lot of high individual merit and the best of breeding, got by such sires as Prince of Archers, Spicy Robin, Villager and Principal of Dalmeny.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.

R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que.

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

RED RIBBON STUD

Largest Importers and Breeders of

Shire Horses

in the Dominion,

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

Stallions and mares all ages, home-bred and imported, always for sale. Over 50 to choose from. om

MORRIS & WELLINGTON,

Fonthill P. O., Welland County, Ont.

Before sending your horse to the sale remove the blemishes with

ABSORBINE

Also carry a bottle with you to use in case of accident in shipping. ABSORBINE will remove the soreness at once in any fresh Bruise or Strain. No blister, no hair gone. $2 per bottle, at regular dealers, or delivered. Write for pamphlet.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., Springfield, Mass.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Agents for Canada.

Thorncliffe Stock Farm

ROBERT DAVIES

usually has on hand some fine specimens of

Clydesdales, Hackneys,
Jersey and Ayrshire Cattle,
Yorkshire Pigs.

Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome at om

THORNCLIFFE, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALE MARES

Registered mares, from three years old and upwards, for sale.

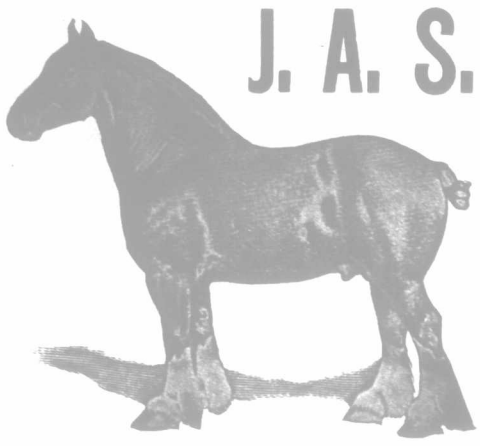
NELSON WAGG.

Claremont station, C. P. R., 2 miles.
Stouffville station, G. T. R., 4½ miles. -om

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

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

S. BENSON, - NEEPAWA, MAN.



J. A. S. MACMILLAN

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

High-Class Stallions.

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

Mares and Fillies Always for Sale.

Terms easy. Prices right.
For full particulars apply

BOX 483, BRANDON, MAN.

Stallions may be seen at Macmillan's stable (late Douglas), 12th Street, Brandon.

2,000 HORSES

FOR SALE:

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

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

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

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

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.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTING BARN, SARNIA, ONTARIO

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Stallions, and Spanish Jacks.

68 head imported in 1902. All sold but 2 stallions and 4 jacks.

My next importation will arrive about Sept. 1st—60 stallions and 20 jacks. Hogate buys bread-winners, and sells them at bread-winning prices. Hogate doesn't advertise all of his stallions to weigh a ton, but some of them do. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Be sure and see my stock before you buy in the fall. Prices to suit all, consistent with quality. I will be pleased to see all my old customers in the fall, and as many new ones. om

H. H. COLISTER, MANAGER AND SALESMAN.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

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

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

DISPERSION SALE OF CLYDESDALES

AT

MOOSE JAW, Wednesday, AUG. 5, 1903,

AT 2 P. M. SHARP.

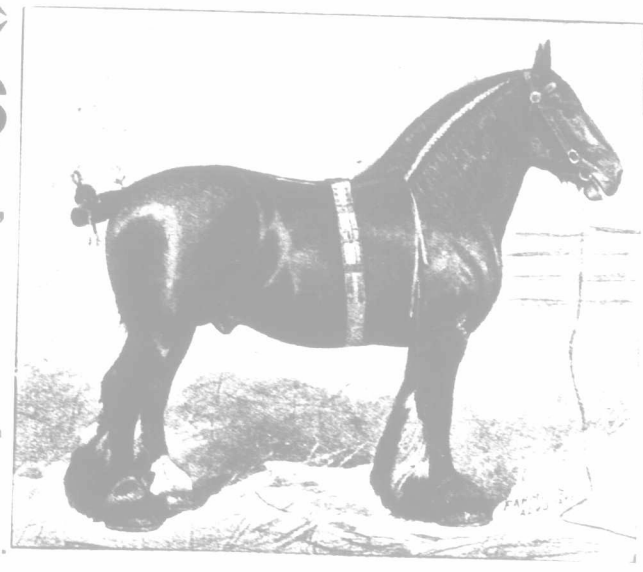
Best breeding quality and large size. 1 (imp.) stallion, 3 yearling stallions, 11 mares and fillies, 5 mares in foal to (imp.) Fortune Finder, one of the largest horses of the breed. Opportunity to secure high-class, acclimatized breeding stock at your own prices. Mares of breeding age will be carefully bred this season.

TERMS.—20 cash; balance, five months, on approved joint or lien notes, with interest at the rate of 8 . 5 off for cash.

B. FLETCHER, V. S., Auctioneer.

Write for catalogue to

J. M. MACFARLANE, BOX 138, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.



GOSSIP.

In making a change in their ad., Fitzgerald Bros., of Mount St. Louis, say: "We are offering four young British Statesman (imp.) bulls for sale. They are right good ones, and, like their sire, are grand handlers, and should develop into first-class sires. We are also offering some calves, both male and female, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee =28861=. They, like their sire, are coming into good form, being exceptionally well sprung in the ribs, good in the hind quarters, and are grand handlers, and will undoubtedly develop into good animals."

Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis.: "Please mention the fact that we are donating a beautiful silver cup, value $100.00, for competition at the forthcoming fair at Brandon, Man. It is offered for best colt, of any age or either sex, got by any of the stallions sold by us in Manitoba or Northwest Territories. Said cup must be won twice, but not necessarily by same animal or in successive years, before becoming the property of the winner. Mr. Galbraith sailed for Scotland last week, returning early in September with a fresh importation of prizewinners of the various breeds—Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Percherons, and Hackneys."

Mr. A. E. Thompson, Elkhorn Stock Farm, Wakopa, Man., gave the "Advocate" a call while in town a short time ago. Mr. Thompson has on hand a nice lot of Ohio Improved Chester White Swine, and is preparing a bunch for the exhibition. He intends improving his buildings by erecting a large modern hog-pen, and will go into the breeding of his favorite Chester Whites on a large scale. In the selection of his foundation stock, he purchased from some of the most famous herds in America, and by careful breeding has been able to produce a splendid bacon type. Orders have been coming in much faster than he could fill them, but efforts will hereafter be made to supply the demand in a greater measure. Mr. Thompson is also an ardent admirer of Hereford cattle, believing that they are admirably suited to conditions in this country. At present he has a small herd, but will increase the number as soon as better stable accommodation can be provided.

TRADE NOTE.

THE MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Limited, 124 Princess street, Winnipeg Man.,—The local management at Winnipeg are putting forth every effort to make a good exhibition at the forthcoming fair. The Melotte separator is manufactured in Bristol, Eng., and enjoys a great popularity in the dairying districts of the Old Country. A connection was made with Western Canada seven years ago, and three years ago the company established their local distributing center in Winnipeg. It speaks well for the high grade of the separator, and also for the management of the business, that a good general trade has been established and has increased year by year, far beyond the expectations and calculations of the company.

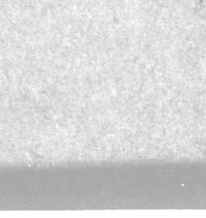
Lump Jaw Spavin Curb Splint Sweeny

Cure Them

Lump Jaw in cattle, Fistula and Poll Evil in horses, and almost every blemish that a horse can have, even bad Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Knee-Sprung, can be readily cured by anybody. We want to tell you how to do it, prove that you can do it, and guarantee you success in doing it. Two big booklets explaining everything sent free. Write now.

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 45 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec,



IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale Horses,

has now on hand for sale 2 three-year-olds, 3 two-year-olds and 1 yearling stallion (all imported), carrying the blood of Baron's Pride, Mains of Airies, Darnley and Prince of Wales, combining size, style, quality and action. The best lot I ever imported. Write quick. om

GEO. STEWART, Howick, Quebec.

Curb, Splint, contracted cord, thrush, grease heel and all forms of lameness yield readily to

Tuttle's Elixir.

Used and endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Reading Trotting Park, Mass., Aug. 31, 1899.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S.

Dear Sir:—I want to add my testimonial to your list recommending Tuttle's Elixir for curbs, broken tendons, thrush, and nails in the feet. I have used it on all of these cases many times, and never failed to make a cure. J. H. NAY.

Given internally it is sure cure for Colic, Distemper, Founder, Pneumonia, etc.

TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc. Kills pain instantly. Our 100-page book, "Veterinary Experience," FREE.

Dr. S. A. TUTTLE, 66 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.

Beware of so-called Elixirs—none genuine but Tuttle's. Avoid all blisters; they offer only temporary relief if any.

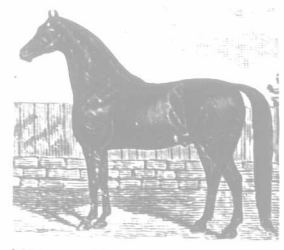
LYMAN, KNOX & SON, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

John Gardhouse, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeder of SHIRES, SHORTHORNS and LEICESTERS. Young stock for sale, both sexes. Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns of such noted families as Imp. Rollas, Clarets, Lovelys, Rosebuds, Blossoms, Circes, Roses, and other noted families. The Imp. Lancaster bull, Prince Louis =32082= (77486), heads the herd. Farm 3½ miles from Weston station, G.T.R. and C. P. R., and 14 miles north-west of Toronto. om

DR. PAGE'S

ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, 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. FREDRICK A. PAGE & SON, 7 AND 9 YORKSHIRE ROAD, LONDON, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, $1.00. Canadian agents: -om

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., DRUGGISTS, 171 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

BAWDEN & McDONELL

Exeter, Ont.

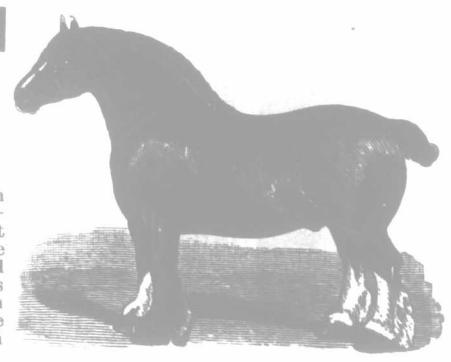
IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

are now offering several imp. Clydesdale, Shire and two Hackney stallions, prizewinners in England, Scotland, and Canada, and representing the best blood alive; also several choice Canadian bred ones. These animals are all true to type, and possess substance, quality, style and action. om

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

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.



Another large importation will arrive in August. Mr. James Dalgety is now in Scotland for the purpose of selecting a better lot of horses than he ever before imported. Some of the lot have already been purchased, and include some extra big prizewinners. Others will come out that have made the season in Scotland. Intending purchasers should have this shipment in mind. -om

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONT., AND DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

ROBERT BEITH,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
Clydesdale AND Hackney Horses

Is offering for sale a number of choicely-bred Clydesdales and Hackney stallions; also a number of Hackney mares. The Clydesdales are sired by the noted horses, Prince of Albion, King of the Roses, Lord Stewart and The Prior. om

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM.
IMPORTED SHIRE and CLYDESDALE HORSES.
SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP.

Newnham Duke, the gold and silver medal four-year-old Shire stallion, and the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Kerr, in service; also Clyde and Shire stud colts for sale.
Imp. Chief Ruler, bred by W. S. Marr, heads the Shorthorn herd. Of the females, 15 are imported, from such families as Marr Missies, Strathallans, Jealous Girls, Crimson Flowers, Orange Blossoms, Wimples, Lovelys, Jilts, Secrets, Verbenas, etc. Farm 15 miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R. Post office, telephone and telegraph. om
J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

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

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

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

BELGIAN
STALLIONS and MARES

IMPORTED LAST SEPTEMBER.
THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED.

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

BARON DE CHAMPLOUIS, Importer,
DANVILLE, QUEBEC. -om

CLYDESDALES
A Specialty.

Another important importation of stallions and mares may be looked for in August. Intending purchasers will do well to see our horses, as we import the best. Quality, with sufficient size, is our motto.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell P. O. and Station (G.T.R.), Ont.

GOSSIP.

WITH THE RANCHMEN.

The growth of the cattle business in the Territories of late years has been marked by the same features of variety, complexity and perfection that characterize all our industrial pursuits. Hitherto it has been the case that the cattle business of Eastern and Western Canada has been in broad contrast, the East having had, to a greater or less extent, a monopoly of the pure-bred cattle business, and the West being given over to ranging. The east has been the source from which our bulls have been almost exclusively drawn. It is no doubt the case that the east, with its foundation stock built up on a steady stream of English importations, backed by the knowledge of good animals that belongs to the cultivated areas and by new experimental knowledge won during the pursuit of the art, has been adapted to the production of fine animals, and this class of stock has been a necessary complement to our range stock. It is the case, however, that the bringing of this stock on to the range has been attended with results in some degree unsatisfactory, and in many cases to flat, irreparable loss. The difficulty, of course, has been that of adjusting pampered stock to range life. It has been felt over and over again that the question of males for improvement and conservation of the standard of our range stock would have to be met within the country itself. For this purpose the producer of bulls has to keep two considerations in mind. The first is, that care and management must be directed to the producing of a type of bulls of equal size and excellence with eastern bulls; the second is that these should be produced in such a way as to make working on the range no hardship. It is scarcely to be expected that we can produce the molasses type without the molasses, but we can produce an animal by selection of the best possible animal form and that will suit our needs much better than the pampered animal, by reason of its capacity to adjust itself to our environment easily.

It was the possibility of doing this and the demand for the class of stock produced by this method that led to the founding of what its proprietor calls the Little Bow Stock Farm. Mr. J. T. Parker had already built up a good stock of range cattle, and had acquired a good knowledge of the range business in ten years' experience in ranching in the Lethbridge district. His experience with eastern bulls, however, and his liking for a real good animal, together with the promise of good rewards in the enterprise, led him to dispose of his range cattle and found a Hereford herd. His ranch is situated twenty miles from Lethbridge, on a bend of the Belly River, though the district is generally called the Little Bow country. His layout is one that commends it for his work. He has over 2,000 acres of fenced pasture, in freehold and leasehold together, situated on the south side of the river and sheltered by heavy cut banks on the opposite side and giving the best possible water privileges on his shore. The property is varied by ravines and coulees running back from the river that afford the best kind of shelter as well as variety of grazing. In short, he has a variety of bench, bottom and coulee grazing that offers a luxuriance and variety in grazing that could scarcely be equalled, let alone surpassed, on a cultivated holding. An eight-roomed two-story house stands on the bank, and is flanked by commodious stables of modern equipment, as well as by roomy, well-sheltered sheds and large corrals and stock-yards. To supplement the grazing, Mr. Parker has about forty acres under cultivation, devoted to rye grass, already well caught, and to oats to be cut green. An experiment with five acres of turnips promises well. Grain-feeding is resorted to only in limited measure. Chopped oats and bran are fed in small rations to early-calved cows, or to keep up the flesh, heart and stamina of growing bulls. Though the enterprise is less than two years old, Mr. Parker has demonstrated the wisdom of the methods he is following. His yearling bulls are ready to work when they are ready to sell, and are in every way satisfactory

(Continued on page 748.)

Blood will tell

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

DICK'S
BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

— THE —
Excelsior Life
INSURANCE CO.
Head Office: - - Toronto, Ont.
Absolute Protection. Profitable Investment. Agents wanted. om

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE
(LIMITED),
TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, CANADA
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee $65.00 per session. Apply to ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal. 18-2-y-om

HOLLWELL MANOR FARM.
FOR SALE:
7 Scotch Collie Puppies
om For price apply to
D. G. GANTON, ELMVALE, ONT.

GUERNSEY BULL
For Sale.
ISALEIGH YORK No 7354; three year-old; grand animal. Very best dairy type. Apply:
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
DONCASTER P. O., ONT.

J. Richards, Bideford, P. E. Island,
Importer and breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Shropshire Sheep, and Shetland Ponies. Stock always for sale. om

High Park Stock Farm Galloway Cattle.
6 choice young bulls, from 10 months to 2 years old, for sale. Prices right. Come and see them.
Shaw & Marston, P. O. BOX 294, Brantford, Ont.
Breeders of Galloway cattle. om

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
For Sale: One two-year-old bull and one yearling bull, sired by Laird of Tweedhill. Will sell right. om W. HALL,
Washington P. O., Drumbo Station.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Onward 120463 at head of herd; sire Imp. March On 76035. For sale, 4 bulls, ranging in age from 15 mos. to 3 years old; 3 choice young cows and 4 heifers, from 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old. Visitors welcome. m
O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont.
Lucan Station, G. T. R.
Elderton Station, L., H. & B.

SALE! INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Young bulls, cows and heifers of most up-to-date type and breeding. If you want good Herefords at good-value prices, send for illustrated catalogue, and state requirements. Also ¾ and ⅞ bred Hereford cows and heifers. om
H. D. SMITH,
Compton, Que.

LORNE STOCK FARM.
SHORTHORNS, OXFORDS
and STANDARD-BREDS.
We now offer possibly the best 2-year Wildbrino colt in breeding and quality in Ontario. Young stock for sale. Address:
A. McKILLOP & SONS,
om West Lorne, Ont.

GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 747.)

sires. This is in strong contrast to the experience of most men with eastern bulls, which are little or no use the first year and are frequently subject to loss altogether.

The foundation stock of the farm were obtained from Mr. J. E. Marples, of Deleau, Man., and consisted of twenty cows and one bull of the best possible type and merit. The herd at present consists of forty-one head. At the head of the herd is the bull, Roblin, purchased last year from the herd of John Wallace, of Cartwright, Man. He was first prize at Winnipeg in 1902, as a yearling, and is beyond a doubt one of the best Hereford bulls in the West. He is a low-down, thick bull of great girth and substance, of dark red color in the right places, is an eager feeder and fine handler as to skin and hair, and very bland and quiet in disposition. Mr. Parker's entire bunch of females are bred to him this year. His best cow, My Valentine, now five years old, has been first-prize winner at Winnipeg since a calf. She is a fine type of Hereford and an excellent breeder. The young females of last year's crop of calves are from Marples great bull, Duxmoor Inglesiue, and are an extremely strong, sappy lot of youngsters.

Males of last year's breeding have all been sold. Mr. J. H. Wallace, Lethbridge, was the purchaser of five of them at good prices, but worth the money. A choice yearling has gone to the ranch of the Sir Roderick Cameron estate. Mr. C. McCarty, of the Alberta Land and Stock Company, was another happy purchaser, and the reason more were not sold is that no more were available. Mr. Parker's market is purely local at present, and he cannot begin to meet the local demand. The success he has so far met with has encouraged him to extend his operations. He will go east or into the United States for a couple of cars more of stock early in the fall, half of which will be females, the other half young bulls. The increase of settlement in Southern Alberta and the consequent increased demand for good bulls, both for the farms and for the ranges, give guarantee that Mr. Parker's venture will fulfill the promise with which it has been inaugurated.

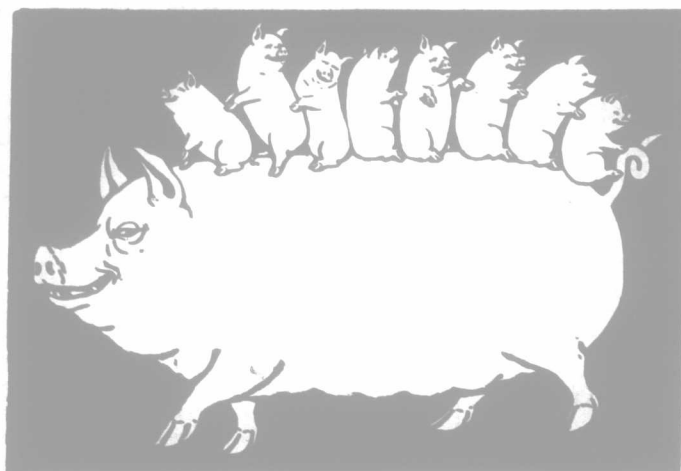
J. McCAIG.

TRADE NOTES.

LAND FOR SETTLERS.—D. J. Egan, of Morris, Manitoba, has on hand a number of sections of first-class lands in the Morris district. The land is a vegetable black loam of keen fertility, and, as is characteristic of the district, land of good staying powers. Intending settlers will find farms here as good as there is to be had in the Province. Though perhaps not giving the highest yields in some seasons, it is always sure to give a fair return, and the district is not liable to either hail or frost. The district is well settled, and educational and social amenities are within the reach of all.

WOVEN-WIRE FENCING.—Wire is the fence material of the West, and the woven products of the Canadian Steel and Wire Company, whose advertisement appears in another column, deserve the careful attention of our readers. Every farmer or man who has fences to build should inspect their exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. They offer two distinct styles of fencing, the "American," the selling agents for which are Messrs. Geo. D. Wood & Co., Winnipeg, and the "Elwood," sold by the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company.

WATERLOO THRESHING MACHINERY.—A paragraph relating to the machinery manufactured by the Waterloo Company was published in our notes in May 20th issue. Since then, we have received the beautifully gotten-up and artistically-finished annual catalogue for the season of 1903. Many improvements are announced in its pages, and much that is new has been added to the turnout of manufactures by the company. The catalogue can be procured by sending post card with address to Mr. John Herron, manager, Branch Office, Waterloo Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.



PIGS ARE COMING

MAKES PIGS GAIN 3 LBS. PER DAY

BLANCHARD, IOWA.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify that having used "International Stock Food" for three years I cheerfully recommend it to all stockmen, and especially those who raise hogs. Last spring with a bunch of the runtiest pigs I ever had they made a gain of three pounds apiece per day.

J. S. BELL.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You $1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsolicited.

We own "International Stock Food Farm," which is located 12 miles from Minneapolis and contains 650 acres. We feed "International Stock Food" every day to all our WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS, DAN PATCH 1:59 1/8 and DIRECTUM 2:05 1/4; to our YOUNG STALLIONS, BROOD MARES, COLTS, WORK HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT is Prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Barks and Won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class vegetable, medicinal preparation to be fed to stock in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and Aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is Absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your Own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in Any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Fabiller.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THIS BOOK.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., RAU CLAIRE, WIS.
Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than $10.00 to me. Very truly yours, RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., ODESSA, MO.
Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish. Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/4 by 9 1/4 inches. It cost us $3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought to Have This Stock Book In Your Library For Reference. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars.

WE WILL MAIL IT TO YOU ABSOLUTELY FREE, Postage Prepaid.

We Will Pay You $10.00 Cash if book is not as described. Write us at once, letter or postal card, and ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS:

1st.—Name This Paper. 2d.—How Much Stock Have You?

We Employ Over 300 People and have Hundreds of Thousands of Testimonials. Refer to Any Bank in Minneapolis.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in, $1,000,000. 600,000 Feet of Space in Our New Factory.

Bargains in Tank Pumps.

We offer the Windsor Tank Pump, capacity 2½ bbls. per minute, complete with hose bands, strainer and brass nozzle, for $6.65. We guarantee it to be equal to any tank pump on the market, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied with it, we will send you either a Barnes or a Myers pump in place of it, without extra charge. For the Windsor pump complete, with 20 ft. of 2-inch wire-lined suction hose, made by N. Y. Belting and Packing Co., and 10 ft. discharge hose, with hose bands, strainer, nozzle, etc., our price is $15.00.

If you need a drive belt, get the best made. Our Veteran Canvas Drive Belt has 20 per cent. more rows of stitches than any other make sold in Canada. It weighs 5 to 10 lbs. heavier, being made from heavier canvas, and it is fully 20 per cent. stronger and more durable. Our price for the 6-inch 4-ply is 19c. per ft.; for the 7-inch 4-ply, 21½c. per ft., and for the 8-in. 4-ply, 25c. per ft.

Our Veteran Rubber Drive Belt is made for us by the Rubber Goods Mfg. Co., the largest concern making rubber belting in the world, and it is guaranteed by them to be the best belt it is possible to make. Our prices for them are: 6-in. 4-ply, 37c. per ft.; 7-in. 4-ply, 42c. per ft.; 8-in. 4-ply, 49c. per ft.

For Ham Headlight, our price is $9.00; for complete set of Rasps, Monitor Jr. Clover Huller, $15.00; for ½ bbl. Best Cylinder Oil, holding 25 imperial gallons, $9.75; Jacketed Can, holding 8 imperial gallons, same oil, $3.75; Weiler Jack, capacity 4 tons, $7.50; 3-in. 4-tone Chime Whistle, $6.00; Thresher Teeth, complete with nuts, any machine, 7c.; Steel Wagon Tank, capacity 12 bbls., $21.00.

Our 1903 catalogue is ready for distribution. Every thresherman and owner of an engine should have it. We send it free to all who write for it.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., - Windsor, Ont.

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES.

Our herd comprises over 150 females, including our last importation of 30 head, all of the most esteemed strains. Of Shropshires, we offer a few choice rams, also high-class ewes bred to first-class rams. Address -om

W. C. EDWARDS & CO.,
Rockland, - - - - - Ontario.

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

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 12 months to 14 months, sired by **Nobleman (Imp.)** =28871=. Also for sale, three following **noted Shorthorns**:—

1. **Topsman's Duke** =29045=—First prize and sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg Industrial, 1901, and 1st prize in aged bull class, 1902.
2. **Sir Arthur Grant** =30503=—Two years old, and out of **Jenny Lind IV.**; got by Nobleman (Imp.) =28871=.
3. **Nobleman (Imp.)** =28871=.

Stock is all open for inspection. No "culls" in them.
You will always be made welcome at

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM, JNO. G. BARRON, PROPRIETOR.
CARBERRY, MANITOBA.
Three miles from town of Carberry. Also call at Western Stables, Carberry

SPECIAL To Stock Raisers

500 Packages Given Free.

We will give a 35-cent package of cream for calves free to any person purchasing 50 lbs. of Day's Aromatic Stock Food; price, $3. Send cash by P.O. note or express.

Ask your dealer, or write to om

THE Day's Stock Food Co.,
MIMICO, ONT.

R. & S. NICHOLSON
Sylvan P. Q. Parkhill Station, Ont.
Importers and breeders of

SHORTHORNS

Have for sale:
13 IMPORTED HEIFERS,
20 HEIFERS (choice),
Safe in calf to Imp. Spicy Count.
Home-bred herd composed of Nonpareils, Minas, Clementinas, Cruickshank Lovelys, Shethin Rosemarys, A. M. Gordon's Estelles, Miss Symes, etc.
om

For Sale: 4 bulls, sired by Imp. British Statesman (63729) =20833=, 2 reds, 1 roan and 1 white, from 12 to 17 months old. Also a number of calves, bulls and heifers, sired by Imp. Diamond Jubilee =28861=. Some of their dams are cows sired by Imp. British Statesman. Diamond Jubilee is now at head of our herd. FITZGERALD BROS., Mount St. Louis P. O; Elmvale Sta., G. T. R.; Hillsdale Telegraph Office. om

For high-class imp. and Canadian-bred bulls cows and heifers, write
om H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

"A FREE SAMPLE PACKET"

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

Name.....

Address.....

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

Hillhurst Shorthorns

And Hampshire Down Sheep.

Few herds in America have the benefit of the services of four as good stock sires as the four imported Scotch bulls, Joy of Morning, Scottish Hero, Lord Mountstephen, and Royal Champion, now in service in the Hillhurst herd. Herd numbers 80, of which over 30 are imported Scotch-bred females, besides their produce by imported sires. A grand flock of imported Hampshires, and their produce. Yearling rams and ram lambs for sale. om

M. H. COCHRANE,

G. T. R., 117 miles East of Montreal. Hillhurst, Quebec.

SHORTHORNS

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a grand lot of young imported Scotch cows and heifers with calves at foot or safely in calf to the best imported bull obtainable.

Herd Numbers 150 Head.

Send for New Catalogue.

VISITORS WELCOME, AND CORRESPONDENCE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONE.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Also have a choice lot of Oxford Down Sheep, either sex, at reasonable prices. om Cargill, Ontario, Canada.

50-Mile Range Day and Night Field Glasses for Field or Marine Use $3.55

REGULAR PRICE, $10.00.

This Illustration was drawn directly from the Glasses themselves.

WE offer these Field Glasses at the heretofore unheard of price of $3.55, actually less than the net wholesale price to the ordinary dealer. They are exceptionally fine, High-grade Glasses, 9 inches long when fully extended, and fitted with 6 lenses, the outer or object lenses being over 2 inches in diameter, which gives them great power at long range. ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE 50 MILES WITH THEM. The finish throughout is extra fine, the trimmings, cross-bars and draw tubes being heavily nickel-plated and the covering the best grade of brown tan leather, alligator pattern. The distinct feature of this Glass lies in the Hoods, which may be extended beyond the object lenses, as shown in the illustration, thus enabling the Glasses to be used with remarkable results at night. These hoods are found only on the most expensive instruments. We offer this Glass as the equal of Glasses sold by regular dealers at three times our price, and to prove to you what a great bargain we are offering, we make the following liberal proposition: Simply write us, giving your name and address and nearest express office, and we will ship a pair of these High-grade Glasses in a strong waterproof canvas case, with leather carrying-strap, for your inspection. When they arrive at your express office, call and examine them thoroughly, and then, if perfectly satisfied that they are all that we claim them to be, pay the express agent $3.55 and express charges, and YOU WILL OWN AS FINE A PAIR OF GLASSES AS ANY DEALER WOULD SELL YOU FOR $10. Understand, they are not the small pocket Field Glass, of use only on race tracks, but genuine long-distance Glasses that are worth their weight in gold to farmers, hunters, ranchmen, mariners, fishermen, prospectors, tourists, or any one requiring a powerful instrument. W. A. Snyder, Lyndon, Alta., said: "I received the Glasses and am well pleased with them. They are far better than I could buy here for three times the price." John Gleeson, Kingston, Ont., said: "The Field Glasses received and I consider them remarkably good for the low price I paid. I can see objects miles from where I live very distinctly." If you do not live near an express office, send $3.55 cash with order, and 35c. extra to pay postage, and we will forward the Glasses by mail, postpaid. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund price if asked for. Do not delay in ordering, as we have only 96 pairs of these special Glasses on hand. Address, very plainly, JOHNSTON & CO., Dept. 3327, Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

WANTS A FAST ONE.

It is reported that John D. Rockefeller has given a well-known horseman a commission to buy a harness horse that can take the measure of any performer in the stables of E. E. Smathers, C. K. G. Billings, or H. K. Devereaux. The horses to be defeated include Lord Derby, 2.05¼; The Monk, 2.05¼, and John A. McKerron, 2.05¼. The task is certainly a herculean undertaking, as the above trio have nearly a corner on the harness performers. It would be difficult to name a developed trotter aside from Cresceus, 2.02¼, that equals in speed the members of the above distinguished stables. There is no knowing, however, what a fancier with the unlimited capital of Rockefeller might accomplish should he undertake the task of owning the champion of the speedway. It would certainly tone the market for the best harness horses should a few special orders for champion grades be executed. There is not the least doubt that a fine horse driven by his own hand would afford the Standard Oil magnate exquisite pleasure. The public will watch with keenest interest the outcome of the new undertaking, but doubts the ability of one man to forge to the head of the procession of fast road drivers the first season.

LIVE STOCK AT ST. LOUIS.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in recognition of the magnitude and importance of the live-stock industry, has appropriated a quarter million dollars in prizes at St. Louis next year. This large sum makes possible a classification much in advance of any heretofore attempted, with prizes on a scale of generosity before unknown in the history of expositions. The largest sum previously offered by a like enterprize was $142,500 at the Columbian in Chicago in 1893. In the classification every branch of improved animal industry is to have its proportionate recognition.

For the accommodation of the exhibits the management has allotted thirty acres of the most desirable ground in all the exposition tract of over twelve hundred acres, most of which it overlooks, and upon this hill will erect the requisite buildings, combining the desired features of utility and adaptation with harmonious and pleasing architectural effect. The building scheme will comprehend between forty-five and fifty structures, including thirty-three barns to accommodate eighty or ninety horses and cattle each, several others with slightly less capacity, four octagonal barns, 100 x 100 feet, to accommodate cows to be used in the dairy demonstration, with silos and feed barns, a grand amphitheatre and arena, 250 x 450 feet, for an exhibition ring, and a building for public sales of live stock and for stockmen's conventions, in which will also be made the exhibits and demonstrations with relation to live stock, under the auspices of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

Aside from those usually shown, various classes of horses not previously taken up at expositions, such as those for artillery, cavalry and ambulance use in the military service, fire department, express and ambulance horses for city purposes, will be given the consideration their importance justifies. Cattle, sheep and swine, as with horses, will be given such a wide range of prizes as to reward generously, independent of the specials given by States and breeders' organizations, the exhibitor, the breeder and the feeder. One of the most interesting and instructive features planned for the exposition will be a comparative test of cows with reference especially to their dairy qualities in both butter and cheese production, and incidentally their gains in flesh.

Poultry, pet stock, dogs and the minor animals and fowls are to be recognized more fully than has ever before been done, and every energy will be bent to have at St. Louis in 1904 the most extensive and instructive presentation of animal exhibits ever assembled.

Sharples Tubular Separators

differ widely from the complicated "bucket bowl" types. Its bowl has no complications; all others have. It has a waist high milk vat; all others are head high. It has bottom feed, simple, accessible gearing, stands on its own bottom. No other does. Skims clean, turns easy. Ask any user. Free Catalogue No. 198

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.
The Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills.

USE ONLY THE BEST

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

is the STANDARD article

READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY.

For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 pounds SAL SODA.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

TROUT CREEK SHORTHORNS

JAS. SMITH, Manager, Millgrove, Ont. W. D. FLATT, 378 Hess St. South, -om Hamilton, Ont.

Greengrove Shorthorns Number 35 head of choice Scotch families. For sale: Several young bulls, by Wanderer's Last, Imp. Fitz Stephen and Free-booter. Females of all ages. W. G. MILLSON, om Goring P. O., Markdale Station.

FOUR BULLS (red). Ury and Stamford dams, sired by Squire Wimple, winner of first here and British Columbia; now owned by Mr. Ladner, Ladner's Landing. om ROBERT BATTY, Glenbournie Farm, Meaford P. O. and Sta.

T. DOUGLAS & SONS,

STRATHROY STATION & P. O.,

BREEDERS OF Shorthorns and Clydesdales

88 Shorthorns to select from. Herd bulls (Imp) Diamond Jubilee =28861= and Double Gold =37854=. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. om

ROSEVALE SHORTHORNS.

Herd comprises Augustas, Polyanthus, Crimson Flowers, Minas, Strawberrys and Lavinias. For sale, both sexes, the get of Imp. Marengo Heydon Duke, Imp Baron's Heir, Imp. Golden Able and Imp. Golden Conqueror. om

W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound P. O. & Sta.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

I am now offering the bull, Count Amaranth, imp. in dam, 2 years old, and young bulls 10 months old; heifers, various ages; Clydesdales, American and Canadian registered; and Yorkshires, both sexes and all ages. -om

A. E. HOSKIN, SPRINGVALE FARM, COBOURG STA. & P.O.

GOSSIP.

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man., breeders and importers of high-class Yorkshire hogs, have now on hand a very choice lot of young pigs ready to ship. They can supply stock from different boars. Parties desiring to purchase young brood sows or boars should write them at once.

At the Calgary Spring Show, Trout Creek Hero, whose photo appeared in a recent edition of this paper, received the championship for best Shorthorn bull at the show. The yearling bull, Bachelor, credited with that honor, was champion for the best bull bred in Alberta.

In writing to the "Advocate," Mr. H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Man., says: "Since my last report, I have sold to Mr. Gunn, of Greenridge, Man., the extra good thirteen-months-old bull, out of the grand old show cow, Crimson Queen, and was sired by my present stock bull, Prince of Lind. I consider him one of the most promising bulls that I have yet bred. In color, he is a solid dark red, and is exceedingly straight in his lines. I am very pleased that he has gone into such good hands. Mr. Gunn has a very nice little herd of pure-bred Shorthorns, and with this bull at their head will probably be heard from in the show rings."

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., the noted breeders of Jersey cattle, announce in their advertisement in this issue that they will exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair, July 20th to 25th, a selection from their great herd of over 100 head of high-class Jerseys, and that any cattle purchased from them previous to their starting for Winnipeg will be delivered there free of charge. The Brampton herd has made a great record in prizewinning at the principal shows in Ontario in the last few years, and is up-to-date in type and quality, and up to a high standard in capacity for dairy production. Parties in the West requiring good Jerseys should write them at once, stating what they want and asking for prices, as the time for correspondence before they must leave for the Winnipeg Fair is very short. Only prompt and immediate attention to writing will make it possible to arrange for having stock brought out on these favorable terms.

TRADE NOTES.

The De Laval Separator Co. continue to do a large and ever-increasing business. The De Laval cream separator is ever gaining in popularity and the field of its favor is always extending. The company still carries the name of the inventor of these machines, and the record of the work done by the De Laval separator is indeed a wonderful one. There are upwards of 350,000 of the separators of the company in use. Their field of operations extends all over the civilized world, and its well-known merits are recognized everywhere. The company will have a good show at the forthcoming Winnipeg and Brandon exhibitions, and we have no doubt a great impetus will be given to their flourishing business in Western Canada. Visitors interested in dairying should make a point of looking over the company's exhibits, for there they will learn much that will be afterwards found useful in the pursuance of dairying.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS.—The Morris piano has been noted for its tone, touch, durability and artistic design. The demand for this instrument within the past few years is convincing to its manufacturers that it is meeting with favor wherever it is being sold. Perhaps no other piano has grown more rapidly in public favor within the past year than the Morris. This speaks for the excellence of the instrument. Visitors to the Winnipeg Fair will be made welcome at the premises, on the grounds and in the city, of S. I. Barrowclough & Co., agents for this instrument. The exhibit of the Morris and Knabe pianos, Sherlock & Manning organs, and the world-renowned Apollo piano-player will be among the principal attractions to the fair. Visitors are requested to make their warerooms, 288 Portage Avenue, their headquarters while in the city, as on previous occasions.

What Alexander Galbraith & Son Say About Zenoleum Dip:

"We are pleased to say that we have always found Zenoleum to be effective and in every way as good as represented."

ALEXANDER GALBRAITH & SON, Janesville, Wis.

Send for copies of "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor" and "Piggie's Troubles" and see what others say about it. Books mailed free. Sample gallon of Zenoleum $1.50, express prepaid. Five gallons $6.25, freight prepaid.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Dip." ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., 113 BATES STREET, DETROIT, MICH.

OAK LANE STOCK FARM.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

FOR SALE: Three bulls (2 imp.), cows and heifers, both imported and Canadian-bred. Still open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT. om

JAS. GIBB, SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, BROOKSDALE, ONT. om

BREEDER OF **SHORTHORN CATTLE.** Stock for sale.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. om JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

SHORTHORNS. Imp. Christopher = 28859 = heads herd. A few choice young cows, heifers and bulls for sale, of milking strain. m

A. M. Shaver, HAMILTON Sta. Ancaster P. O., Ont.

HAWTHORN HERD

Of Deep Milking Shorthorns.

FOR SALE: Four young bulls, from 8 to 24 months old, from A1 dairy cows. Good ones.

WM. GRAINGER & SON, om Londesboro, Ont.

Lakeview Shorthorns. Herd represented by such noted families as Stamfords, Minas, Marr Floras, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls, Bucan Lasses and Lavinias. Some yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. om James Bowes, Strathnairn P.O., Maxwell Sta.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS

FREEMAN, ONT., CAN.

Importers and breeder of

Scotch Shorthorns

and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP,

make special offering for January and February.

2 imported bulls coming 2 years old.
4 bull calves, from 8 to 12 months old, from imported sire and dam.
6 bulls, 10 mos. to 2 yrs., by Imp. sire.
Imp. and home-bred cows and heifers of all ages.
Our entire flock of Shropshire sheep, 75 head. om

Shorthorns, Berkshires and Leicesters.

FOR SALE: Choice two-year-old heifers, well gone in calf; also yearling heifers, bull calves. Boars and sows fit for breeding, and young pigs. om

ISRAEL GROFF, ALMA, ONTARIO.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

GREENWOOD, ONTARIO,

Offers for sale at times' prices, 6 young SHORTHORN BULLS, from imp. dams and by imp. sires.

6 YOUNG BULLS, of purest Scotch breeding.

10 YEARLING and 8 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS.

Pickering Station, G. T. R.
Claremont Station, C. P. R. -om

SHORTHORNS.

Dark red bull calf, Blue Ribbon 2nd, 16 months old, sired by Blue Ribbon (imp.) 17095 (63703), dam by Royal George (imp.) (64728). Bull calf, 10 months old, dark red; also yearling and two-year-old heifers. Imp. Royal Prince heads the herd. om

JOHN McFARLANE. - DUTTON, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

ESTABLISHED 1854.

SHORTHORNS.—First-prize milking strains, best Scotch breeding. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTERS.—A grand lot of ewes, bred to our imported rams, and a few choice rams now for sale om

A. W. SMITH,
ALMA, CRAIG STA., G.T.R., 33 miles. MAPLE LODGE P.O., ONT.

AYRSHIRES

WATSON OGILVIE,
PROPRIETOR.

Ogilvie's Ayrshires won the herd and young herd prizes at Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1900; also at the Pan-American, in 1901, and in 1902 they won all the herd prizes and medals, sweepstakes and diplomas, with one exception. The cows are all imported, and were carefully selected for strength and constitution, style, size of teats, and milk (quantity and quality). The herd is headed by Douglasdale (imp.), champion at the Pan-American and at Ottawa, Toronto and London, in 1902, ably assisted by Black Prince (imp.). Stock, imported and home-bred, for sale at all times. -om

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager.

Near Montreal.
One mile from electric cars. **Lachine Rapids, P. Q.**

J. & W. B. WATT

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires

We breed our show cattle and show our breeding cattle.
The imported bulls, Scottish Beau, Viceroy and Scottish Peer, head the herd.
Imported and home-bred cows and heifers for sale. A few choice young bulls on hand.
Our herd at Toronto won three firsts, a second and third out of five herd classes. om

Salem P. O. and Telegraph Office. Elora Sta., C. P. R., G. T. R.

PENNABANK STOCK FARM

Three choice Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 14 months old, solid reds. Prices reasonable. Also a few Shropshires left, of choice quality and breeding.
om Hugh Pugh, Whitevale, Ont.

SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES.

We have for sale five bull calves, from 8 to 24 months, from imp. sire and dams; also six extra good stallions, from two to six years old.

JOHN MILLER & SONS, BROUGHAM, ONT.

CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R. om

SHORTHORNS (IMP.)

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

EDWARD ROBINSON,
MARKHAM P. O. & STN.

SHORTHORNS.

THORNHILL HERD. ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

Imp. Royal Member and Sailor Champion now at head of herd, which are all bred on straight Scotch lines, and are of the up-to-date kind. Present offering: some choice young bulls. om

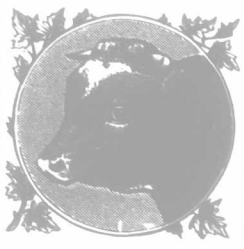
REDMOND BROS., Millbrook Sta. and P. O.

BONNIE BURN STOCK FARM, 40 rods north of Stouffville station, offers Scotch Shorthorns; choice Shropshires and Berkshires from imported and Canadian-bred sows. All at farmers' prices. Inspection invited. -om

D. H. RUSNELL, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep.



HERD prize and sweepstake at Toronto Industrial Exhibition, three years in succession. Herd headed by the Bruce Mayflower bull, Prince Sunbeam, imp. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Wanderer's Last, sold for $2,005. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincolns. Apply om

T. E. ROBSON, ILDERTON, ONT.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON,

BROOKLIN, ONTARIO.

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND CHOICE SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Five choice young CRUICKSHANK bulls. Straight, smooth, low-down and of show-yard type. Visitors welcome. om

SHORTHORNS. Lady Fannys and Beautys for sale. 5 bulls, from 6 to 14 months old; 7 heifers, from 1 to 3 years old, some of them in calf to Prince Eclipse 33049. om

James Caskey, Tiverton P.O., Kincardine Sta.

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep

Imp. Prime Minister at head of herd. Imp. Chimera, 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.

J. T. GIBSON, om DENFIELD, ONT.

ROSE COTTAGE

SHORTHORNS.

Royal Prince = 31241 =, by imp. Royal Sailor, at head of herd. For sale—4 bulls, 3 heifers (3 to 9 months old), 3 yearlings, one 2-year-old heifer and 9 cows in calf, Scotch and Scotch-topped.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN,
om Thedford P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

H. PARKER, RIVER FARM, DURHAM.

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE. In service, Verschoyle (imp. in dam) = 36125 =. Stock for sale. om

GRANDVIEW SHORTHORNS

For Sale.—1 bull, by Royal Beau; also a few females. Herd headed by the Marr Missie bull Marengo = 31055 =. om

J. H. BLACK & SON., ALLANFORD P. O. and STATION.

English Shorthorns.

Booth and Bates Shorthorns, topped with Cruickshank bulls. Young cows, bulls and heifers always on hand for sale. Eligible for the American herd-book. Royal and Highland prizewinners included for the last two years. Close on £400 won in prizes last year and this. -om

WM. BELL,
Ratchaugh Farm, Alnwick, Northumberland. Rail.

BEAVER VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Some choice heifers and young cows with calf at foot; also two bulls for sale. Inspection invited.

om E. & C. PARKINSON.
Thornbury P. O. and Station, G. T. R.

I GUARANTEE A $5.00 PACKAGE OF

BARREN KOW CURE

postpaid, to make any cow under 10 years old breed, or refund money. No trouble, no risk. Given in feed twice a day. om

L. F. Selleck, Druggist, Morrisburg, Ont.

A SNAP IN JERSEYS.

Three fine young cows, bred, and a good young bull, not akin to cows or progeny. Price, $225 for the four. Write for particulars.

W. W. EVERITT, Dun-Edin Park Farm,
Box 552. om Chatham, 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 Tritoma Prince, and out of imported females that have proven their worth at the pail. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, om Warkworth.

Maple Park Farm Holsteins.

Home of all the leading strains. Nothing for sale.

SIDNEY MACKLIN,
Streetsville P. O. and Station, C. P. R. om

COOPER SHEEP DIP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. If local druggist cannot supply, send $1.75 for $2 (100 gal.)

Evans & Sons, Montreal and Toronto.

Jerseys.

The Greatest Herd in Canada.

Just received a shipment of Jerseys direct from England and the Island of Jersey, which brings our herd up to over 100 head. For Sale—10 bulls, imported and home-bred cows and heifers all ages. As we intend to exhibit at the Winnipeg Fair, any cattle sold for the West will be taken to that point free of charge. For prices, etc., write

m **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

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. **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C.P.R.** om

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE: Both sexes; bulls and heifer calves from 2 to 9 months old; cows and heifers all ages. Famous prizewinners bred from this herd, including Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes prizewinners at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON,**
"Glenhurst." **Williamstown, Ont.**

Tredinnock Ayrshires.

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

NETHERLEA AYRSHIRES.

Present offering: 3 bulls fit for service, prizewinners; also a few young females, sired by Napoleon of Auchenbrain (imp.), whose dam's record was 72 lbs. a day, and all of them out of record cows. **T. D. McCALLUM,**
om **Danville P. O. and Station, Quebec.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
B. P. ROCK FOWL and
20 YOUNG LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.
J. YUILL & SONS, om **Carleton Place, Ont.**

NO HUMBUG. Three in One.

Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks. Extracts Horns. Price $1.50. Send $1 for trial. If it suits, send balance. Pat'd May 6, 1902. Hog and Calf Holder only 75c.
FARMER BRIGHTON, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

THE ORIGINAL

Non-Poisonous Fluid Dip

Still the favorite dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

For sheep.
Kills ticks, maggots; cures scab; heals old sores, wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of wool.

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. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

Robert Wightman, Druggist, Owen Sound
Sole agent for the Dominion. —om

SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE.—Shearling rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs, also shearling and older ewes, about 50 head all told. All registered or eligible. Low-set, well covered, in fine condition and form. Sires from Campbell and Dryden flocks. **MALCOLM McDOUGALL,**
om **Tiverton, Ont.**

SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Canada. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana. om

GOSSIP.

Readers will please note the advertisement of Lorne Stock Farm. A. McKillop & Sons are now offering young stock of Standard-bred horses, Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep.

Labori (10791), the fine Clydesdale stallion, son of Hiawatha, owned by Mr A. B. Matthews, Newton-Stewart, has again been hired by the Scottish Central Horse Breeding Society for 1904. It is a far cry to that date, but time these days must be taken by the forelock. Labori was hired before this date last year to travel the same district this year, and is now on his rounds. He was bred by Messrs Robertson, Clendrie, Kirkcolm, and has been a noted prizewinner, standing close up to the winners at the Glasgow Show for three seasons, and in 1901 was the junior premium horse of the Glasgow Agricultural Society.

Mr. Edwin Battye, of Gore Bay, writing us, says: "Our cattle are doing well, and we have now over twenty calves. We have sold all our bulls that we wanted to spare that were fit for service. We have some calves that will be fit, both for breeding and individuality, to head any herd. Two are from imported cows and sire; two Matchless bulls from imported sire, and a Duchess of Gloster bull, all from Royal Emperor =40416= (79809); also, a nice lot of heifer calves. We have bought from the Hon. Wm. Mulock, York Wanderer (imp. in dam). He is a light roan, calved February 2nd, 1903; bred by Rev. J. S. Smith, Oakland, Boyle, Ireland; got by Wanderer's King (80212); dam Riby Anna (imp.). This is an extra fine individual, and we have great expectations of him, intending to use him on the heifers from Royal Emperor."

On June 17th, Mr. Jas. Dalgety sailed for the Old Country to bring out a consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that includes some of the best horses that were ever selected for Canada. Several of the number have already been bought by the brothers in Scotland, and some that are hired out on the routes this season will be included in the shipment to this side. Dalgety Bros. are in a particularly advantageous position for importing good horses. Having a stock farm in Scotland, they are able to collect some of the best specimens that are offered for sale, and can keep them until a full consignment has been secured. The connection in Scotland also enables them to get a thorough knowledge of all the prizewinners (and their ancestors) at the shows over there. This summer's shipment will first be seen at the Black Horse Hotel, Toronto, and later at the stables in London. Watch for Mr. Dalgety's announcement of the individuals in later issues.

TRADE NOTES.

GASOLINE ENGINES.—One of our representatives recently called upon the McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co. and had a look over their great variety of supplies. Engines ranging from two to thirty horse-power are manufactured in these works. Our attention was particularly drawn to the twenty-horse-power machine, intended chiefly for Western thresher business. It is certainly a smooth-running machine, and fills a long-felt want.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE AND PUMP Co., Limited, Toronto, write: "Never in the history of our company were we so busy as at present. The Canadian Airmotor is in such good favor with the Canadian public that we are unable to meet the requirements of our customers. The Canadian public has tested this machine for years, and the immense increase of our business is the verdict. Our firm took no part in the recent windmill contest in London, England, and it is only justice to us to remove any impression from the public mind that the Canadian Airmotor was outdone. The fact that the prize medal was given to this firm at the Paris Exposition, 1900, speaks for itself."

Accidents will happen

and it pays to have a fence that is accident proof.

The No. 7 Top Wire in **Page Fences** is break-proof at 3000 pounds' strain—common wire same size at 1700 pounds.

Page Fence Wire is tempered to stand that strain. Its coil takes up summer slack and gives spring for winter tension, and acts as a cushion to meet accidental strains.

"Page Fences wear best"

PAGE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited
Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. John, N.B.
107

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SAVE 20 CENTS PER SHEEP on every sheep you shear with
STEWART'S PATENT
SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE

The day of the old fashioned hand shears is past. No owner of 10 sheep or more can afford to shear by hand, even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine and get ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD. It will more than cover the cost of shearing [illegible]
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 110 Ontario St., CHICAGO.

HILLCREST HERD OF Large English Berkshires

My brood sows are imported or show animals, and the sires are big, long fellows of the bacon type. For sale: An excellent lot of young pigs, and a few young sows recently bred. Can supply pairs not akin. Enquiries promptly answered. Vine station, G.T.R.—near Barrie. Jno. Lahmer, Vine, Ont.

PRIZEWINNING COTSWOLDS.

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

Dorsets & Chesters Young stock in Dorset Sheep and Chester White Hogs of good quality for sale, reasonable.
R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.
om "MAPLEVIEW FARM."

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.**

FOR SALE, AT MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM, CHOICE

Lincoln Sheep and **Shorthorn Cattle**
Bred from best English stock. Bred from Scotch bulls of fashionable families.
CAN SUPPLY EITHER IN CARLOAD LOTS.
Write us before buying elsewhere. Address:
F. H. NEIL, Proprietor, LUCAN, ONT.
Box 35. Telegraph and Railway Station. -om

W. S. CARPENTER,
"MODEL FARM," SIMCOE, ONT.,
Importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. My flock was represented at Toronto, and won first on shearling ram, first and second on aged ewes, and second on the pen. First time exhibiting. If in need of a first-class yearling ram, imported or home-bred, write! Your wants can be supplied, and at prices consistent with quality. Have a choice lot to choose from, and can guarantee satisfaction. Come and see them, or a card will bring them. om
Station One-half Mile from Farm, Wabash and G. T. R.

TAMWORTHS.

Young pigs for sale, from medal-winning sow, O. A.C. 110, and other good ones, sired by Imp. Starlight, Pan-American First, and Bold Boy, Toronto winner. **JOHN HORD & SON,**
om **Parkhill P. O. and Station.**

Newcastle Herd of Tamworth Swine

Have for a number of years taken a share of the best prizes offered at Toronto Exhibition, but this year has excelled all past records, having taken the sweepstakes for the best herd; also both silver medals for best Tamworth boar and best Tamworth sow, besides many other prizes in the various classes. Our present offerings are: A few choice young sows, 4 to 5 months old; 2 yearling sows, in pig; and we are now booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Enquiries promptly answered. om
COLWILL BROS., NEWCASTLE, ONT.

"BROAD LEA OXFORDS."

Am offering choice ewe and ram lambs, shearling ewes and a few shearling rams for flock headers. Also young Yorkshire pigs of the best bacon types.
Teeswater, C. P. R. **W. H. ARKELL,**
Mildmay, G. T. R. om **Teeswater, Ont.**

WILLOW LODGE BERKSHIRES

Herd headed by Longfellow 10th of H. F., assisted by the noted prizewinner, Highclere Crown 3rd. Sows, the best money will buy, and are winners. Young stock of both sexes and all ages for sale, not akin. om
W. WILSON, SNELGROVE, ONT.

LANGELIER'S YORKSHIRES.

My importation of Yorkshires has arrived, and is rather better than I expected. Imported boars and sows now for sale at prices consistent with quality. Correspondence cheerfully answered. -om
GUS. LANGELIER, QUEBEC CITY.

YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES.

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows and boars, ready to breed; also Barred Rock eggs, $1 per setting. **C. & J. CARRUTHERS,**
om **Cobourg, Ont.**

FOR SALE:

Yorkshires and Holsteins

Best type and quality. Young stock constantly on hand. Prices right. **R. HONEY,** om
Brickley P. O., instead of Warkworth.

Weston Herd Large Yorkshires

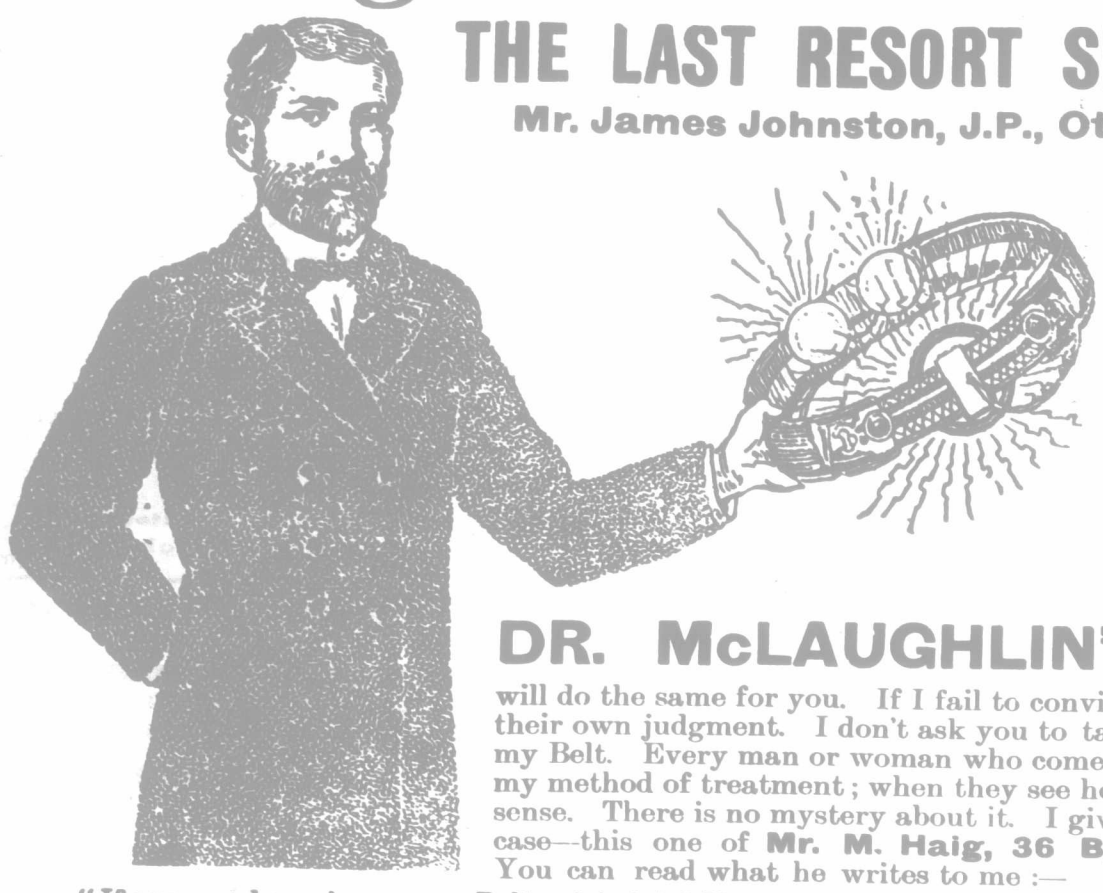
Choice young stock for sale, from imported and home-bred stock of highest breeding and quality. Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Telephone, Telegraph and Stations: C. P. R and G. T. R., Weston, Ont (electric cars from Toronto). Address: om
L. ROGERS, EMERY, ONT.

Large English Yorkshires

Imported and Canadian-bred Yorkshires, from stock of the best British herds. A choice lot of boars, ready for service, and a number of sows being bred to Imported Dalmeny Long Sam, for sale. Also young pigs, all ages om
H. J. DAVIS,
Box 518. **WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

Strong Evidence for the Weak

THE LAST RESORT SHOULD BE THE FIRST



Mr. James Johnston, J.P., Ottawa City Postoffice, wrote me last week as follows :—

"I have to thank you very much for your Electric Belt. This time last year I was not able to do any work on my large farm, now I am able to turn out and guide the men. I was so overcome with heart disease that I could not walk. I am seventy-four on the 28th of this month, and you know at my time of life you cannot make me over again, but your Belt has worked a miracle on me. I had faith in your treatment from the first, and believed all you said to me about my case, and I assure you, sir, I will do my best to make known, with pen and tongue, the good quality of your electrical treatment."

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

will do the same for you. If I fail to convince some people it is because they will not use their own judgment. I don't ask you to take my word only—ask those who have used my Belt. Every man or woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of treatment; when they see how the cure is made it appeals to their common sense. There is no mystery about it. I give a free test to all who call. Here is another case—this one of **Mr. M. Haig, 36 Byward Market Square, Ottawa, Ont.** You can read what he writes to me :—

"If anyone has given your Belt a fair trial I have, and I do not regret it. When I got the Belt I could not stoop to tie my shoes, and had to be helped to get my coat on. Now I have not a pain or an ache and feel as well as I ever did. If I feel sore after heavy work I put the Belt on and get up in the morning as limber as ever. I recommend the Belt to every one I see. I was 82 years of age last May."

Even Unto Old Age You May Be Free From Pain and Defy Your Years.

I will cite you another case, this one of **Mr. Philip McGahey, Riviere aux Pins, Que.** Read what he writes me :—

"I feel now I am a new man. For forty years I have had a bad back, now I can run a race or pick up a pin, I feel so smart; no pain. I am in my seventieth year; never was so well in health as I am now. When I used to be bad, I would be a month that I could not stoop to lace my boots; now I feel no pain in doing so. I am just as smart as any young fellow at present. Sir, no one would be without one of your Belts if they knew the good to be had from them. I have recommended them highly to all my friends, and you will soon have some orders."

The human body is just like an engine. It breaks down when the physical energy is overtaxed—that energy is ELECTRICITY. I have here a means of replenishing the electricity of the body, and that is the basis of my treatment.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in younger ones. Years have nothing to do with it. In every case it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs. Here is another case—this one of **Mr. Thomas Dougherty (nurse), London, Ont.** Read his letter :—

"The reason I have not written you earlier is that I wish to do you all the justice in my power. I have been doing his among my friends in this city and elsewhere. Yesterday, when I was in St. Thomas, I think I made known to fifty ersons the state I was in when I wrote you about the Belt, and the good results I have received from wearing the same. The Belt has done for me all you said it would. The electric treatment I used some time ago was of so much benefit that I came to the conclusion that if an occasional treatment of twenty minutes did me so much good, a steady flow of electricity into my system for hours would do a thousand times more good, and now, at the end of a few weeks' treatment, I can say, 'Thank God for your Electric Belt.' If I had one years ago it would have saved me hundreds of dollars, and oh, what pain and misery. I don't have to get up every half hour through the night as I used to—no more pain or sediment or disgusting odor. The pains and fr ghtful nervousness are a thing of the past. If it will do all this for an overworked, run-down man of fifty-six, what must it do for a young man ?"

An old fellow, a patient of two years previous, came to see me one day and asked me to have his Belt overhauled, as he wanted to put it on again. reminded him that he had repor ed himself cured two years ago, strong and sound, "But," said he, "I am 81 years o age and not as well able to stand knocking about as I was in my youth, and I wear the Belt occasionally, not because of present need, but just so that I will have strength to spare in case of demand. If you are riding a bicycle on a level ground and see a hill before you, what do you do? Put on more steam, eh? I am getting older every day and need more steam. That's why I wear the Belt."

I want a test case for my **New Belt.** I will pay $1,000 in gold for a case of Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Weak Kidneys, Sciatica, Lumbago, Varicocele, Prostate Trouble, Torpid Liver, Indigestion or Dyspepsia that my belt will not relieve in one month's use according to my di ections.

After you have read the above letters write to me explaining your case. I will at once tell you whether I can cure you or not. To prove the confidence I have in the curative power of my Belt, I am willing to take your case and after I have cured you pay me. All I ask is that you give me security for the price of my Belt. I will send it to you with all necessary attachments suitable for your case and you can

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WITH CARE—**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is positively the only electric appliance sold with which you receive the advice of a practical physician. I give you my advice Free of Charge.**

FREE BOOK. CONSULTATION FREE—I want you to call and examine my Belt. I will talk over your case with you. I will prove to you that electricity, when properly applied, will cure. You can test the Belt. For those who cannot call I have a **Free Book**, which gives many hundreds of letters from men and women whom I have cured. Tells all about the signs of decay in men, how they are caused, how they first appear, the way the vital force is wasted, and how all those troubles are cured by Electricity. It inspires a man to be "a man all over." I will mail it closely sealed, **free**. All correspondence strictly confidential.

DR. M. . McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

COME TO

SOUTHERN MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR

AT

KILLARNEY, MAN.

The Popular Lakeside Summer Resort.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, August 4, 5, 6, 1903

$10,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS.

THREE DAYS HOT RACING.

GENEROUS PRIZES IN ALL CLASSES.

OPEN TO THE WORLD.

Make the Fair Week your Summer Holiday and cast dull care aside—Camping, Yachting, Bathing, Fishing, Canoeing on the Sparkling Lake by Moonlight at ever-fair Killarney.

Make this your Convention Town for the season, and arrange your dates for Gatherings and Picnics, to take advantage of the Cheap Transportation Rates.

The Mayor will meet you at the gates and hand you over the keys of the Town for the week.

WE ARE "YOURS TO COMMAND."

The Grain-growers' Associations Are Coming !
The Pure-bred Stock Men Are Coming !
The Societies Are Coming !

Take The Hint And Come Too.

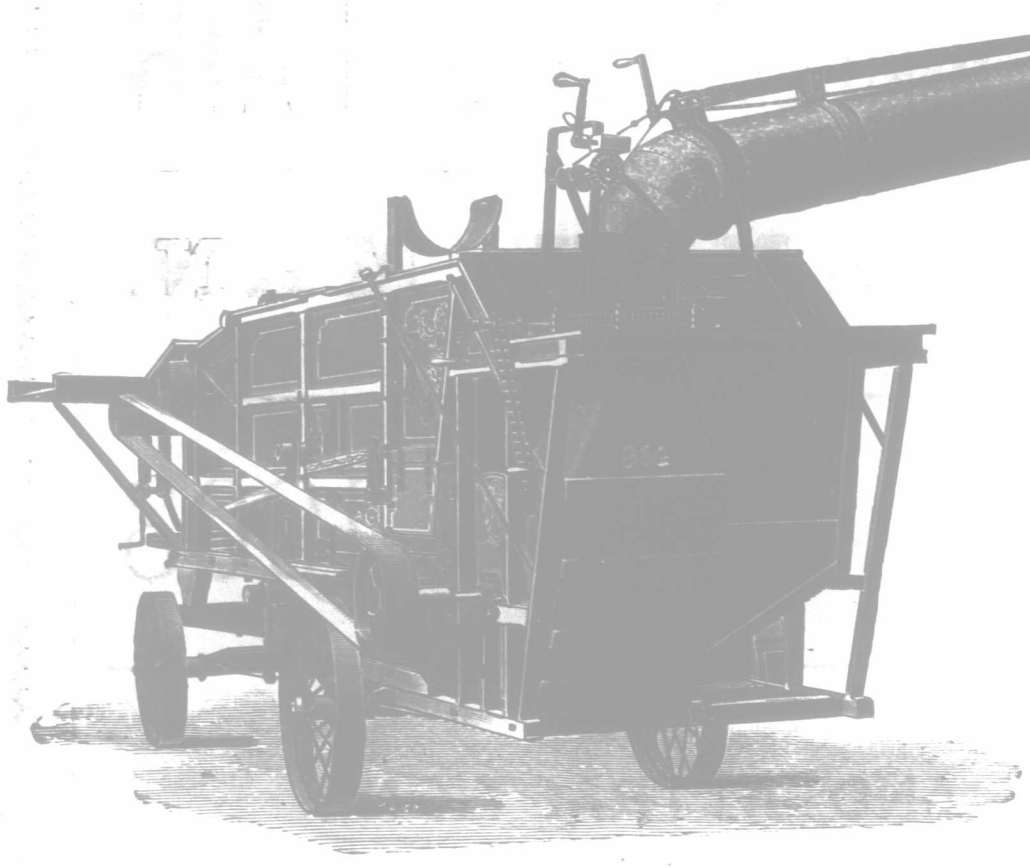
Handsome New Grounds.
Commodious New Buildings.
Band Competitions.
Platform Attractions.

For Illustrated Prize Lists, Entry Forms and other attractive advertising matter, call upon or address

J. G. Washington, or
President, Ninga, Man.

H. M. Sutherland,
Sec.-Treas., Killarney, Man.

BUY "S. & M." MACHINERY



These Machines cannot be overfed and will handle long, wet, tough or bunched straw with ease and facility, separating and cleaning the grain at once, fit for the market.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SUPPLYING

ATTACHMENTS—Blowers, Feeders, Carriers, Baggers, Weighers, Chaffers, Elevators, etc., etc.
EXTRAS—Tank Pumps and Hose, Rubber Gandy and Leather Belting, Cylinder Teeth, Brass Goods, etc.
REPAIRS—At Prices Below the Average.

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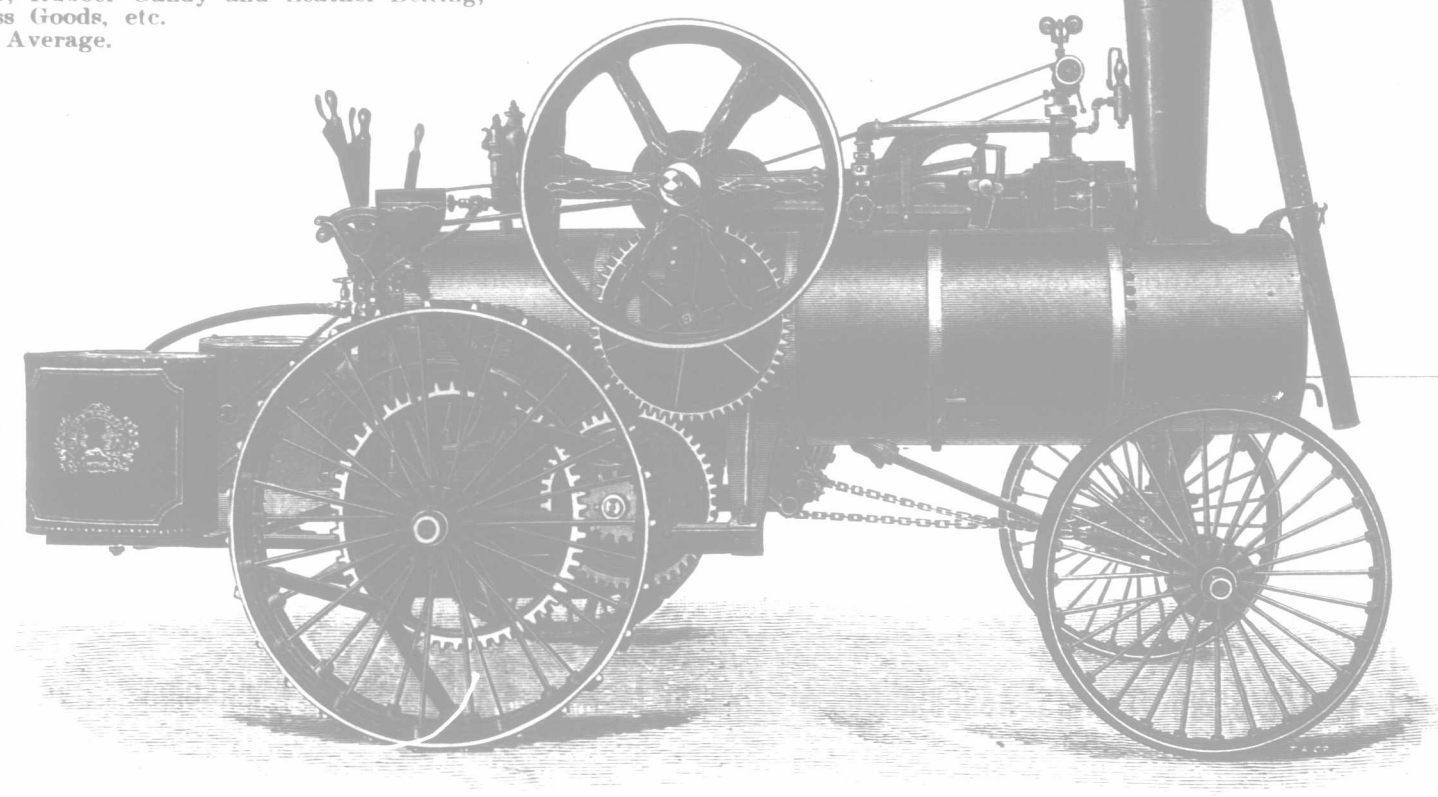
are specially designed to be used not only as Road Locomotives, but also for Driving and Operating Machines of various kinds. They have all the Attachments to bring the Engine under perfect control, either as a Traction on the road or as a Plain Engine driving the thresher or other machinery.



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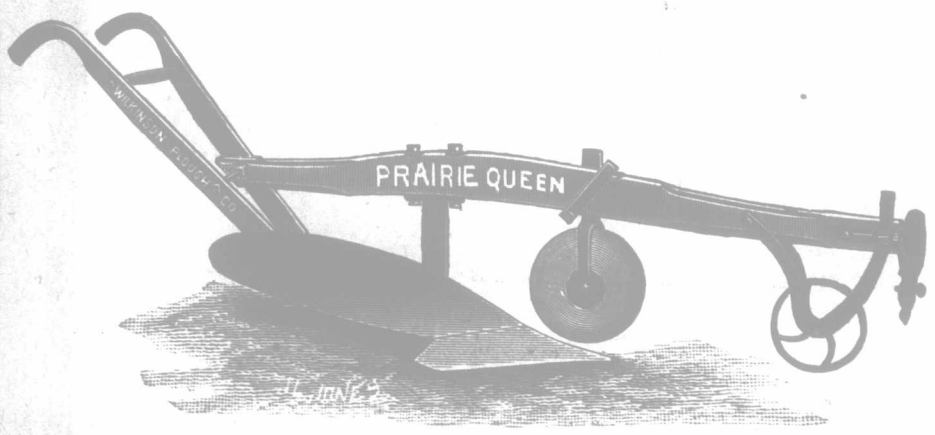

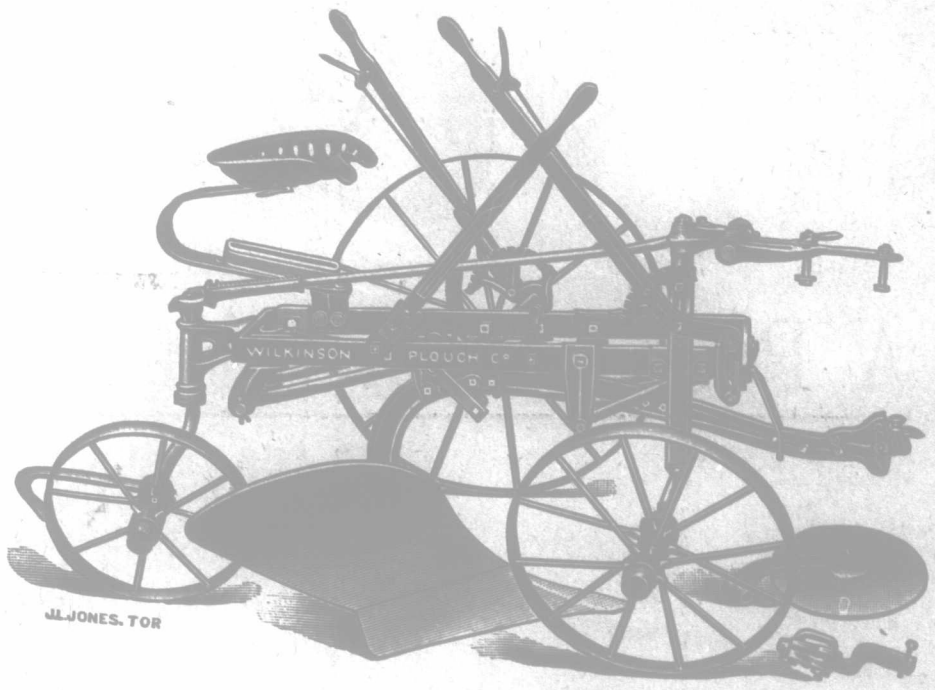

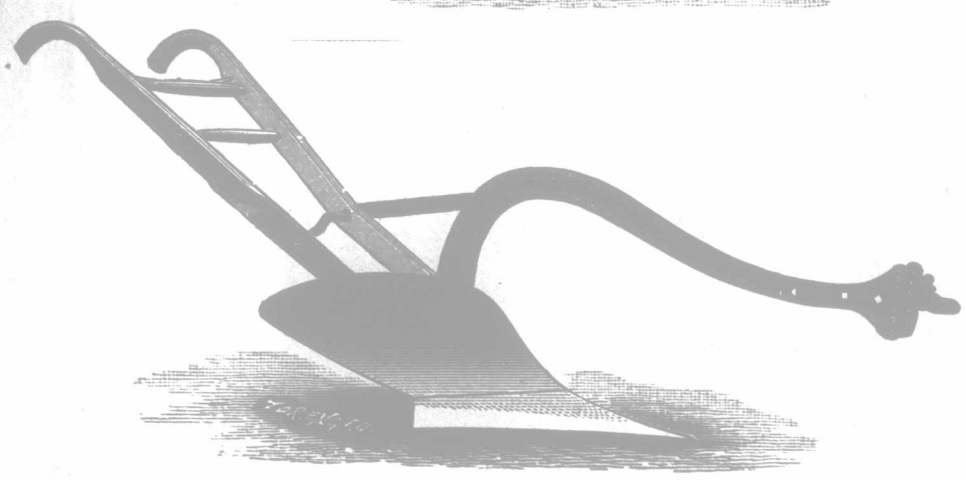

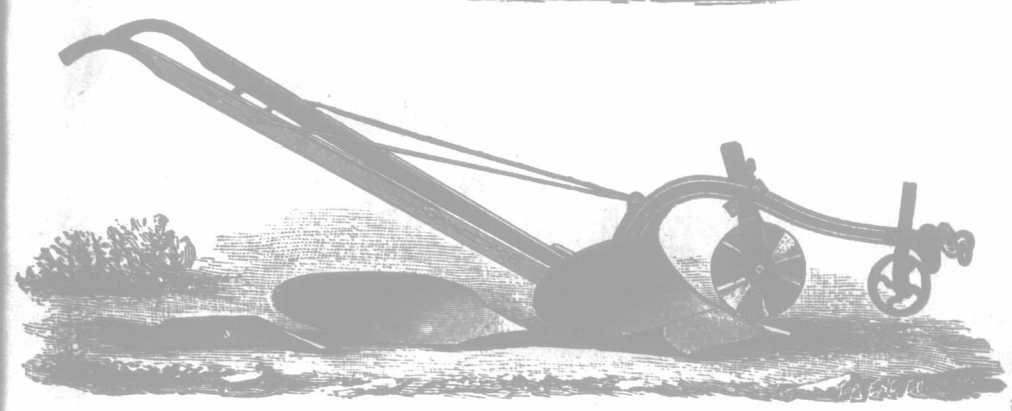

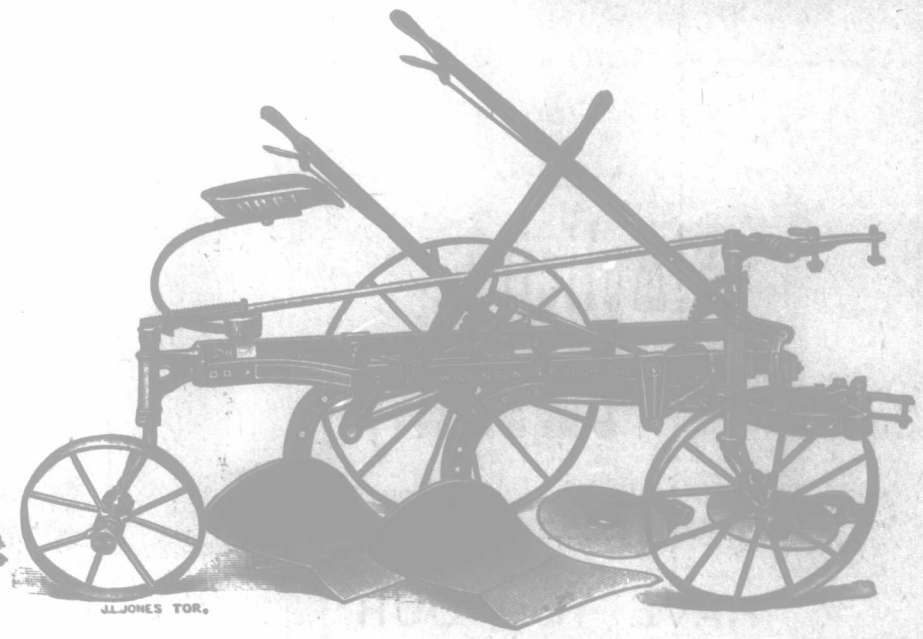

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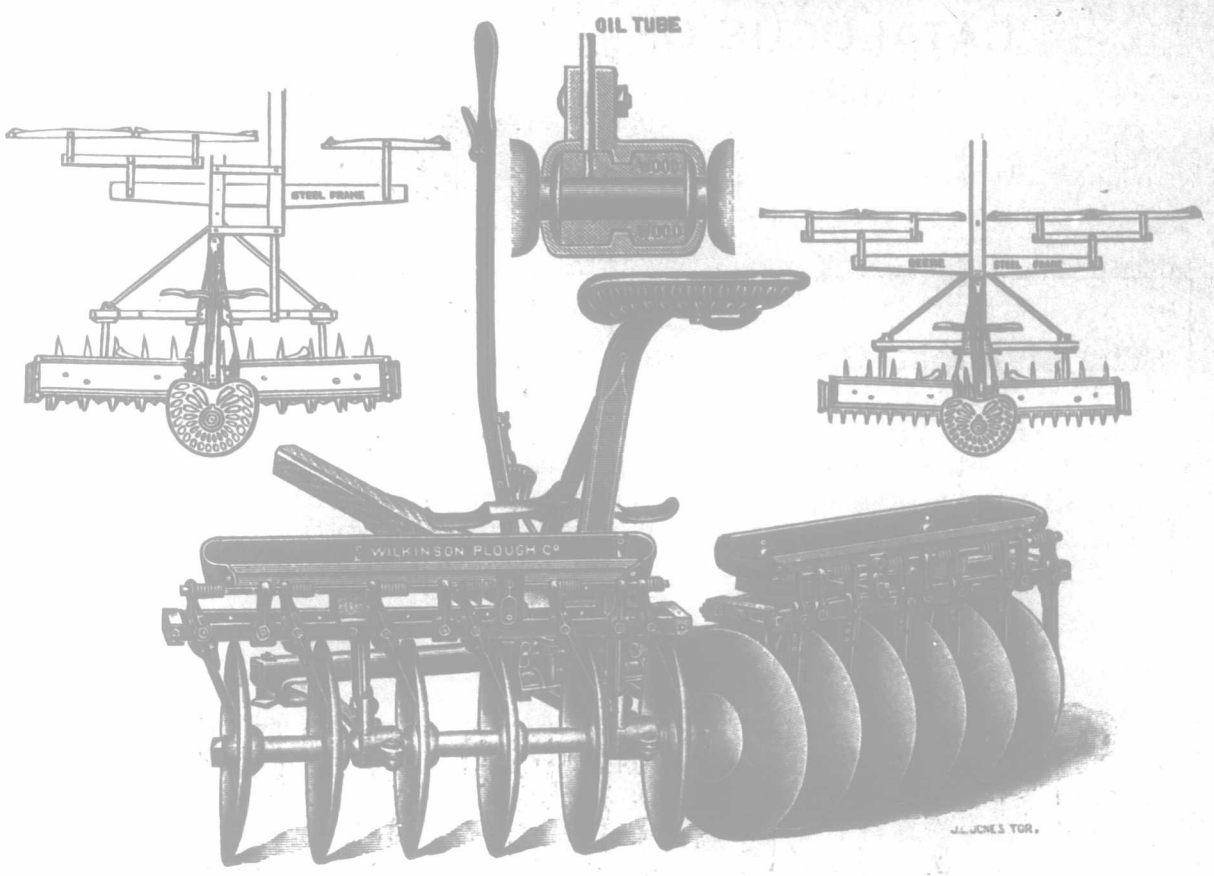

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